

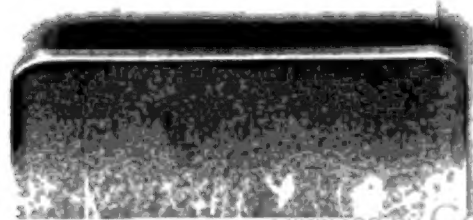
# TRANSACTIONS OF THE RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY FOR THE...

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Rhode Island Society for  
the Encouragement of...



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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY

FOR THE

*W. C. Smith*  
Encouragement of Domestic Industry,

IN THE

YEAR 1862.

VPA



TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY

FOR THE

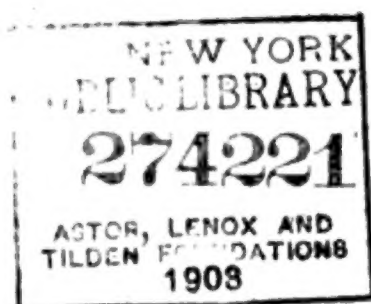
Encouragement of Domestic Industry,

IN THE

YEAR. 1862.

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PROVIDENCE:  
KNOWLES, ANTHONY & CO., PRINTERS.  
1863.



# CIRCULAR.

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THE STANDING COMMITTEE of the Society, for the current year, (1863,) is divided into six standing sub-committees: the names of the members of each committee, and the post office address of each member, are as follows :—

## ON AGRICULTURE.

James DeW. Perry, Bristol.	Alfred B. Chadsey, Wickford.
Obadiah Brown, Manton.	Cyrus Harris, Providence.
Elisha A. Lawton, Olneyville.	Amasa M. Eaton, Providence.
Henry Staples, Providence.	

## ON HORTICULTURE.

Joseph H. Bourn, Providence.	Silas Moore, Providence.
Cyrus B. Manchester, Providence.	Christopher Lippitt, Providence.
William B. Spencer, Phenix.	C. B. Farnsworth, Pawtucket.
Edward P. Taft, Providence.	

## ON MANUFACTURES.

Elisha Dyer, Providence.	William Sprague, Providence.
Lyman B. Frieze, Providence.	Edward Harris, Woonsocket.
William Viall, Providence.	Henry Lippitt, Providence.
James Y. Smith, Providence.	

## ON THE MECHANIC ARTS.

Henry W. Lothrop, Providence.	William Field, Providence.
George F. Wilson, Providence.	Henry J. Angell, Providence.
William T. Grinnell, Providence.	Albert Briggs, Providence.

## ON THE FINE ARTS.

Marshall Woods, Providence.	Thomas G. Turner, Providence.
Samuel W. Peckham, Providence.	Seth Padelford, Providence.
William S. Patten, Providence.	

## ON MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Allen O. Peck, Providence.	Robert S. Burrough, Providence.
George B. Peck, Providence.	Oliver Johnson, Providence.

#### iv.

Any person wishing to communicate or to receive information on either of the foregoing subjects, is invited to apply, in writing, to any member of the sub-committee having charge of it, or to the Secretary of the Society.

All productions of nature and art, which tend to elucidate or promote the objects of the Society, will be thankfully received for exhibition, in the Society's rooms, at the Railroad Station, Providence.

The Standing Committee hold stated meetings, on the third Wednesdays in March, May, July, September and November. Members of the Society are invited to attend and participate in the discussions.

The rooms of the Society are open daily, during business hours. They are furnished with the newspapers of the day, and with several agricultural and other periodicals. Members of the Society, and others interested in its objects, are solicited to visit our rooms.

The Society would be happy to receive for their exhibition room, mechanic tools and implements of all kinds, of old and new styles.

Provision is made for holding informal meetings of the Society and others, for the discussion of agricultural and industrial matters, in any village or town in the State, where they may be useful; application to be made to the President, or to either of the Vice-Presidents.

Members of the Society are desired to communicate to the Secretary, the death of any member that may occur in their vicinity.

The Society now consists of about eight hundred and forty members, living in all parts of the State. May not each of these, with little exertion, add at least one new member, during the year. The payment of five dollars constitutes a life member, subject to no annual assessments.



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## ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE Annual Meeting of the RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, agreeably to the charter and by-laws, was held at the Society's rooms, Railroad Depot, Providence, on the 21st day of January, 1863, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon.

The President being absent, the First Vice-President, Edward D. Pearce, of East Providence, took the chair at the hour appointed.

The record of the proceedings of the last Annual Meeting was read and approved.

The following named persons were admitted members of the Society :—C. B. Farnsworth, of Pawtucket ; Peleg W. Lippitt, of Woonsocket ; Samuel W. Church, of Bristol ; John R. Gardner, of Bristol ; Albert Waterman, of Johnston ; Benjamin Buffum, of Providence ; Albert Briggs, of Providence ; John Oldfield, of Providence ; Henry A. Dyer, of Providence ; George Nichol, of North Providence.

The standing committee presented their report of their proceedings, which was accepted.

The following named members of the standing committee for the past year, were reported as ineligible as members of that board for the present year, they not having attended three meetings, to wit :—Edward Harris, William Sprague, William T.

Grinnell, Daniel Winsor, William W. Hoppin, Lyman B. Frieze, Charles E. Hall, Bailey W. Evans, George W. Chapin and Lewis Dexter, jun. Excuses satisfactory to the Society were offered for the absences of Messrs. Harris, Sprague, Grinnell and Frieze, and they made eligible.

The treasurer presented an abstract of his accounts, showing a balance in his hands, on the 9th of January, 1863, of sixty-two  $\frac{96}{100}$  dollars, which was accepted.

The secretary presented his necrological report, which was, in part, read, when the reading of the rest was dispensed with and the report accepted.

*Voted*, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to nominate the officers for the Society for the ensuing year.

The following members were appointed, to wit:—Messrs. Edward P. Taft, William Field, William B. Spencer, Robert S. Burrough and Silas Moore.

*Voted*, That when this meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to 3 o'clock this afternoon, then to receive the report of the nominating committee.

*Voted*, That the secretary be directed to print 1000 copies of the Annual Report of the standing committee, made this day, and the Proceedings of the Society at this meeting, with such other papers and documents as the standing committee may direct.

*Voted*, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the proprietors of the daily newspapers, in Providence, for their papers furnished to the rooms of the Society for the past year.

*Voted*, That the holding of a cattle show and an industrial exhibition, in the course of the current year, be referred to the standing committee, with power to provide for the holding of the same, if deemed expedient.

The meeting then adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.



## ADJOURNED MEETING.

JANUARY 21, 1863.

At the hour appointed, 3 o'clock P. M., the meeting was called to order by Edward D. Pearce, First Vice-President, the President being absent.

The nominating committee, appointed in the morning, presented the following report:—

The committee appointed to nominate officers for the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, for the ensuing year, respectfully report the names of the following persons, viz.:—

EDWARD D. PEARCE, of East Provi-

dence, for..... President.

EDWARD HARRIS, of Cumberland, for..... First Vice-President.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Providence, for.... Second Vice-President.

HENRY W. LOTHROP, of Providence, for.. Third Vice-President.

WILLIAM R. STAPLES, of Providence, for.. Secretary and Treasurer.

WILLIAM VIAL, of Providence.....

JOSEPH H. BOURN, of North Providence. } for Audit and Finance

WILLIAM T. GRINNELL, of Providence.. } Committee.

## FOR STANDING COMMITTEE.

William S. Patten.....of Providence.

Obadiah Brown..... North Providence.

George B. Peck..... Providence.

Cyrus B. Manchester..... Providence.

Oliver Johnson..... Providence.

Robert G. Burrough..... Providence.

James Y. Smith..... Providence.

Elisha A. Lawton..... Cranston.

A. B. Chadsey..... North Kingstown.

L. B. Frieze..... Providence.

Marshall Woods..... Providence.

Samuel W. Peckham..... Providence.

William Field..... Providence.

Henry Staples..... Barrington.

Christopher Lippitt..... Providence.

Edward P. Taft..... Cranston.

Thomas G. Turner..... Warren.

Elisha Dyer.....	of Providence.
Allen O. Peck .....	Providence.
William B. Spencer.....	Warwick.
Henry J. Angell.....	Providence.
Silas Moore .....	Cranston.
George F. Wilson .....	East Providence.
Seth Padelford.....	Providence.
Cyrus Harris .....	Providence.
Henry Lippitt.....	Providence.
Albert Briggs.....	Providence.
C. B. Farnsworth.....	Pawtucket.
Amasa M. Eaton .....	North Providence.
James DeWolf Perry .....	Bristol.

The committee regret that Mr. Perry, who has so ably filled the office of President of the Society for the past two years, declines a re-election.

They have nominated all the members of the standing committee for the past year, who are not ineligible by the by-laws of the Society, which require the attendance of at least three meetings during the year.

R. S. BURROUGH,

For the Committee.

Which report was received.

*Voted*, To dispense with the ballot required by the by-laws, in the election of officers.

And it was then—

*Resolved*, That the persons nominated by said committee be elected to the offices set against their names, for the year ensuing.

On motion of Mr. Viall, it was—

*Voted*, That the President and Secretary of the Society, and Mr. James DeW. Perry, be a committee to confer with the General Assembly, in relation to the grant of wild lands for the establishment of an agricultural college in this State, to render effectual said grant, for the object intended; said committee to report to the standing committee and to follow such instructions as may, from time to time, be given them by said standing committee.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STANDING COMMITTEE.

---

THE Standing Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry present the following report of their proceedings, to the Annual Meeting, to be held on the 21st day of January, 1863.

The by-laws of the Society require the standing committee to meet once in two months. These meetings have been held regularly, and in addition to them, five other meetings by adjournment.

Another by-law declares that any member of the standing committee who shall not attend three meetings thereof during the year for which he shall have been chosen, and shall not give or cause to be given to the Society a satisfactory excuse for such absence, shall not be eligible for the next year. The following named members of the standing committee have not attended three meetings during the past year, to wit :—Edward Harris, William Sprague, William T. Grinnell, Daniel Winsor, W. W. Hoppin, Lyman B. Frieze, Charles E. Hall, Bailey W. Evans, George W. Chapin and Lewis Dexter, jun.

The first meeting was held immediately after the close of the Annual Meeting of the Society, at its adjournment. Nineteen members were present.



It was voted, at this meeting, that the standing committee should be divided, by the President, into six standing sub-committees, with the same duties and powers that similar sub-committees had exercised in preceding years. At the stated meeting in March following, the President reported the division of the standing committee, and the several standing sub-committees were subsequently organized as follows :—

#### ON AGRICULTURE.

Edward D. Pearce, Chairman,	Daniel Winsor,
Henry Staples, Secretary,	Charles E. Hall,
Obadiah Brown,	Alfred B. Chadsey.
Elisha A. Lawton,	

#### ON HORTICULTURE.

Joseph H. Bourn, Chairman,	William B. Spencer,
Edward P. Taft, Secretary,	Silas Moore,
Cyrus B. Manchester,	George W. Chapin.
Henry J. Angell,	

#### ON MANUFACTURES.

Elisha Dyer, Chairman,	William Sprague,
Lyman B. Frieze, Secretary,	Bailey W. Evans,
William Viall,	Edward Harris.
James Y. Smith,	

#### ON THE MECHANIC ARTS.

Henry W. Lothrop, Chairman,	William Field,
George F. Wilson, Secretary,	Christopher Lippitt,
William T. Grinnell,	Lewis Dexter, jun.

#### ON THE FINE ARTS.

Marshall Woods, Chairman,	William W. Hoppin,
Samuel W. Peckham, Secretary,	Thomas G. Turner.
William S. Patten,	

#### ON MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Allen O. Peck,	Robert S. Burrough,
George B. Peck,	Oliver Johnson.

At the same meeting, in January, it was voted that a committee on Flax Cotton and Flax Culture be appointed by the President, to consist of five persons. At the stated meeting in March, the number of this committee was reduced to three, and the following named persons were appointed by the President, viz.:—Robert S. Burrough, James Y. Smith and Allen O. Peck.

At the same meeting, this committee made the following report, which was received and placed on file :—

The Committee on “Flax Culture” respectfully report :—

That while making the necessary arrangements for a continuation of the experiments upon flax as a substitute for cotton, instituted by our Society last year, they were informed of the recent action of Congress, appropriating \$60,000 in aid of the Agricultural Department, in which provision is made for *experiments with flax and hemp*, with the same purpose contemplated by this Society.

They have also received a communication from the sub-committee who conducted our recent experiments in cottonizing flax, calling our attention to the proceedings of Congress in relation to this subject, and requesting us to take the necessary steps to induce the Government to permit the appropriation to be expended by our Society, in continuation of the investigation already made by them, which communication is attached to this report.

As the bill passed by Congress includes experiments with *hemp* as well as with flax, the appropriation should be larger than would be necessary to operate upon flax alone, as heretofore contemplated by this Society. In conclusion, we recommend that proper measures be adopted by the Society to secure the amount to be expended under this appropriation, for the continuance of our experiments already so encouraging.

JAMES Y. SMITH,  
ROBERT S. BURROUGH,  
A. O. PECK.

Providence, March, 1862.

The communication attached to the foregoing report is as follows :—

To the Committee on "Flax Culture" of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, March, 1862 :—

The Committee of the Society, on "Flax Cotton," having observed that an appropriation for ascertaining the practicability of substituting *flax* for *cotton* on cotton machinery, has been proposed in Congress, beg leave to call your attention to the subject and to suggest, that in their judgment, it is desirable to secure the expenditure of the appropriation under the auspices of the Society. The committee make the suggestion from the conviction that their experiments in "cottonizing flax" have been attended with such encouraging results, as to warrant further and more thorough investigations, with larger means and under the patronage of the Government. They submit, that having been identified with the manufacture of cotton goods and the construction of machinery, for many years, and having given the subject of "cottonizing flax" very critical attention, during the last year, under the direction of the Society, they are well prepared to pursue the investigation to a final result.

Wherefore, they respectfully request that you will induce the Society to solicit the Government, through the State delegation in Congress, to permit the appropriation to be expended by them, under its direction, in continuation of their experiments for the accomplishment, if possible, of the highly important and national undertaking.

CHARLES JACKSON, Chairman,  
ZACHARIAH PARKER,  
S. W. MOWRY.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Pearce, and passed unanimously :—

Whereas, an appropriation has been made by Congress for the purpose of experimenting with flax and hemp as substitutes for cotton, similar in purpose and character to the experiments already instituted by our Society, which has, through its committees, devoted much time to the subject; and as their investigations have been attended with encouraging evidences of ultimate success, if means are provided to continue the investigation; therefore—

*Resolved*, That the Hon. James Y. Smith and the Hon. Charles Jackson are hereby appointed a committee to visit Washington, to secure, if practicable, the expenditure of said appropriation under the auspices of this Society; and that a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars be appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said committee.

At a special meeting, on the 19th day of June, a verbal report was received from this committee, which negatived all hope of receiving anything out of any appropriation then made by Congress to aid in carrying on the experiments contemplated by the committee on Flax Culture. It was then—

*Resolved*, That the President and Secretary of this Society, with the committee on Flax Culture, are hereby authorized, in their discretion, to memorialize Congress, or the proper department of the United States Government, for an appropriation in aid of the experiments commenced by the Society, in the preparation and use of flax cotton.

Under this resolution the following memorial was prepared and forwarded to Congress, where it was received, but remains to be definitely acted upon at the present or some future session.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :—

Your memorialists, the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, embracing in its membership very many of the most scientific and business men of the State, have, during the past year, given much attention to the subject of substituting flax for cotton on cotton machinery.

A committee, composed of leading cotton manufacturers, was specially charged with this subject. They devoted much time and labor to its elucidation. Various modes of preparing the flax have been tried by them, and the results are such as to induce the belief, that the substitution, in practical hands, with sufficient funds, can be effected at a cost that will compare favorably with the cost of cotton in ordinary times.

Three distinct operations on flax, after it is harvested, are indispensable, before it can be used on cotton machinery. First : the separation of the fibre from the woody substance. Second : the reduction of the fibre to a length similar to the length of cotton. Third : the division of the fibres longitudinally, until they acquire the fineness of cotton. The first and second operations must be effected by machinery of simple construction, which can be operated at a low cost of power and labor. The third operation must be through the exploding and separating power of chemicals, and should also be done at a low cost of materials

and labor. None of the operations should be performed by machinery and processes that are fettered with patents or other monopolies.

Your memorialists believe, that, under their supervision, suitable machinery can be got up and processes adopted, to perform successfully and economically these several operations.

In conclusion, your memorialists would state, that, representing as they do, the manufacturing, agricultural and mechanical interests of the State of Rhode Island, and these interests being identical with the same interests in the other States, they feel justified in presenting this national subject of "cottonizing" flax to the consideration of Congress, and more especially when the necessity of providing a substitute for cotton is, by the course of events, daily becoming more apparent.

Therefore they pray your honorable body to appropriate the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of your memorialists, in the construction of machinery and preparation of processes for thoroughly testing the practicability of substituting flax for cotton on cotton machinery.

At this meeting Mr. James Y. Smith introduced Mr. Isaac Pitman to the board, who read an interesting paper on "A substitute for cotton."

At the adjourned meeting, December 17, the committee on Flax Culture made the following report, which was received and ordered to be placed on file for publication.

Your Committee regret their inability, at this time, to make a full and final report of experiments, to work flax economically on *cotton machinery*, as contemplated by the Society. This failure is simply from disappointment in obtaining the necessary means to defray the expenses.

An appropriation was made by Congress, at its last session, for the Agricultural Department, in which, among other objects, that of experiments to *cottonize* flax was named, the entire appropriation, however, being insufficient to meet the ordinary requirements for that department, no portion of it was available for that purpose.

It was also contemplated to raise the means by subscription, but owing to various causes, this plan was not carried out.

The committee, however, have not been inactive; they have sent agents to the West and to Canada; have held interviews and corres-

pondence with numerous persons interested in the subject,—from which much valuable information has been obtained.

A noticeable fact relative to all samples of western flax exhibited to the committee, is the weakness of the staple; that it wastes largely by manipulation, and when prepared, appears only suited for coarse fabrics. On the contrary, Canada flax is very strong, wastes much less in handling, and when properly prepared, seems fitted for the finest purposes.

This inferiority in western flax appears to arise from the different mode of cultivation and after-care. They believe that any failure to work western flax will be traceable to a want of knowledge on the part of the producer, of the best modes of sowing, reaping and curing it, rather than to any other cause; and that experiments to ascertain the best mode of cultivation and cure of it, with a view to its textile use, *to be thorough*, should begin with the planting of the seed.

Several informal meetings have been held, during the year, one of which our Senators and Representatives were particularly invited to attend, our object being to impart to them the present state of our investigations, and the grounds entertained for ultimate success, thus enabling them properly to explain the subject before the committee to whom was referred the memorial of this Society late in the last session of Congress.

The agitation of the subject, at these meetings and otherwise, has aroused an interest in the whole question not previously exhibited.

Capitalists are taking a practical view of it. One of our largest cotton manufacturers has purchased the patent right of a breaking machine, which he now has in operation in Ohio, where the flax is being cleaned in the long state; it will then be bleached, (by a patented process of which he is now the sole proprietor,) in which condition the flax will probably soon be offered for sale in this market.

Another machine for breaking flax has been on exhibition in New York, of which a gentleman writes as follows, viz.:—"That he is enabled from his experience in the business, to pronounce it perfect, and that it will revolutionize the flax manufacture of the country." Two of these machines are now in operation in Kentucky, and the committee hope soon to hear of their complete success.

If these machines perform as represented, one of the primary difficulties in working flax will have been overcome and material aid rendered to all future experiments.

The confidence of the committee in the great value of flax (now



wasted in the West) for textile purposes, particularly in view of the present and prospective high price for cotton, is unimpaired.

They have the assurance of Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, of his hearty approval of such an investigation as we have proposed, and that he will urge upon Congress, in his forth-coming report, a very liberal appropriation for this object.

We have, therefore, reasonable grounds to hope that early in the present session of Congress, the means necessary to conduct these experiments will be provided.

Before closing, we desire to acknowledge our obligation to Hon. Charles Jackson, for the very valuable services rendered by him in promotion of the views of the committee.

JAMES Y. SMITH,  
ROBERT S. BURROUGH,  
A. O. PECK.

Providence, December 16th, 1862.

The stated meeting in March was held on the 19th of that month, and attended by twenty-one members.

The treasurer tendered a bond, with sureties, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, in the penal sum of \$3,000, which was accepted as satisfactory, and left with the President for safe keeping.

The secretary reported that he had caused the Transactions of the Society, in the year 1861, to be printed, and copies thereof to be distributed and sent to Societies corresponding with this Society.

The subject of holding a cattle show and industrial exhibition, which was referred by the Society to the board, was taken up at this meeting and referred to the next meeting. It was again further referred at that meeting, and never definitely acted on by the board. The subject was held under consideration with the hope of some great favorable change in our national affairs, which would warrant the withdrawal from them of any of the attention of our citizens. It is matter of deep regret that no cattle show or industrial exhibition was held either this year or the year preceding, as was intended. Much more to be regretted is the cause of this postponement.

At this meeting, the standing sub-committee on Horticulture

made a report of Apples and Pears recommended by them for general cultivation in this State, consisting of twelve varieties of apples; twelve varieties of pears on pear stocks; twelve varieties of pears on quince stocks;—which report was received and not further acted on by the board, excepting that said committee was empowered to add to and amend said report at pleasure.

At the stated meeting in May, this committee, by permission, withdrew the report made by them as above stated, and presented another more detailed report on Fruits, which was laid on the table, for consideration at the next stated meeting.

At an adjourned meeting, October 1st, the report of the sub-committee on Horticulture, on “Fruit for cultivation in this State,” made to the stated meeting in May, was called up, and after careful examination, was amended and adopted.

The report adopted was as follows:—

#### FRUITS FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

##### APPLES.

Baldwin,	Porter,
Blue Pearmain,	Peck's Pleasant,
Danvers' Winter Sweet,	Pomme Royal,
Early Harvest,	Rhode Island Greening,
Early Borden,	Roxbury Russet,
Gravenstein,	Ramsdell's Sweeting,
Golden Sweeting,	Sapson,
Hubbardston Nonsuch,	Tolman Sweeting,
Jonathan,	Williams' Favorite,
Large Yellow Bough,	Wine Apple (Fall.)

##### PEARS.

Abbott,	Rostiezer,
Bartlett,	Beurré d' Anjou,
Belle Lucrative,	Beurré d' Arenberg,
Bonne d' Ezee,	Beurré Clairgeau,
Bleeker's Meadow,	Beurré Giffard,
Capsheaf,	Bloodgood,
Louise Bonne de Jersey,	Buffum,
Paradise d' Automne,	Columbian Virgaleau,
Pratt,	Dearborn's Seedling,



Doyenné Boussack,  
Golden Beurré of Bilboa,  
Lawrence,  
Seekel,

Tyson,  
Vicar of Winkfield,  
Winter Nelis.

#### PEARS ON QUINCE STOCKS.

Buerré Diel,  
Buerré Giffard,  
Buerré d' Amanlis,  
Beurré d' Anjou,  
Belle Lucrative,  
Duchesse d' Angoulême,

Easter Buerré,  
Glout Morceau,  
Louise Bonne de Jersey,  
Rostiezer,  
Urbaniste,  
Vicar of Winkfield.

#### PLUMS.

Coe's Golden Drop,  
Jefferson,  
Lombard,  
Prince's Yellow Gage,  
Prince's Imperial Green Gage,

Purple Gage,  
Reine Claude de Barry,  
Smith's Orleans,  
Washington.

#### CHERRIES.

American Heart,  
Black Eagle,  
Black Tartarian,  
Bauman's May,  
Coe's Transparent,  
Downer's Late Red,

Elton,  
Early Purple Guigne,  
Florence,  
Governor Wood,  
May Duke,  
Napoleon Bigareau.

#### PEACHES.

Bellegarde,  
Crawford's Early,  
Crawford's Late,  
Coolidge's Favorite,  
Early York,  
Early Golden Rareripe,  
Grosse Mignonne,  
George IV,  
Honest John,

Late Admirable,  
Morris White,  
Old Mixon (Free),  
President,  
Red Rareripe,  
Royal George,  
Stump the World,  
Van Zandt Superb.

#### GRAPES—OPEN CULTURE.

Delaware,  
Diana,

Concord,  
Hartford Prolific.

## RASPBERRIES.

Brinckle's Orange,  
Fastolff,  
Franconia,

Knevitt's Giant,  
Red Antwerp.

## STRAWBERRIES.

Boston Pine,  
British Queen,  
Early Scarlet,  
Hovey,  
Jenny Lind,

Longworth's Prolific,  
McAvoy's Superior,  
Newport,  
Walker's Seedling,  
Wilson's Albany.

## CURRANTS.

Cherry,  
Red Dutch,  
White Dutch,

White Grape,  
Victoria.

## GOOSEBERRIES.

Houghton's Seedling.

## BLACKBERRIES.

Lawton,

Dorchester.

## VARIETIES THAT PROMISE WELL.

## APPLES.

American Golden Russet,  
Benoni,  
Coggswell's Pearmain,  
Drap d' Or,  
Early Strawberry,  
Westfield Seek-no-farther,  
Fameuse,

Hurlbut Striped,  
King of Tompkins County,  
Lyscom,  
Northern Spy,  
Wine Apple (Winter),  
Washington,  
Vandevere.

## PEARS.

Andrews,  
Adams,  
Beurré Gris d' Hiver Nouveau,  
Fulton,  
Jalousie de Foutenay Vendee,

Kingsessing,  
Meriam,  
Moore's Pound,  
Onondaga,  
Sheldon.

## PEARS ON QUINCE STOCKS.

Beurré Superfin,  
Beurré Hardy,

Beurré Langelier.

## STRAWBERRIES.

Admiral Dundas,  
La Constante,

The Baron,  
Triomphe de Gand.

## VARIETIES FOR PARTICULAR LOCALITIES.

## APPLES.

Dartmouth Sweeting, in heavy granite soil.

Beauty of Kent,       “   “       “   “

Fall Pippin,           “   “       “   “

Ladies' Sweeting,     “   “       “   “

Swaar,                “   “       “   “

Shepard's Sweet,     “   “       “   “

Yellow Bellefleur,    “   “       “   “

Honey Greening, on light sandy soil.

Red Astrachan,       “   “       “   “

Fall Water, near the ocean.

Summer Greening, near the ocean.

## PEARS.

Beurré Bose, on heavy granite soil.

Flemish Beauty, on light sandy soil.

St. Ghislain, very high cultivation.

At the stated meeting in November, the secretary presented the following letter, received by him from James Eldred, Esq., of Wickford, in relation to the foregoing list of fruits, which was referred to the sub-committee on Horticulture.

WICKFORD, October 15, 1862.

Hon. W. R. STAPLES :—

Dear Sir,—I would like to see some one join issue with your committee who made the report upon “Pears for General Cultivation,” as published in the Journal of the 4th inst. At this late day, when there are so many pears that are good beyond a question, under most all circumstances, it is important that a short list, like that, emanating from so high authority, should be as free as possible from objections, and unless others have been much more fortunate than myself, there are grave objections to three or four varieties embraced in that list. The first I would mention is “the Golden Beurré of Bilboa.” It was among

those I first commenced to cultivate, some fifteen years since, and after a trial of some years, I grafted other varieties into my trees. Since then I have observed it at our exhibitions, without having occasion to change my opinion. This year I have had occasion to observe it more closely. At my present home, there is a fine tree of it, that bore fully. When they began to show signs of ripening, I gathered pears from it and ripened them in the house, over a period of some three weeks, until the last ripened on the tree; and the most favorable conclusion I could come to, in relation to it, was, that I shall put in other varieties in the spring.

The next I would mention is the "Beurré d' Aremberg." This, also, I have had as above, and, although my trees stand in the most favored situation, side by side with the leading varieties that do well, it is certainly *worthless*. The tree is a *miserable grower*; but of four trees, that have had the best of care, they have not made one-eighth the growth of others around them, and I never have got *one solitary good pear* from them.

Then, the "Flemish Beauty" is recommended for a warm, sandy loam. This pear, I think, is so fine as to be worthy of cultivation under most *all* circumstances, but is best, *by all odds*, on a cool, deep, moist soil. I had four fine trees on the warm soil, and some of my neighbors have them on the same; two others of them have trees on the cool, deep soil. One-half of the time, at least, on the warm soil, the trees lose their foliage before the fruit ripens, and then it cracks more or less and fails to come up to its best condition; while, on the cool, deep soil, the foliage holds on, to the last, and the fruit is magnificent. Now this is one of the *fixed facts* here.

There is one other, in that list, *I* would condemn, but I have said enough already. In regard to the correctness of the above opinions, I would inquire of the gentlemen of your committee, how many times have they seen fine specimens, or rather *fine pears*, from either the Golden Beurré or the d' Aremberg, at our extensive exhibitions of the last ten years, while there are dozens of others that are *always* there and in abundance?

Hoping that the above may call forth some discussion, and thereby benefit the cause of Horticulture,

I remain, yours very truly,

JAMES ELDRED.

The following report was presented to the adjourned meeting, December 17th :—

Hon. W. R. STAPLES :—

Dear Sir,—In reply to the communication of the Hon. James Eldred, of North Kingstown, in relation to the non-recommendation of the following varieties of pears for general cultivation, viz., “the Golden Beurré of Bilboa,” “the Beurré d’Aremberg” and “the Flemish Beauty, on light soils,” your committee have recommended the above named for the following reasons :—

First. The Golden Beurré, although a second rate pear in flavor, is beautiful in appearance, of good size, productive, and as an exhibition pear, few varieties excel it.

Second. The Beurré d’Aremberg, we regard as one of the best of pears, maturing when most desirable, in early winter. This variety requires high culture and summer pruning, with careful ripening, to perfect it; and the trees must be of mature age to produce superior fruit. It is a poor grower, particularly on heavy soils, and for the last four or five years has not been productive. During the past season, the trees have made a fair growth, are perfectly hardy, and have been productive of good sized, handsome fruit, of a rich, vinous flavor. It has the highest flavor of all our winter pears except Dana’s Hovey, a variety not yet brought into general cultivation.

Third. Your committee have recommended the Flemish Beauty to be grown in a warm, sandy loam, and not in a cold, deep, moist earth, because they believe that higher flavor is derived when grown in a dry soil. It is seldom that we eat a superior pear of this variety in our market, and the trees are generally planted in heavy soils. As a general rule, all pears which are grown in light soils are of the best flavor. The trees are more liable to lose their foliage in dry weather, but careful mulching will prevent this in a measure. Many believe that the Flemish Beauty is less likely to soften at the core when grown in a warm, sandy loam than in any other situation. This cannot be unless the fruit is brought to maturity sooner. If picked early and ripened in the house, this variety, wherever grown, will generally be free from rot at the core.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. BOURN,

Chairman Sub-Committee on Horticulture.

North Providence, December 16, 1862.

At the stated meeting in May, it was—

*Voted*, That each of the several standing sub-committees be authorized and requested, by any of its members thereto specially appointed, to visit such parts of the State as may be deemed expedient, whenever the interests of the Society shall require it, for the purpose of making examination and investigation into the progress and state of that branch of domestic industry confided to it, and to make report to this standing committee.

*Voted*, That the travelling expenses, incurred in making such visits abroad, shall be paid out of the funds of the Society, after being audited by the sub-committee directing them.

As no visits, under this vote, have been reported to the board, it is probable that none such have been made. The resolution opens a new field of labor, which promises good results to the Society and to the cause of domestic industry.

In the year 1861, the standing sub-committee on Horticulture proposed a strawberry exhibition and party, in June. It was readily acceded to then, and on the day appointed, the tables of the Society, at their rooms, presented a great display of strawberries and flowers, and the rooms were well filled with members of the Society and others. At the stated meeting in May, this year, the same committee suggested a repetition of the party of the preceding year, and the following vote was passed :—

*Voted*, That when this board adjourns, it will, in compliance with the request of the sub-committee of Horticulture, adjourn to meet at the call of the secretary, some time in the month of June, to examine strawberries and other fruits, and flowers, to be presented by that committee.

Pursuant to the foregoing vote, the secretary called a meeting of the standing committee, on the 19th day of June. Nineteen members attended. The following is a list of the fruits and flowers presented on this occasion, and the names of the exhibitors :—

## STRAWBERRIES.

*From Edward D. Pearce.*—River's Eliza.

*From J. H. Bourn.*—British Queen, Jenny Lind, Newport, Hovey's Seedling, Scarlet Magnate, Walker's Seedling and Peabody's Seedling.

*From Rev. Mr. Stow, Bristol.*—Two varieties, for names.

*From W. W. Hoppin.*—River's Eliza.

*From Silas Moore.*—Wilson's Albany Seedling and Hautboy.

*From George Nichol.*—Triomphe de Gand and Wilson's Albany Seedling.

*From C. B. Manchester.*—Wilson's Albany Seedling.

## CHERRIES.

*From J. H. Bourn.*—May Duke.

*From Silas Moore.*—American Heart.

The specimens presented were of superior size and flavor.

## FLOWERS.

The show of flowers was not large, but was very choice.

*From J. H. Bourn.*—Roses, in variety, Pinks, Petunias and Antirrhenum.

*From E. D. Pearce.*—Pansies.

*From W. B. Spencer.*—Roses, in variety, Honeysuckles, Phlox, and many others.

*From S. Moore.*—Roses in variety, and many others.

*From Mrs. P. Church.*—Basket of flowers.

*From E. Staples.*—Pansies and Sweet William.

The following vote was passed unanimously:—

*Resolved,* That the thanks of the Society be presented to the contributors of fruits and flowers, now on exhibition.

The committee, at whose suggestion the meeting was called, then produced "strawberries in quantities," which were critically examined by the standing committee and others present, whose praises of the fruit were rather by their acts than their



words. Some, however, found opportunity to say, that such an annual meeting would increase the popularity of the Society and of the standing committee, especially if it could be held without any call on the treasury, as in this case. And some went even farther than this, and proposed a similar meeting, with like solemnities, in the autumn, when grapes and peaches and pears are fully ripe. Saving expense, who could object? At almost every meeting during the year, there have been some fruits or flowers presented for examination and criticism, evincing a growing interest in Floriculture and Pomology.

At the stated meeting in July, only six members were present. The heat of summer had driven most of the members of the committee who are residents in the city, into the country, while those residing in the country were busily engaged in their farming avocations. It was—

*Voted*, That the President be authorized and requested to appoint a committee from this Society, to attend the meeting of the American Pomological Society, to be held in Boston, in September next, said committee to consist of such a number as he may deem expedient.

At the stated meeting in September, attended by ten members, the President reported that he had appointed Messrs. J. H. Bourn, E. D. Pearce, E. P. Taft, S. Moore and D. H. Leonard on this committee.

This committee made the following report to the stated meeting in November, which was accepted by the board.

The Committee appointed to attend the Ninth Session of the American Pomological Society, held in Boston, September 17th, 18th and 19th, 1862, respectfully report:—

All of your committee attended the convention of the American Pomological Society. This organization has for its object the advancement of the science of Pomology, meets biennially, and has representatives from every State and Territory. Owing to our national disturbances, only seventeen States were represented at its late meeting.



Large collections of fruit, and many rare and valuable varieties, grown in nearly all of the Northern States, were exhibited.

The present year being an abundant fruit season, your committee deemed this a favorable time to ascertain the variety and quality of apples and pears grown within our own State, and to compare the same with fruit grown in other States. As the result of their labors, aided by the liberality of our leading pomologists, we forwarded for exhibition, 164 varieties of apples and 102 varieties of pears, embracing, we believe, the finest collection of fruit ever made in Rhode Island. The show of apples was not surpassed, in any respect, by any State, and many of our local varieties, of both apples and pears, compared favorably with the best in cultivation. We are particularly indebted to our President, Mr. James DeWolf Perry, of Bristol, to the Hon. John J. Reynolds, of North Kingstown, to the Hon. Lewis Dexter, of Smithfield, to the Hon. Edward D. Pearce, the Hon. Tristram Burges and Mr. Daniel H. Leonard, of East Providence, to Mr. Daniel Winsor, of Johnston, to Mr. Silas Moore, of Cranston, to Mr. Edward P. Taft, Mrs. J. J. Stimson, Mrs. Samuel Dexter and Capt. Cyrus B. Manchester, of Providence, to Mr. Stanton Belden, Mr. Cornelius Manchester, Mr. Obadiah Brown and Mr. Charles Peckham, of North Providence, and to Mr. William B. Spencer, of Warwick, for valuable contributions.

The following is a list of the named varieties exhibited :—

#### PEARS.

Bartlett,	Figue,
Doyenné Boussack,	Napoleon,
Buerré d' Amanlis,	Beurré Superfin,
Catillac,	Lawrence,
Capsheaf,	Flemish Beauty,
Duchesse d' Angoulême,	Louise Bonne de Jersey,
Buffum,	Andrews,
Belle Lucrative,	Swan's Orange,
Dix,	Vicar of Winkfield,
Glout Morceau,	Seckel,
Pratt,	Winter Nelis,
Pratt, junior,	Howell,
Steven's Genessee,	Beurré d' Aremberg,
Westcott,	Paradise d' Automne,
Buerré Diel,	St. Ghislain,
Urbaniste,	Beurré Bosc,

Beurré Clairgeau,  
 Passe Colmar,  
 Golden Beurré,  
 Sugar,  
 Jerard,  
 Bonne d' Ezee,  
 Sprague,  
 Bleeker's Meadow,  
 Columbia,  
 Wilbour,  
 St. Catharine,  
 Rushmore,  
 Chaumontel,  
 Maria Louise,  
 Cabot,  
 Beurré de Langelier,  
 Beurré Sterkman,  
 Gansel's Bergamot,  
 Beurré Gris d' Hiver,  
 Beurré d' Anjou,  
 Jalousie de Foutenay Vendee,  
 Heathcote,  
 Angora,  
 Van Mons Leon le clerc,  
 Knight's Seedling,  
 Abbott,  
 Paquency,  
 Black Pear of Worcester,  
 Lansack Satin,  
 Wilkinson,

Beza de la Motte,  
 Collins,  
 Beurré Goubault,  
 Ananas,  
 Colmar d' Aremberg,  
 Crassane,  
 Leach's Kingsessing,  
 Beurré de Capiumont,  
 Dunmore,  
 Forelle,  
 Charles of Austria,  
 Beurré de Lucon,  
 Lalan Seedling,  
 Bergamot Bufe,  
 Tyson,  
 Leonard's Seedling,  
 Fulton,  
 Williams' Early,  
 White Doyenné,  
 Beurré Spence,  
 Surpasse Virgaleau,  
 Belle et Bonne,  
 Manchester's October,  
 Sumner's Doyenné,  
 Doyenné Sieulle,  
 Ott Seedling,  
 Prince's St. Germain,  
 Henry Fourth,  
 Germain,  
 Omar Pacha.

#### APPLES.

Baldwin,  
 Peck's Pleasant,  
 Gravenstein,  
 Porter,  
 Hubbardston Nonsuch,  
 Nonsuch,  
 Chamellon,  
 Blue Pearmain,

Yellow Bellflower,  
 Northern Spy,  
 Rhode Island Greening,  
 Gloria Mundi,  
 King of the Pippins,  
 Baker,  
 Pumpkin Sweet,  
 Black Gilliflower,

Tift's Sweeting,  
 White Seek-no-farther,  
 Dartmouth Sweet,  
 Orange Pippin,  
 Maiden's Blush,  
 Tewksbury Winter Blush,  
 Fall Harvey,  
 New York Greening,  
 Fenner Sweeting,  
 Beauty,  
 Mathewson's Nonsuch,  
 Minister,  
 Knight's Pippin,  
 Shepard's Sweet,  
 Canada Reinette,  
 New York Pippin,  
 Fall Pippin,  
 Washington Sweet,  
 Coggeshall's Pearmain,  
 Casey,  
 Yellow Sweeting,  
 Moore's Sweeting,  
 Holland Pippin,  
 McLellan,  
 Beauty of Kent,  
 Vandevere,  
 Black Apple,  
 Caroline,  
 Jewett's Red,  
 Sapson,  
 Esopus Spitzenberg,  
 Spitzenberg,  
 Roxbury Russet,  
 Herefordshire Pearmain,  
 Cheeseborough Russet,  
 Tolman Sweeting,  
 Jonathan,  
 Lyscom,  
 Scarlet Pearmain,  
 Golden Ball,

Hawthornden,  
 Jersey Sweet,  
 English Russet,  
 Flushing Spitzenberg,  
 Danvers' Winter Sweet,  
 Alexander,  
 White Spanish Reinette,  
 Fallawater,  
 Mammoth Russet Sweet,  
 Lady's Sweet,  
 Pennock Red Winter Sweet,  
 Royal Graft,  
 Honey Greening,  
 Westfield Seek-no-farther,  
 Domini,  
 Boston Sweet,  
 Five-quarter Gilliflower,  
 Congress,  
 Eagle Sweet,  
 Fameuse,  
 Duchess of Oldenburg,  
 Easter Pippin,  
 American Summer Pearmain,  
 Early Strawberry, or June-eating,  
 Detroit.  
 Leicester Sweet,  
 Red Doctor,  
 Indian,  
 Black Detroit,  
 Early Bough,  
 Ramsdell Sweeting,  
 Summer Queen,  
 Golden Sweeting,  
 Pomme Water Sweeting,  
 Hoxsie's Pomeroy,  
 Umbrella Sweeting,  
 Williams,  
 English Golden Russet,  
 American Golden Russet,  
 Jacob Clark,

Potter,  
 Winter Sweet Paradise,  
 Red Russet,  
 Mouse,  
 Waterman Sweeting,  
 Excelsior,  
 President,  
 Fall Wine,  
 Sweet Baldwin,  
 Male Calc,  
 Drap d' Or,  
 Fall Strawberry,  
 Harris' Harding,  
 Rattlebox,  
 Duzen,  
 Bentley,  
 Early Borden,  
 Burgess Sweet,  
 Lady's Finger,  
 Garden Royal,  
 Spur Sweeting,  
 Cooper,  
 Greenwich Nonsuch,  
 Borden Greening,  
 Cape Cod,  
 White Sapsen,  
 Seek-no-further,  
 Meiding,  
 Fall Sweeting,

Grape,  
 Sour Greening,  
 Red Astrachan,  
 Borden Russet,  
 Ortleyp Pippin,  
 Hingham Seek-no-further,  
 Shepardson,  
 Sheppard's Winter Sweet,  
 Manton Sweeting,  
 Wellington Pippin,  
 Pennsylvania,  
 Margaret,  
 Pearmain Russet,  
 Lady's,  
 High Top Sweeting,  
 Winter Wine,  
 Wax,  
 John F. Street,  
 Pumpkin Russet,  
 Mawney,  
 Winter Harvey,  
 Swaar,  
 Fenner Redstreak,  
 Newtown Pippin,  
 Congdon,  
 Winsor,  
 Ramsdell,  
 Twin.

The address of the President of the Society, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, was interesting and instructive. His remarks in relation to meteorological influences, the thinning of fruit and the production of seedlings, commend themselves to every student of Pomology.

The most interesting report made at the meetings was that of the special committee appointed to classify and arrange the various lists of fruit recommended for general cultivation, by the local committees residing in each of the Northern States, and in the Canadas. The reports of these various local committees are published in a general catalogue of fruits, in a form convenient for reference, showing the

varieties of fruits best adapted to the different States and localities, subject to future revision and correction, a copy of which may be found upon the table of our secretary. The preparation of this catalogue has been a work of great labor, and it will prove to be a valuable source of reference, as well as an aid in the selection of kinds suited to our various northern localities.

Much valuable information was obtained, from the discussions, of the different varieties of fruits. Many which are grown successfully in one State, are not, in another. Soil, climate and mode of cultivation produce different results in the same kinds. Your committee gave special attention to new varieties which they think could be successfully cultivated in this vicinity, and investigated a new mode of treatment of the kinds which do not succeed as well with us as they do abroad. We are as well located for the successful culture of the pear as perhaps almost any State; yet, by careful and scientific labor, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York are far in the advance of us, in the variety and quality of their productions. The pears which recommend themselves particularly to our favor, of comparatively modern varieties and little known with us, are the Adams, Andrews, Beurré Hardy, Moore's Pound, Merriam, Sheldon, Cushing, Supreme de Quimper and Dana's and Clapp's Seedlings. Of apples, the Gravenstein brings the highest market price; and the Washington, King of Tompkins County, Minister, Benoni, Fameuse, Ladies' Sweeting and Mother are kinds which we think could be successfully cultivated within our own State.

A large variety of native grapes were on exhibition, but very few were ripe. The Hartford Prolific, the Diana, the Logan, the Crevelling, the Maxatawny, the Delaware, the Mottle, the Cuyahoga and Rogers' Hybrids are favorably recommended for cultivation. The kind of soils and manures, and the best time for pruning were freely discussed.

The strawberries most universally cultivated are the Hovey's Seedling, (should be fertilized by the Brighton Pine or Jenny Lind,) Wilson's Albany and Triomphe de Gand. Cutler's Seedling is approved by many; and of the new foreign varieties which are promising, are La Constante, Marguerite and Empress Eugenie.

A copy of the official transactions of the Pomological Society may be found upon our tables as soon as published.

Your committee visited some of the fruit orchards in the vicinity of Boston, and were hospitably entertained at the residence of the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, in Dorchester. Many pleasant acquaintances

were made with pomologists from the different States, and we trust such information was obtained from them as will stimulate us to increase our exertions in promoting, at home, a branch of industry which this Society has ever encouraged.

Among the distinguished pomologists of the country present, were Messrs. Downing, Barry, Thomas, Parsons and Prince, of New York; Buist, of Pennsylvania; Wilder, Cabot, Hovey, Clapp and Dana, of Massachusetts; Elliott, of Ohio; Reid, of New Jersey, and Lyon, of Michigan. These are a few of the pioneers who have been furnishing us, for the last quarter of a century, with new fruits to please the eye and the taste, as well as varieties which are a source of profit to the producer. By careful study and experimental culture, they have advanced the science of Pomology, whereby the cultivation of fruit is made profitable to the orchardist, and a delight to the amateur. As Austin says,—“It is this never-ending variety, varied habits, condition of growth, and all that pertains to successful results, that adds so much to the interest of fruit-growing, makes it a science, and is what we all so much enjoy.”

Your committee recommend that delegates from the Rhode Island Society be sent to the future meetings of the American Pomological Society. By so doing, we shall receive the benefits of the discussions maintained by the leading fruit-growers in our country; and after seeing and tasting of new fruits and learning of their character, shall be better able to recommend their cultivation at home.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Committee,

JOSEPH H. BOURN.

North Providence, November 18th, 1862.

At the same September meeting, the standing sub-committee on the Mechanic Arts made the following report on “The Atmospheric Refrigerator,” which was received and ordered to be placed on file for publication.

PROVIDENCE, September 13th, 1862.

Hon. WM. R. STAPLES, Secretary of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry :—

Dear Sir,—While travelling through the State of Connecticut, two years ago, with a friend, he remarked to me that he was engaged, with his



father-in-law, in some experiments to determine whether further improvements could not be made in refrigerators for domestic and other purposes. With an injunction of confidence, he then disclosed to me the results of a series of practical observations on the subject, and the principles by which they were guided in their experiments.

It appeared to me, at that time, that they had conceived a plan which, if fully and practically developed, would secure in a refrigerator every important and desirable requisite.

I had, by no means, forgotten the conversation, nor lost my interest in the result of the trials which I supposed were still going on; and I was greatly gratified, on one of my recent visits to New York, to meet my friend and receive an invitation to visit his store and examine one of the refrigerators. While there, the vote passed by our Society, at one of its late regular meetings, making it the duty of the sub-committees to examine and report upon matters of interest in their several departments, occurred to me, and I have therefore thought fit and proper to acquaint you, and through you, our Society, with what, after a careful and critical examination, I consider to be a useful invention. A good refrigerator, if not an article of necessity and economy in a household, is considered indispensable by those who study to promote their health and comfort, especially during the warm months.

The idea which appears to have governed the makers of the first refrigerators in common use, was that of securing a reduction of temperature at the least expenditure of ice. Accordingly, they were constructed of a tight inner and outer box, with an air chamber between them, each supplied with a door or lid, and an escape pipe for the water from the melting ice. This kind of refrigerator was found to be objectionable in many respects. The atmosphere within was found to be often charged with moisture, so that some articles of food placed in them to keep would be covered with mould, notwithstanding the low temperature. It was also found that the flavor or odor of one kind of food, disagreeable, perhaps, to some persons, could be communicated to other kinds confined with it inside. For these and other reasons, this sort of refrigerator has greatly fallen into disuse.

The next important step (to the honor of the first taking of which Mr. Winship and Mr. Schooley both lay very strong claims, as I have understood,) in the way of improvement consisted in giving an opportunity for ventilation, by means of two or more apertures at different heights in the sides of the refrigerator, the object being to secure by these means a cold, and, at the same time, a dry atmosphere.

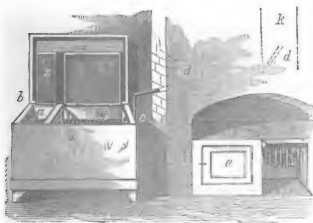
I have now in use, in my family, one of Schooley's refrigerators, which I purchased in 1858, and I have witnessed in the families of my friends, for a period of about three years, the operation of both Winship's and Schooley's.

They are unquestionable improvements upon those first used, but, I think, the most that can be said in their favor is that they secure the important result aimed at in only a partial and imperfect manner, while in practical use.

I think it is a well established fact, that a variety of meats and vegetables, bread and pastry, can be better preserved in a refrigerator in which a cold, dry atmosphere is maintained than in one in which this condition is not secured. It does not require the exercise of a large amount of common sense to perceive that the refrigerator which, under all circumstances, will the most effectually secure this result, is superior to all others.

How far the inventors of the "Atmospheric Refrigerator" have advanced in the way of cheaply and practically securing this desideratum, you, and others, each for himself, will be able to clearly judge, after an examination of the drawings and references given below, which definitely and sufficiently illustrate the plan which they have adopted.

FIGURE I.



In Figure I, *x* represents the common chest-form refrigerator, made with an outer and inner box, the spaces between which are filled with

a thick, soft, hair felting, and provided with lids shutting in such a manner as most effectually to exclude the temperature of the outer atmosphere. *a* is the ice chest; *w*, the apartment provided with proper shelves for the reception of articles to be preserved; *e* represents a range, or cooking stove, and *k*, the chimney-flue leading from the same; *d, d*, is a small steam pipe, reaching from the inside of the refrigerator at *c* to the flue *k*, and *b* is a register leading from the outer to the inner side, immediately over the ice chest.

Now let the chest *a* be filled with ice, and the lid *z* closed over it; the articles of food to be preserved may be placed in *w* and the refrigerator shut. Open the register *b* slightly, and a current of air immediately passes over the chest and apartment *w*, through the aperture *c* and pipe *d d*, into the warm or hot flue *k*, in which the ascending current of hot air is the cause of the perfect ventilation of the refrigerator. It is a pump drawing the air through the chest. In the absence of fire, a small lamp or gas burner may be lighted in the pipe, near the aperture *c*, as shown in Figure II, at *b*.

In the winter, ice may be dispensed with by leading a pipe from *b* out of doors; and in summer, also, in some cases, by leading this same pipe into a cold, deep well.

FIGURE 11.

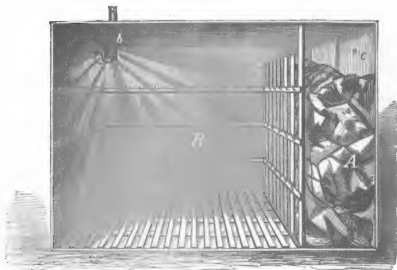


FIGURE III.

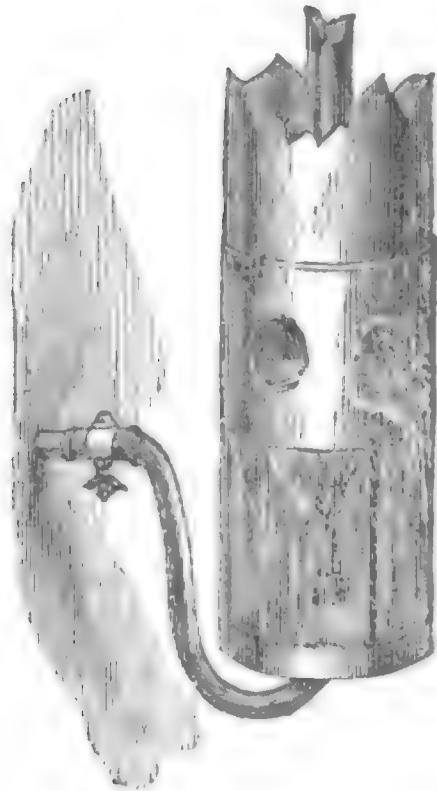


Figure II represents what the inventors call an "Atmospheric Meat House;" and Figure III is an enlarged view of the apparatus *b* in Figure II, for lighting and ventilating the apartment *B*, where the meats are suspended; *A* is the ice box, and *c* the register for the admission of air, and *b* the ventilating pipe, the application and use of which is fully explained above, in the description of Figure I.

So far as I know, this is the only *forced* ventilating refrigerator ever offered to the public; and in this method of ventilation consists the essential and novel feature of the invention.

I understand that experiments, very carefully conducted for a long time, show that this refrigerator effects a saving of 20 per cent. in the consumption of ice, and that all articles of food may be preserved perfectly sweet for any desirable time; and I should think these results might be fairly claimed for it.

Messrs. William Sims & Co., 50 John street, New York, are the manufacturers and patentees.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. WILSON,

Secretary Sub-Committee on Mechanic Arts.

Mr. Blanchard appeared before the board at this meeting, and asked their attention to his "Improvement in Compound Batteries for Grape and Canister Shot." After examining a model battery prepared by the inventor, the whole subject was referred to the standing sub-committee on the Mechanic Arts, who, at an adjourned meeting, December 17th, presented the following report, which was received and ordered to be placed on file for publication.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 19th, 1862.

To Hon. WM. R. STAPLES, Secretary of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry :—

Dear Sir,—The Sub-Committee on Mechanic Arts, to whom was referred the subject of Blanchard's alleged improvements in Compound Batteries for Grape and Canister Shot, by the Society, at its last meeting, very respectfully report :—

That they met Mr. Blanchard, at the appointed time and place, with a number of gentlemen not members of the committee, and witnessed the firing of seven charges from his Model Battery.

The following are the facts bearing on the case, and the results attained.

1st. The powder used in the first five trials was procured by one of the committee, and was of the poorest description.

2d. The balls were common buck-shot, irregularly wrapped in thick tin foil, five of which made a charge for each chamber.

3d. The target was of spruce boards, seven-eighths of an inch thick, and about three by five feet square ; the longest side was placed upon a pile of coal near the ground, and against a brick wall.

4th. The distance from the model to the target was 33 feet.

Respecting the model, its construction was as follows :—Six pieces of steel, 6 inches long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, are laid  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch apart, parallel with each other, on a rectangular piece of iron plate, of the proper length and width, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch thick. A corresponding plate is now laid on top of these steel parallel bars. Three successive iron plates, of the same thickness and length as those first used, but each of less width than the preceding one, are now laid on each side of the plates first put on, making a thickness of  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch at the muzzle, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  at the breech of the battery. Across the whole of the four thick-

nesses of plates, top and bottom, are now placed six iron straps, corresponding with the six bars of steel to surround and confine the chamber, holding the charges of powder and grape in its place. The straps, plates and steel bars are now pierced with holes, and riveted firmly together. The chamber, (of which there are two,) consists of a rectangular piece of steel  $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch thick,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, and of a length corresponding with the width of the five barrels riveted together as described, and is provided with rectangular chambers and touch-holes, to correspond with the five barrels. There was a simple lever contrivance designed to bring port-fires at the same instant to all the five touch-holes in the chamber. The whole was mounted on wheels. Each side of every steel bar, near the muzzle, was made thinner than at the breech, so as to secure horizontal scattering of the balls.

The exhibitor, evidently, was in a nervous and irritable state of mind.

The model, then, is intended to represent a battery of 5 howitzer guns, arranged close together, side by side, with sliding-breech, so arranged that the whole five may be discharged at nearly the same instant.

1st Fire. Five barrels loaded with 25 balls. Battery was moved out of range before discharge took place, and but three barrels were discharged. Sliding breech was removed without difficulty.

2d. Powder and balls same as first used; but three barrels discharged this time. Three balls hit the target, but did not pass through it.

3d. Three barrels discharged; twelve hits; penetration better; breech removed easily; little or no fouling. Balls struck the target nearly in a circle.

4th. All barrels discharged; breech removed easily; but little foul; 18 hits; some of the balls passed through the target.

5th. Four barrels discharged; breech removed easily; 20 hits; balls passed through the target.

6th. Dupont's extra powder used; all the barrels discharged; 15 hits; balls went within an area of four feet square, and through the target into the brick wall behind it.

7th. Dupont's extra powder used; four barrels fired; 18 hits; balls passed through a thin piece of sheet iron, and through the target into the brick wall.

#### SYNOPSIS.

An examination of the foregoing shows, that in six discharges, four-fifths of the barrels were fired, throwing 120 balls a distance of 33 feet to the target, containing an area of 15 square feet, and that 83 balls



entered the target ; that when good powder was used, the penetration was good, and that, in no case, was there any fouling of the breech ; that no greater horizontal than vertical range was attained, and that with the arrangement attached to the model, the firing of all the barrels at once could not be secured. It was evident to the committee that a greater horizontal range could have been attained with an arrangement that would fire all the barrels at once. The committee could not judge of the escape of gas between the breech and the barrels. Upon the question, whether Mr. Blanchard's proposition to construct a battery of six 12-pounder guns upon this plan, by subscriptions among our citizens, should be recommended to their patronage, the committee were divided. But the majority were inclined to the opinion that enough had been shown to warrant such a recommendation.

For the Committee,

GEORGE F. WILSON, Secretary.

An adjourned meeting, on the 1st of October, was attended by fifteen members, and another, held on the 15th of October, by thirteen members. The business done at these meetings has already been referred to.

At the stated meeting in November, twenty-one members were present.

A circular from the Agricultural Department, requesting information in relation to the agricultural products in this State, was read and referred to the standing sub-committee on Agriculture. There has been no report from this committee on this subject.

The treasurer informed the board, at this meeting, that the Society had been sued since the last meeting of the board, by Jonathan Knowles, writ returnable to the next term of the Honorable the Court of Common Pleas in this county. He could give the board no information as to the supposed cause of suit, as no declaration had been filed by the plaintiff after the commencement of his suit, and no notice was given him by the plaintiff or his attorney before the writ was served. He was directed to employ counsel to defend against the suit.

A letter from James Y. Smith, enclosing a letter to him from

Elisha Dyer, and a communication to him from the New York State Agricultural Society, in relation to flax cotton, with a sample of flax cotton and a description of the machine by which it was made, and, also, a letter from Neil Cooke, of Oswego city, enclosing a sample of flax cotton made by him and one of English manufacture,—were severally read and referred to the committee on Flax-culture. No report has been made by this committee.

The letter from the New York State Agricultural Society, before referred to, gave notice that an examination of flax cotton and machinery and processes for its manufacture, was to be had by a committee of that Society, at Lockport, on the 30th of December, and invited this Society to be present by a committee; it was thereupon voted that it was expedient for this Society to accept the invitation and to be present at said examination, and that the President be requested to make the appointment of delegates for that purpose.

At an adjourned meeting, on the 17th of December, Mr. Dyer communicated to the board another letter received by him from the New York State Agricultural Society, stating that the proposed examination would take place on the 6th of January, 1863. The President then gave notice that he had appointed James Y. Smith, Elisha Dyer, Charles Jackson, Albert Briggs and Zachariah Parker delegates from this Society to attend that examination. At the meeting held January 21st, 1863, Messrs. Dyer and Briggs made report of the result of their visit to Lockport, as delegates of this Society, which was accepted and ordered to be placed on file for publication. The report was as follows :—

The undersigned, members of the delegation appointed by the President of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, to attend the meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, to examine Flax Cotton, report :—

That they visited Lockport, N. Y., on the 6th of this month. They met at the manufactory of the Lockport Flax Cotton Co., Messrs. John S. Gould, of Hudson, Columbia county, Samuel Campbell, of the New

York Mills, Oneida county, and Alfred Wild, of Cohoes Falls, Albany county, as the committee of the New York Society. Other persons, from different localities, (unknown to your committee,) were also present. The agent of the Company, Mr. Charles Keep, attended the committees in the examination of the establishment and its products, and from whom all of the following facts and figures were derived. The Company was incorporated in 1862, having a capital stock of two hundred shares at the par value of fifty dollars each. Your committee, however, understood that the expenditures had or would amount to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. The fibre is subjected to the following processes, viz.:—

- 1st. Breaking, by passing through revolving fluted rollers.
- 2d. Dusting, by passing through a machine similar to a “Mason’s Whipper.”
- 3d. Scutching. This machine your committee did not see, it not being in the mill.
- 4th. Combing. A process similar to that for preparing worsted yarn.
- 5th. Dusting, again.
- 6th. Steeping the fibre 24 hours in tepid water.
- 7th. Boiling, in soap and soda ash, (3 lbs. of the latter per 100 lbs. of fibre,) for 8 to 12 hours.
- 8th. Immersed in chlorine for two hours or more, as necessary for bleaching.
- 9th. Immersed in sulphuric acid for two hours, (of one degree of strength.)
- 10th. Dipped in a solution of alum, borax and salt.
- 11th. Washed in distilled water, with a little sal soda.
- 12th. Dried by heat from steam pipes.
- 13th. The fibre is passed through a lapper.
- 14th. Carded, (upon machines similar to wool cards.)
- 15th. Passed through a railway head with rotary gills; and, finally,
- 16th. Passed through a drawing frame.

(It should be remarked, that after every bleaching process, the fibre is washed preparatory to the next.)

The loss in passing through the breaker, as stated by Mr. Keep, is 30 per cent.; through the duster, 30 per cent. more, or a loss of  $62\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from the straw through the duster. In scutching, the loss will not exceed 5 per cent. In combing, 1 per cent. Through the duster again, 1 per cent. more, making a loss of  $69\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., although

Mr. Keep was understood as saying that the loss from the straw to the cottonized flax was about 75 per cent.

Mr. Keep also gave the following items of cost, &c. :—

Cost of green straw per ton, \$10. Dry or retted, 12 to \$15 per ton.

\$0 50 per day in breaking 1 ton of straw, yielding 750 lbs. of fibre.

25 “ “ dusting “ “ “ “ “

75 “ “ carding “ “ “ “ “

50 “ “ dusting “ “ “ “ “

1 00 “ “ combing “ “ “ “ “

90 for boiling, (24c. for soap, 66c. for soda ash—22 lbs.)

6 00 for chlorine.

45 for sulphuric acid.

1 00 for solution of alum, borax and salt.

1 00 for drying.

75 for lapping.

1 00 for carding and railway head.

50 for drawing.

2 00 for washing between different processes.

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\$16 60, cost of labor, &c., estimated on a loss of 75 per cent., is.....3½ cts. per lb.

15 00, cost of retted flax, estimated on a loss of 75 per cent., is.....3 “ “ “

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\$31 60, estimated cost of product, on a loss of 75 per cent., is.....6½ cts. “ “

Samples of the various products from this establishment, and elsewhere, may be seen at the office of Hon. W. R. Staples, Secretary, &c.

And, although your committee did not observe any results that have not been attained elsewhere, yet they commend the enterprising spirit of the Lockport Flax Cotton Co., and hope the result of their investment of time, capital and labor shall meet with ultimate success and reward.

Respectfully submitted by

ELISHA DYER, } Committee.  
ALBERT BRIGGS, }

Providence, January 12th, 1863.

The attention of this Society was first called to the subject of cottonizing flax for use on cotton machinery, in the year 1856.

Long before that time, individuals, both in Europe and in this country, had been turning their attention to this subject at various times. Although it was then (in 1856) generally believed that something would come from flax to relieve textile manufacturers from the thralldom of dependence on a single section of the world for their raw material, yet there had not been that determined effort in this direction which ensures success.

It was well known that very large quantities of flax were grown in the Western States and in the Canadas, solely for the seed. Thousands of acres of flax were cultivated for the seed, while the straw was deemed a nuisance, to be used in the mending of highways, or burned for its ashes. Those who cultivated it were guilty of buying the coarser cottons for ordinary wear, and of importing linens, the growth of the seed that they had raised for exportation.

This Society has expended much time and labor in the investigation of these facts. It has been laboring to ascertain the quantity of flax raised on this continent,—the different modes of culture,—the effect of soil and climate and culture on the straw and on the seed,—the average crops and value of seed per acre,—and it has done much toward the collection of reliable statistics on these points.

Great changes in public opinion, on the value and use of flax straw, have taken place since 1856. Large quantities of it are now manufactured into twine, coarse fabrics and paper, and mixed with wool and cotton, in the finer fabrics. The attention of many practical men has been called to the subject of cottonizing flax. Many machines and processes for breaking and cleaning flax fibre have been invented. We cannot say that perfection in cottonizing flax has been reached ; we do not believe it has ; but we are very sure that great advances have been made in that direction.

Private enterprise will, undoubtedly, accomplish the rest ; but if left to that, much time and money and useless delay and expense will be required. This Society, it cannot be expected, will make the necessary advances to ascertain exactly what has been done, and then to conduct the experiments which may be

necessary to attain this result. The subject is of national importance, involving the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country. But now, the ground having been, in some degree, prepared, the needed materials for the investigation known, though widely scattered, and the object to be attained more thoroughly understood, this Society, the standing committee apprehend, will have done its whole duty, if it leave the subject to the Government of the United States and to the private enterprise of our fellow citizens, to be pursued and perfected.

At an adjourned meeting, December 17th, thirteen members were present.

The standing sub-committee on Mechanic Arts made the following report, which was received and ordered to be placed on file for publication.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 17th, 1862.

Hon. WM. R. STAPLES, Secretary of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry:—

Dear Sir:—Among the new and useful inventions which have fallen under my notice, and which I have tried within the last two years, is an inkstand marked as having been patented December 11th, 1855. I have not taken the trouble to ascertain who the inventor is, nor am I





aware that the inkstand is for sale in this city. But I know that of all the inkstands that I ever used, I like it the best. The one I use was presented to me by the good John Hecker, of New York city, and I believe he is, in some way, interested in the manufacture, perhaps by assisting the inventor with means to carry on the business. An inkstand, in itself, is but a small affair, but it may be a fruitful source of annoyance and vexation to numerous classes of persons who use it, or it may be a source of pleasure and comfort to them.

The old-fashioned cork-stopper kind, with all its pen-sticking holes, and tipping over and drying-up facilities, with all its mud and dirt, was long ago voted a nuisance, and has nearly gone out of place.

The greater part of all the pneumatic and plunger contrivances which have been attached to inkstands, in all sorts of conceivable ways, are traps, which will get out of order and weary one's patience. A perfect inkstand will yield to the pen a constant supply of ink, as long as any remains in it, in as good a condition as it was when put into the inkstand. In addition to this, if it is comely and ornamental, so much the better. The inkstand which Mr. Hecker gave me fulfils these conditions quite perfectly. It consists of a glass globe, connected, by two tubes, (a long and a shorter one, one above the other,) with a small glass fountain. The globe, with its connecting tubes and fountain, are ingeniously mounted in such a manner as to conceal the tubes, on an ornamental bronze pedestal, with a hinged cover for the fountain. The inkstand is filled by inverting it, on pouring in the ink, and the ink is kept at the proper level in the fountain by the pressure of the atmosphere. When the ink becomes low in the fountain, a bubble of air passing through the upper tube, is seen to rise through the ink, into the globe, while the ink, to compensate for it, runs through the lower tube into the fountain. Evaporation from even the small surface of ink in the fountain, is, to a great degree, prevented by closing the lid. I usually invert mine in the morning, thus changing the ink in the fountain to the globe, and on setting the inkstand in its place again, the fountain is filled to the proper level by atmospheric force. If clear, limpid ink is used—ink free from sediment—even this action may be dispensed with. But it is almost impossible to obtain this sort of ink. Whoever the inventor may be, the ink-using portion of the community, fortunate enough to obtain this inkstand, will forever bless his memory.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

GEORGE F. WILSON,

Secretary Sub-Committee on Mechanic Arts.

Fifteen members attended the stated meeting, January 21st.

The following communication from Cornelius Esten, of North Providence, was read and ordered to be placed on file for publication. We hope the experiments will be pursued. It would be quite interesting to know how small a piece of a potato, having no semblance of an eye on it, will germinate.

NORTH PROVIDENCE, January 20th, 1863.

W. R. STAPLES, Esq., Secretary, &c. :—

Dear Sir,—Having seen in the agricultural papers accounts of experiments made in raising potatoes, I resolved, last spring, to try some experiments myself, and now hand you the result.

My potato field was a sandy loam. In the first place, I spread upon it, after the rate, say of six cords per acre, of composted manure, made of stable manure and peat, and ploughed it in. I planted in rows from two and a half to three feet apart, the potatoes being set about 16 to 18 inches apart in the rows. On one portion of the field, I put a good shovelful of manure over each potato, and on another a small handful of plaster. At the harvest, I found those manured with plaster were one-third larger in size, and nearly, if not quite, one-third more in quantity than the others. The kind of potato was the Jackson White. Only one eye was planted in a hill.

I tried another experiment with the same kind of potato, in the same field. I took some of the largest potatoes I could find and pared them completely, taking off a thick paring. I then planted the pared potatoes in hills by themselves. They came up and grew well. I saw no difference between them and those in other parts of the field; but the crop was rather lighter.

I also cut out of some large potatoes, some pieces having no eyes in them. After these came up, I dug into the hills to see from what part of each piece the sprout had come, and I found that it uniformly came not from the outer part or side, but from the inner. At first, they looked rather small, but they soon caught up with the rest. At harvest, I found good potatoes in the hills, but not quite so large as the others in the field.

I had heard that the parings of potatoes would come up and grow, but I did not plant them. My object was to ascertain if potatoes could be raised from parts having no semblance of eyes in them, and the result was as above stated.

I had been accustomed to plant whole potatoes, middling size, one in a hill. From the experiment I made with pieces having one eye each, I am satisfied that as large a crop of larger sized potatoes can be raised from a single eye in a hill, and shall pursue that course of planting hereafter.

Yours respectfully,

CORNELIUS ESTEN.

A circular from Messrs. Austin, Baldwin & Co., New York, in relation to the International Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Hamburg, from the 14th to the 20th of July next, was read and laid on the table for the present.

A communication from George F. Wilson, in relation to flax cotton, was read and laid on the table for the present.

The draft of the annual report of the standing committee was read and approved. It was directed to be signed by the President and Secretary and presented to the Annual Meeting of the Society, to be held this day.

The standing committee adjourned to meet immediately after the close of the Annual Meeting of the Society.

It will be seen that the attendance of our members at the meetings of the board, during the last year, has been larger than in former years. If the bringing of fruits and flowers to these meetings, which is becoming much more frequent than heretofore, shall be continued, perhaps members of the Society will unite with the standing committee, and thus render the meetings more interesting and valuable. No harm can result from continuing this experiment.

At each stated meeting, the treasurer has made report of the state of the treasury. The audit committee examined his accounts on the 9th day of January instant, and found sixty-two  $\frac{96}{100}$  dollars in his hands. Since the last Annual Meeting, the mortgage held by the Society has been paid off. Under the direction of the finance committee, the treasurer invested the proceeds of the same in one one-thousand dollar 7.30 treasury notes of the United States. Under the direction of the same

committee, in March last, he purchased four shares in the American Bank.

The property of the Society now consists of—

220 shares in Pawtuxet Bank, par value \$50, at \$56....	\$12,320 00
112 “ in American “ “ “ at \$53....	5,936 00
1 Treasury note, U. S. ....	1,000 00
Fixtures and movables .....	1,986 48
Cash on hand.....	62 96

During the year, twenty-one persons have been admitted members of the Society; of these, eighteen have paid their admission fee, and one, who was admitted just before the last Annual Meeting. Our secretary's necrological report will contain the names of fifteen of our members who have ceased their labors. Under ordinary circumstances, we should not hesitate to say that more persons should have been admitted as members.

The following named books and pamphlets have been added to our library, or received for distribution, during the year:—

*From the Secretary of State:—*

Report of Ohio Agricultural Board, 1860.

Geology and Agriculture of Maine, 1861.

*From the Illinois State Agricultural Society:—*

Transactions, vols. 1, 2 and 3. 2 sets.

Monthly Journal of Proceedings, 1862.

Show-bill, 1862.

*From the American Institute:—*

Transactions, 1860.

*From Joseph H. Bourn:—*

Wheat; its Worth and Waste, pamphlet, by Browne & Hand.

*From the Patent Office:—*

Tract on Perennial Cotton, by R. C. Kendall.

*From the Missouri Fruit Growers Association:—*

Proceedings in 1859.

*From the Vermont State Agricultural Society:—*

Proceedings of Annual Meeting, 1862.

now admitted are human wants and human ingenuity, and when the first are fully supplied and the other overtasked, we may look for a great falling off of the products of industry.

The standing committee present the foregoing as the report of their proceedings during the past year. We need not remind the Society that an unnatural rebellion and civil war have been, and still are, raging in our land, almost monopolizing exertion and thought. The peaceful arts of industry have been rudely repelled by their presence, save where they ministered to the support and efficiency of the thousands who have gone forth in arms. Labor has, of course, been obliged to seek many new employments, and thus far, it is believed, has met with remunerative success. But its continued success can hardly be expected in this state of things. Peace is the true patron of art and industry ; civil war their greatest enemy.

JAMES DEW. PERRY,

President,

W. R. STAPLES, Secretary.

## ABSTRACT OF THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

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### RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 8th, 1862 .....	\$243 48
Dividends, Pawtuxet Bank.....	715 00
Dividends, American Bank.....	364 00
Interest on mortgage to its payment.....	39 33
Interest on United States Treasury note to October 1st.....	36 50
Premium on " " " " .....	7 30
Admission fees, 19 members .....	95 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,500 61

### EXPENDITURES.

Office Expenses,—rent, salary, fuel, printing, insurance, &c..	\$924 67
Printing Transactions, periodicals and binding.....	208 75
Stock purchased and premium paid .....	283 28
Premium paid, Exhibition of 1861, and part of expenses of fruit to exhibition of American Pomological Society...	20 95
	<hr/>
	\$1,437 65
1863, January 9th, cash on hand.....	62 96
	<hr/>
	\$1,500 61

W. R. STAPLES, Treasurer.



## NECROLOGICAL REPORT.

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According to the Necrological Report submitted to the Society by the secretary, last year, the Society then consisted of eight hundred and thirty-five members. Nineteen persons have become members during the past year, and fifteen members have been removed by death, or the secretary has seen the deaths of fifteen members noticed in the Providence daily newspapers, and has received no notice of the death of any other member. These are hereinafter arranged in chronological order, with a brief biographical sketch attached to each. The secretary acknowledges greater aid from relatives and friends, in preparing these sketches, than in any former year. Where the sketch of any individual has been communicated as reported, the name of its author is annexed.

Respectfully submitted by

W. R. STAPLES, Secretary.

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### WALDO EARLE

Was the third child of Slade and Elizabeth (Chace) Earle. He was born in Leicester, Mass., in October, 1796. At the early age of eight years, he left his parents to reside with his uncle, Richard Mowry, in Uxbridge, to work on a farm. While here he received instruction, at a later period, in the tanning and shoe-making business, of Gideon Mowry, a son of Richard. At the age of fifteen years, he had never attended a school of any kind, nor had any opportunity of attaining the common branches of learning. Feeling this want of education, he left Uxbridge and went to Bolton, Mass., and worked at his trade with James Fry to pay his schooling to Thomas Fry. He remained here about two years, and then went to Leicester and carried on the shoe business, on his own account, for about two years. In the year 1816, he gave up business and entered the boarding school at Nine Partners, Dutchess county, N. Y., to complete his education and fit himself for a teacher. He was soon engaged as an assistant teacher in that school.

In the year 1818, he commenced teaching school, which business he followed until 1822. In that year, he removed to Woonsocket and became a partner with Smith Arnold, in the cotton manufacturing business, under the name of the Social Manufacturing Company, in which business he continued, with varied success, until 1839, when he sold out his interest to J. M. Cook. After this he was engaged in the hardware business, until 1852. In the fall of 1854, he was appointed Superintendent of the Woonsocket Gas Works, which place he filled till his death. Though wholly unacquainted with the business at the time of his appointment, he soon made himself so far master of every part of it that the public were well supplied with gas, and the stock of the Company was placed among dividend paying stocks.

Mr. Earle was one of the Representatives from the town of Cumberland, for the year 1836. For twenty-five years he held the place of director in the Smithfield Union Bank.

He was a man of sound judgment in business affairs. His advice was sought for and followed by many, in relation to those little differences which frequently break friendships and destroy the peace of neighborhoods. He was indeed a "peacemaker" of great value, for his wisdom and integrity. His liberality to the poor kept pace with his means, and it has truly been said of him,—the poor will bless his memory if no others do. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends.

He was married in 1823, to Sarah Aldrich, by whom he had one child—a daughter—who survived him about four months. His wife died in 1858. He died in Woonsocket, Cumberland, on the 17th of January, 1862, and his body was interred near the Friends' meeting-house, in Union Village, Smithfield.

Mr. Earle was admitted a member of this Society on the 23d of February, 1852.

### WILLIAM BRADFORD DEWOLF,

Of Bristol, R. I., was born October 30th, 1810, at Bristol, R. I., and was the son of the late Hon. James DeWolf and Nancy (Bradford) DeWolf, being the tenth of eleven children. At an early age, he was placed at the then celebrated school of Monsieur Bansel, in New York, and was a classmate of Hamilton Fish, William H. Aspinwall, Joseph Ogden and other well known gentlemen of New York.

On the 22d of October, 1834, Mr. DeWolf married Mary Russell Soley, the daughter of the Hon. John Soley, of Boston, Mass., by whom he had six children—three girls and three boys—four of whom survive.

Mr. DeWolf, brought up, as he was, to the quiet and elegancies of the life formerly led by the American country gentleman, had always that distaste and aversion to public positions which might have been expected, and though frequently solicited to accept of places of public trust and responsibility, uniformly declined. Still he was not without important business responsibilities, for which he proved himself amply qualified. He was burthened not only with the cares of his immediate home circle—was called upon, at all times, for counsel or advice by those forming the entire family circle—had the entire charge of the undivided portion of the large estate left by his father, but was frequently consulted by those having no claim upon him, well knowing the soundness of his judgment and sincerity of his motives.

A man of strong feeling and prejudices, but singularly correct in appreciation of character; particularly well informed on matters of general interest; fond of reading, and of a retentive memory; of an unbounded hospitality, courteous and polite to a degree; in his family, so kind, so loving; so disinterested in his dealings with his fellow men, so just, so honorable, so truthful,—his loss left empty a chair by the hearthstone impossible to fill, and a vacancy in the community which all regretted and many mourned.

As a practical farmer, Mr. DeWolf had no superior in the State; he could coax from mother earth the largest returns for the labor of the husbandman. He could always exhibit the finest of cattle, the best horses, together with an excellent assortment of those smaller animals which help to constitute a farmer's family. [Communicated by Lloyd Aspinwall, Esq.]

Mr. DeWolf died at Bristol, on the 15th day of January, 1862. His remains were deposited in the family tomb on the farm of the late Hon. James DeWolf.

He became a member of this Society, September 6th, 1855.

## JOSEPH CASE

Was born March 8th, 1810, in North Kingstown. He was the second son of Elisha and Anne (Clarke) Case. He received his early education at the Academy in Wickford. At the age of fifteen years, he took

up his residence in Newport, with his uncle, Dr. Benjamin Waite Case. In the year 1833, he removed to New Orleans and was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1843, during which time he improved his opportunities, and visited the principal Southern cities.

In September, 1846, he married Dorcas, only daughter of the late Matthew Waite, Esq., of Kingston. They had seven children, of whom two only survive him.

In 1849, Mr. Case removed to Hoosick, Rensselaer county, New York, and for five years his undivided attention was devoted to agricultural pursuits, and with success. While residing in New York State he was, for three successive years, elected a member of the board of supervisors for Rensselaer county.

He removed back to Kingston, in 1855, where he resided to the time of his death, which occurred in Providence, January 22d, 1862, of heart disease. The subject of this sketch was, (with the exception of the two sons who survive him,) the last of this branch of the Case family.

He was admitted a member of this Society on the 19th of October, 1855,

His genealogy is as follows:—

Joseph Case, son of Joseph and Hannah Case, was born 1678. He married Elizabeth Mitchell. They left a son Joseph, who married Sarah Mumford, and left children as follows:—Desire, born 1733; Elisha, 1735; Anne, 1739; Thomas, 1746; Sarah, 1748, and Joseph, 1741. Joseph married Abigail Waite, 1762. Their children were:—Abigail, born 1765; Sarah Ann, 1767; Joseph, 1768; Benjamin Waite, 1772; Betsey, 1775, and Elisha, 1770, who was the father of the subject of this sketch. [Communicated by Elisha C. Clarke, of Kingston.]

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### JOHN FRANK SLATER

Was born in Webster, Mass., March 10th, 1831. He was the eldest son of John Slater, 2d, and a grandson of Samuel Slater, celebrated as the father of American cotton manufactures. His father was born in Pawtucket, R. I., May 23d, 1805; was, for several years, an active member of the firm of Samuel Slater & Sons, and died in St. Croix, which he had visited for the benefit of his health, January 23d, 1838. His mother, Sarah J., (born in Pawtucket, R. I., February 2d, 1807,

died in Providence, R. I., October 28th, 1859,) was a daughter of Lyman Tiffany, himself, in early life, associated in business with Samuel Slater; afterwards interested in manufacturing pursuits in Massachusetts, and still surviving, a resident of Newton, Mass. Soon after his birth, the subject of this notice came, with his parents, to reside in Providence, R. I., where, after the usual preliminary studies, in 1847 he entered Brown University, graduated in 1851, and, after eighteen months' travel in Europe and the East, entered the counting-room of S. Slater & Sons, in which he continued to be, to some extent, employed until his decease. He died February 3d, 1862, from the effect of an injury to his head, caused by being thrown from a sleigh, his horse having taken fright and run with him.

In business he exhibited much talent; was endued with a native sense of honor; was utterly devoid of all jealousy and uncharitableness, and dear to all who knew him well, for the open-heartedness and inexhaustible generosity of his character. His body was interred in Swan Point Cemetery. [Communicated by Thomas Durfee, Esq.]

Mr. Slater was admitted a member of this Society on the 13th of September, 1855.

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### JOSEPH JOSLYN TILLINGHAST,

Fourth and youngest son of Thomas and Mary (Hill) Tillinghast,\* was born in that part of the town of East Greenwich known as French Town, February 27th, 1778. He was married January 3d, 1808, to Ellinor, daughter of Col. Richard Fry. She died June 19th, 1821. In 1828, he was married a second time, to Miss Nancy Whitney, of Wrentham, Mass. By his first marriage he had one child, a daughter; (she married the Hon. Christopher Robinson, our present minister to

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\* The name of Tillinghast is identified with the history of East Greenwich, as it is with the State, from its earliest settlement,—Pardon Tillinghast, the progenitor of the family, having come here from Providence, among the earliest settlers, and located himself upon some of the best farming lands in the town, of which the family were, for many years, large proprietors. The name is honorably mentioned in connection with important offices and trusts, and the father of the subject of this sketch represented this State in the Congress of the United States, from 1797 to 1799, and also from 1801 to 1803. He was also a member of the Supreme Judicial Court, from 1781 to 1787.



the Peruvian Government, and died without issue, in 1830.) His last wife survives him, and has no children.

The early years of Judge Tillinghast were spent upon his father's farm, receiving such advantages of education as the schools of the country then afforded, and his respectable attainments show that these advantages were well improved. He first engaged in mercantile business, and afterwards in manufacturing, having, with his older brother, Allen, built a small cotton mill in the upper part of the town, near to his father's residence, generally known as the Tillinghast Factory. His fortune in business was fluctuating, sometimes prosperous and sometimes otherwise; and if not resulting in the accumulation of a large property, giving a comfortable support, which his genial and social temper enabled him to enjoy with gratitude.

He represented his native town in the General Assembly, at the May Session, 1821, and also during the years 1826, 1827, 1828 and 1829. He held the office of Associate Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Kent for the year 1831, and was Chief Justice of the same Court in 1835. He was clerk of this Court from 1813 to 1818. In June, 1838, he was elected clerk of the Supreme Court for the county of Kent, which office he held until May, 1851. But the office with which his name is chiefly associated, is that of President of the Town Council and Court of Probate of East Greenwich. He was one of that body, from 1814 to 1833, from 1834 to 1846, and from 1848 to 1852, in all thirty-five years, most of which time he was President. As administrator, guardian, trustee and agent, a great portion of his time was spent in transacting the business of his friends and neighbors, and much of it gratuitously or for a trifling compensation.

If he never accumulated wealth, he became rich in the esteem of all who knew him, and died honored and lamented by a large circle of friends, on the 26th day of February, 1862, in the 85th year of his age, in the house on the main street, where he had always resided. He was buried with Masonic honors, in the family burying ground in French Town. [Communicated by Dr. James H. Eldredge, of East Greenwich.]

He was admitted a member of this Society, October 18th, 1825.



## JOHN DEWOLF.

“Died at Bristol, February 23d, 1862, Professor John DeWolf, aged 76 years.”

The subject of the above notice was the son of Hon. John DeWolf, one of the numerous family of brothers, who, beginning without means or patronage, rose, by their own assiduity, to honorable positions in the State, and gave to the town in which they lived the commercial importance which it maintained during the closing years of the last and the early part of the present century.

His mother, Susan DeWolf, was a native of Wrentham, Mass. Her maiden name was Reynolds. She is well remembered in Bristol for her kindly virtues. Both parents died at an advanced age,—the one, 80; the other, 82.

John DeWolf, jun., was born in Bristol, February 26th, 1786. He was the second child,—a brother, born earlier, having died in infancy.

He was early placed under the tuition of Abner Alden, (a graduate of Brown University, in 1787,) a distinguished instructor of his day, with whom he became a favorite pupil. Having completed his preparatory studies, under President Wheelock, of Dartmouth College, he entered Brown University, in 1802, “and,” said a college contemporary of his, but a short time since, “took, and maintained throughout, a high stand as a scholar. He revealed himself, and was recognized by his associates, as a man of genius as soon as he entered college.” Toward the close of the course, he was compelled, by the failure of his health, to leave without graduating. In 1813, however, he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

He never studied a profession, and evinced no taste for mercantile pursuits. Upon leaving college, he continued his classical studies with great assiduity, until he had made himself a finished scholar in English, Greek and Latin, with no inconsiderable proficiency in Hebrew. He early manifested a preference for scientific pursuits, especially chemistry, and the better to perfect himself in this study, placed himself, for a year or two, under the instruction of Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia.

In 1817, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in Brown University, speedily earning a wide reputation by his brilliant lectures and experiments. Besides his college duties, he delivered several courses of public lectures in the old Theatre, which stood upon the present site

of Grace Church. He also lectured in several other Northern cities, and during the winter of 18—, delivered a course to the citizens of Savannah, Georgia, which was numerously attended and highly appreciated. Many of his hearers, now living in every part of the country, attest the popularity which they enjoyed, as well from the terse, explicit language in which they were conveyed, as from the interesting and lavish experiments by which they were illustrated. A vein of genial humor, which never quite deserted him, pervaded them throughout, making them amusing as well as instructive. He held this Professorship 17 years, until 1834, when a regulation having been adopted, that all the instructors should reside at the institution, he resigned, as did several others.

He was immediately chosen Professor of Chemistry, Botany and Natural History in the Vermont Academy of Medicine, at Woodstock, and soon after, to a similar position in the Medical School at Castleton, Vermont, where he remained until 1839. In 1840, he accepted the appointment of Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the McDowell Medical College, at St. Louis, Mo. This he held four years, passing his winters in St. Louis and his summers upon the paternal estate near Bristol, the charge of which had devolved upon him by the death of his father, in 1840.

In 1844, he resigned the St. Louis Professorship and devoted himself to the cultivation of the farm, never, however, relaxing his habits of study, but bringing his knowledge of the natural sciences to bear upon agriculture, in ways quite inexplicable to his unscientific neighbors. After ten years thus employed, feeling the approach of age, he surrendered the farm to younger hands and took up his residence in the town of Bristol, where his remaining years were spent.

He several times represented Bristol in the Legislature, only, however, for a special purpose, namely,—to oppose the dismemberment of his native town, which was more than once attempted. His speeches, while here, attracted much attention from their peculiarity of expression, keen wit and sound argument.

The periodical literature of the last twenty years is indebted to him for many fugitive pieces, always without signature, and all characterized by the same playful humor that gave the charm to his handling of the abstruser sciences. Some of these evince poetic merit of no ordinary degree, among which we may instance his "Paraphrase of the 148th Psalm," which may well challenge criticism.

He was called upon, many times, to deliver addresses upon public

occasions, and before literary societies. An address before the "United Brothers Society," in 1822 (or 1823,) is well remembered by many who heard it. The subject was "Prejudice," and his discourse was founded upon the text—"Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" With the views and sentiments put forth, Thomas Jefferson was so well pleased that he wrote him on two different occasions, eulogizing this production. These letters are now preserved in the family.

Professor DeWolf had a fine musical taste, though seldom allowing himself leisure for its exercise. During the latter part of his life, he seldom appeared in public, but lived almost wholly among his books, of which he had a valuable collection.

At length, full of years and bowed down by infirmities, he died, February 23d, 1862, aged 76, and was buried in Juniper Hill Cemetery, a beautiful enclosure a mile north of the town, whither it is proposed to remove the ashes of such of his ancestors as repose in this vicinity.

Professor DeWolf was twice married. In 1806, to Elizabeth James, of Providence, by whom he had one son, Dr. John James DeWolf, of this city. She died in 1818. In 1820, he married Sylvia, daughter of the late Bishop Griswold, by whom he had one son and three daughters. She died in 1834. His children all survive him. His son by the second wife, A Sidney DeWolf, Cashier of the Bank of Bristol, now owns and occupies the homestead of his grandfather. The eldest daughter is the wife of Hon. J. Russell Bullock, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in this State. Another is the wife of Robert S. Andrews, Esq., Clerk of the Courts in Bristol county; and the third, yet unmarried, remained with her father until his death.

We cannot better close this sketch than with the words of one of his contemporaries, who has himself held positions of high responsibility in the State, and who must, ere long, follow his friend to the "undiscovered country."

"Professor DeWolf," he says, "had a mind of no ordinary cast, and he devoted his long life almost entirely to its exercise." \* \* \* \*  
 "His books of history, poetry and the *belles lettres*, he read; those of science he studied again and again; not a page escaped his eye,—not a point his memory. And thus he stored his mind with facts and principles which were always at his command. He was an earnest seeker after truth; based his opinions on knowledge of his own, and was ever ready to give a reason for them. As mooted questions arose, whether of science, religion or politics, his pen usually took a part in the discussion. He was never idle." \* \* \* \* "Had he been ambitious of

official station, he would, most assuredly, have reached the highest honors in the gift of his State. The tendency of his mind was, however, altogether in another direction. If we estimate his character by the various native powers of his mind, by the fund of his information, by the truthful sincerity of his heart, or the justice of his dealings with his fellow men, and the honesty of all the purposes of his whole life, it will be difficult, in any of these respects, to find his superior among his survivors."

[Communicated by Dr. John J. DeWolf.]

Professor DeWolf became a member of this Society, October 6th, 1824.

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### ALFRED BOSWORTH,

Son of Daniel and Susan (Mason) Bosworth, was born in Warren, January 28th, A. D. 1812, where, with the exception of a few months, his whole life was spent. In early youth, he attended the schools of his native town, and occasionally assisted as a clerk in his father's store. He fitted for college under the direction of the Rev. George W. Hathaway, then rector of St. Mark's Church, and entered Brown University, September, 1831, and completed the regular course of study, September, 1835. On leaving college, he entered upon the study of the law, with the late Judge Haile, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1837, when he formed a copartnership with the late Samuel Y. Atwell, and commenced the practice of the law in Chepachet. There he remained until the following December, when he returned to his native town, and there continued in the successful practice of his profession until he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Bosworth was elected a member of the General Assembly, in August, 1839, and continued a member by successive reëlections until October, 1854, when he resigned in consequence of his elevation to the bench. During the fifteen years of his membership of the General Assembly, he held a leading position and largely influenced its action. He was four times elected Speaker of the House of Representatives,—first, in October, 1842, and again in May, 1843, when the present Constitution of the State went into operation; and also in the years 1851 and 1852. While a member of the General Assembly, he was entrusted, by that body, with various and important commissions. Among

others, he was appointed, with the Hon. Robert B. Cranston and the late Hon. Stephen Branch, to adjust, in connection with commissioners from Massachusetts, the eastern boundary line between the two States. He was appointed as counsel, by the General Assembly, on several important lawsuits growing out of the political troubles of 1842; and assisted the Attorney General in the trial of Thomas W. Dorr, for treason.

In politics, Judge Bosworth was a whig of the old school, and an ardent supporter of Henry Clay and of the policy of the whig party as long as that party existed. On the downfall of the whig party, which happened about the time of his election as Judge, he retired from all active participation in party politics.

He was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court at the October Session of the General Assembly, 1854, and immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of that office, which he filled with honor and dignity until his death. As a Judge, he was patient in the investigation of causes, quick in the apprehension of the points at issue and prompt in decision. There may have been more learned judges, but few of sounder judgment or more practical ability. His genial temper, pleasant and gentlemanly bearing endeared him to his brethren of the bench and bar.

In early life he was deeply impressed with the truth of Christianity, and although never connected with any church organization, he lived and died a firm believer in the Gospel of Christ. His whole life was that of a christian gentleman.

Judge Bosworth died at Warren, June 10th, 1862, of pulmonary consumption, and was buried in the Warren South Burying Ground.

He was twice married. His first wife was Harriet Newell, daughter of Shubael P. Child, Esq., of Warren, to whom he was married December 13th, 1835, and who died November 4th, 1836, without issue. His second wife was Anne Collins, daughter of the late William Collins, Esq., of Warren, to whom he was married October 11th, 1838. The issue of this marriage was six children, three of whom—two sons and a daughter—with their mother, survive.

[Communicated by Amasa S. Westcott, Esq.]

Judge Bosworth was admitted a member of this Society, September 10th, 1855.



## WILLIAM HOPKINS COOKE

Was born in Providence, on the 14th of February, 1798. He was the youngest child of Nicholas and Joanna (Hopkins) Cooke, and grandson of Nicholas Cooke, Governor of this State at the commencement of the Revolutionary War. At an early age, he entered the private school of "Ma'am Low," then kept at No. 135 North Main street. In due time he was transferred to the second district public school, on Meeting street. There, under the tuition of Mr. Moses Noyes and Mr. Liberty Rawson, he completed his school education. From school, he entered the store and counting-room of his cousin, Mr. Joseph S. Cooke, where he was thoroughly initiated into the mysteries of book-keeping and other kindred arts. At the age of twenty, he sailed from this port as supercargo, or captain's clerk, of the ship *Jansen*, Ratcliff Hicks, master, belonging to the late Samuel G. Arnold, Esq., on a voyage to Batavia and thence to Holland. Before he reached home, he was shipwrecked three times. While the *Jansen* was lying in the stream at Amsterdam, she was so cut by a cake of floating ice that she sunk in a few minutes. Here he lost all except the clothes he had on. After this, he shipped for France, and in the Bay of Biscay the vessel was wrecked, he escaping with only his life. He passed his twenty-first birth-day in Paris, with a light heart and little of this world's goods to embarrass him. He soon found an American ship, homeward bound, on which he embarked. She laid her bones on Cohasset rocks, an entire loss of vessel and cargo. Nothing daunted by the ill success of his first voyage, Mr. Cooke followed the seas until 1822, when he became convinced that this was not the calling which was to yield him either wealth or competence. Subsequently, he was engaged as book-keeper in various large establishments in this vicinity, where his industry and faithfulness secured him the moderate compensation ordinarily allowed for such services.

In the year 1825, Mr. Cooke was married to Caroline, daughter of Capt. John Jenckes, of Smithfield. They had five children—three sons and two daughters; the youngest, a daughter, alone survives him. She is the wife of Mr. George G. Snow, of Hampton, Conn.

About the year 1852, Mr. Cooke removed to Barrington, where he devoted himself to the cultivation of a farm, with reasonable hopes of success. From the General Assembly he received the appointment of Railroad Commissioner, in May, 1855, which office he held until May,



1860. As Assistant Marshal of the United States, he took the census of Barrington in the year 1860. In 1861, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington. This required his personal attendance there. His labors in this office were too arduous for his constitution, and his health gradually failed. It was thought that a short respite from labor and a change of climate might restore him to health. He left Washington with his wife, who had been sent for to attend him, arrived at Hampton at his daughter's, and there suddenly sunk under his disease, on the 6th of August, 1862. His remains have been brought to Providence and interred in the North Burial Ground.

Mr. Cooke was admitted a member of this Society, March 30th, 1855.

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### BENJAMIN GREENE

Was the oldest son of William Greene, of Warwick Neck. His mother was Celia Greene, daughter of (the second) Gov. William Greene. He was born at East Greenwich, May 13th, 1788, and was educated at the Academy there. After completing his education, he engaged in mercantile business at East Greenwich, from which place a considerable business was, at that time, carried on with Surinam and the West Indies. Being unsuccessful in business, he abandoned it, and about the year 1820, removed to Warwick Neck, where his father resided on the farm inherited from his ancestors. Here he devoted himself to the cultivation of the farm, at first in connection with his father, and after his decease and the division of the farm, upon that portion of it which he inherited. In 1854, he sold his farm at Warwick Neck and purchased a small farm in Seekonk, Mass., to which he removed, and where he continued to reside until his death, which was on Sunday, August 10th, 1862.

Mr. Greene never had a taste for public life or office; he was retiring and domestic in his habits, and found his pleasure in the quiet of home. He died as he had lived, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Greene was twice married. At first, September 5th, 1811, to Francis Gray; and again, October 6th, 1853, to Eliza Brown,—both of Tiverton, R. I. Two daughters of the first wife survive him.

His body was interred in the family burial ground, at Warwick Neck. [Communicated by Mr. George C. Nightingale.]

Mr. Greene became a member of this Society, September 1st, 1830.

## JONATHAN PRESCOTT HALL.

It is a subject of no light regret, that our notice of this distinguished man must, of necessity, be less ample and continuous than his memory deserves, and the prominent position he held, both in public and private life, would induce us to render.

His name, indeed, is generally known, for he was a man of eminent capacity intellectually, and a celebrity in his generation; but the details of his professional career and the intermediate transactions of his daily life, which make up the unity and totality of a biographical sketch, cannot be easily supplied within the narrow compass of this obituary.

Jonathan Prescott was a son of Jonathan Hall and Bathsheba Mumford. There were eleven children of this marriage, of whom Jonathan Prescott was the fifth son.

Jonathan Hall was a native of Sutton, Mass., and in early life settled in Pomfret, Conn., where he attained both popularity and distinction in the practice of his profession, as physician, and where the subject of this sketch was born, on the 6th day of July, 1796. His mother, Bathsheba Hall, was a native of Newport, R. I., and a descendant of the family of Mumfords, of Narragansett,—a name rendered historic in the annals of that section of the State during the early period of the Revolution.

The school-days of Mr. Hall were passed in his native town. In 1814, he entered upon a collegiate course at Yale, from which College he graduated in 1818, with high academic honors. Having chosen the law as his profession, he returned to Pomfret, and there laid the foundation of that legal knowledge and capability which, throughout a long professional career, rendered his name preëminent in jurisprudence, and gave weight to his counsel, and authority to his opinion.

The few years elapsing antecedent to his marriage, he practiced as an attorney in Pomfret; was elected a member of the legislature from the county of Windham, and filled the position of Clerk of the Assembly, a distinction not previously accorded by that body to so young a member.

In the autumn of 1822, (October 11th,) he married Harriette De Wolf, second daughter of the Hon. James DeWolf, of Bristol, R. I., by his wife, Ann Bradford, daughter of Lieutenant Governor William Bradford, of the State, and for a short time thereafter was associated

with his father-in-law, in manufacturing ; the large and extended interest of Mr. DeWolf rendering the agency of one of Mr. Hall's knowledge and energy a most important acquisition.

It was at this period of his life, that he was unexpectedly called upon to take part in an incident, the successful and flattering issue of which exerted a manifest influence over his future course of action ; giving a bias to his tastes and purposes, and impelling him onward in a vocation wherein he was destined to achieve both public dignity and professional success, as well as to win "golden opinions" from all whom intimacy had made familiar with his marked ability and private worth.

In the course of Mr. DeWolf's business transactions, an action arose in the Supreme Court of the United States, for the recovery of a large amount of valuable property. The interests involved in this suit demanded its most skilful management, by the best legal talent obtainable.

Mr. DeWolf was plaintiff in the case, and to insure to his cause the qualities requisite for its successful conduct and a favorable verdict, he employed the Hon. Henry Clay as his counsel, the Hon. Daniel Webster being engaged for the defence.

By some unforeseen circumstance, Mr. Clay was prevented from attending to the suit, and Mr. DeWolf thereupon urged his son-in-law to undertake the preparation and argument of the case. This, after some persuasion, Mr. Hall consented to do, although in acquiescing, he did much violence to a natural diffidence,—called upon, as he was, to oppose his youth and inexperience, against the first logical reasoner and grandest intellect of the age.

With unremitting diligence, however, he applied himself to his task, and bringing to bear upon the subject the power of his own vigorous and analytic mind, he mastered the merits of the case, and arguing it in a most proficient and comprehensive manner, gained the suit, eliciting thereby the encomiums of his learned antagonist, who, at the conclusion of the trial, openly complimented him upon his masterly conduct of the suit and the rare ability displayed in his argument before the court. On this occasion, also, Mr. Webster not only congratulated Mr. Hall on his success, but, in great friendliness of spirit, and with every flattering manifestation of personal interest, urged him to adopt the law as his profession, and to choose some sphere of action consonant with his marked capacity.

In acting upon this advice, Mr. Hall shortly afterward removed to New York, and there, for many years, in the practice of his profession, justified the opinion entertained of him by his friend, Daniel Webster,

by achieving a position as leading member of the bar, and rendering his name notable in the specialty of special pleading.

In 1850, he was appointed District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, under the administration of Gen. Taylor. At the expiration of his term of office, he retired from active life, and passed the remainder of his days at his country seat, known as Malbone Farm, in Newport, R. I., where he died, September 27th, 1862, in the 67th year of his age, having left no issue.

Mr. Hall's characteristics, as a man of business, were those of great self-reliance, promptness, decision, thorough investigation and elaborate analysis of the merits of every case submitted to his management,—qualities which almost invariably insured success in every professional undertaking.

In argument, he was clear and forcible ; accurate in his premises ; and in his deductions, sound, logical and convincing. His extensive reading, coupled with a most retentive memory, supplied him with precedent and parallel in every debate, while his remarkable facility in applying his gathered information, and his power of illustration, aided by a terse, vigorous and felicitous mode of expression, rendered him a dangerous antagonist in forensic dispute.

In his public life, he was without blemish or reproach ; in his social intercourse, the most reliable of friends, the most instructive of companions. In all his relations, in fact, he is acknowledged to have been just, generously considerate, friendly and compassionately disposed ; fearless in his advocacy of a principle ; firm in his support of right ; bold and earnest in his denunciation of wrong. Truth was to him a passion and a deity, evidenced by the unwearied diligence in his search after and remembrance of *fact*, no matter how overlaid and hidden by misstatement or perverted by exaggeration. His intolerance of reckless assertion, even in matters of slight moment, was a severe virtue. By common acknowledgment of all the competent and enlightened among his contemporaries, Mr. Hall was a man of solid and rare attainments, and of a character, in nearly all respects, remarkable. Upright, persevering, steadfast-minded in what he did and in what he attempted, his life furnishes a notable example of high intelligence, of quiet and sedulous endeavor, linked with a most unostentatious probity and uncompromising principle.

In public life, he ever kept himself high and aloof from the base resources and ignoble shifts of sectionalism and partisanry in politics. His nature was of too lofty a tone to tolerate the pitiful measures and

paltry aims of men of that peculiar mould, whose noblest ambition seemed to be, to achieve political notoriety or the emolument of official station. His keen perception detected the decay of those public virtues whose vitality lies at the base of national prosperity, are paramount in the preservation of free institutions, and shield them from the inevitable laws of retribution which, sooner or later, overtake national as well as private demoralization.

Turning, therefore, from walks of political ambition, too dishonored for his journeying, he directed his steps instinctively and with loving alacrity to the peaceful paths of private life; and in the calm delights of his country home, renewed his youth of feeling and rejoiced his heart with a close companionship with nature.

Here, again, his extraordinary versatility and capacity of mind displayed themselves. As an agriculturist, the reclaimed swamp and once unproductive lowlands of Malbone Farm bear ample testimony to his knowledge of the subject of remunerative husbandry, both theoretical and practical. Science, in all its forms, became his recreation and his exceeding great reward. In ornithology, he became the Gilbert White of his own Selborne. No bird sang or chirruped within his hearing whose habits he was ignorant of. No fish swam in the waters of Narragansett Bay, whose structure, form and classification remained long unfamiliar to him. No flower or idle weed grew on Malbone whose botany he did not study;—so that, in the latter years of his observant life, no over-estimate of his acquirements is given by the assertion, that in the departments of science above alluded to, such was the extent and accuracy of his knowledge in each, that an Audubon might have been led to believe him an ornithologist; an Agassiz to have claimed fellowship with him as a naturalist; and Linnæus to have recognized in him a brother botanist. Indeed, his love for science, in its manifold departments, was so bound up in every act of his life, that his tastes upon this subject were shown to have been gathered from no accidental attraction towards it, nor from early training, but to be as much a part of his nature and individual self as any one of his senses. In addition to this fund of scientific information, Mr. Hall's knowledge of all important facts connected with the breeding and raising of cattle, the pedigrees of celebrated horses and their achievements on the turf, both at home and abroad, was truly surprising; and most of the prominent events recorded in the Turf Register and Racing Calendar were as familiar to him as household words. He certainly possessed great gifts, and more excel-



lencies of person and character than usually fall to the lot of any one man.

In personal appearance, he was a fine specimen of masculine symmetry; his face and port were full of manly dignity and nobleness, which, in a great measure, interpreted his character; the whole contour of the head and brow being singularly indicative of intellectual ascendancy. His disposition was characterized by great equability; he was not easily moved to passion. He loved to be surrounded with the young and cheerful, permitting to children all exemption from restraint, encouraging their license with a most indulgent fondness, and submitting to their playful familiarities with a toleration purely benevolent; in fact, to use a phrase of Richter in this connection,—he loved to dip the little beings in the honey of present and superabundant pleasure. Among his friends, his ordinary conversation was cheerful; at times sparkling and replete with anecdote and harmless repartee, evincing, withal, such a felicity and fecundity of accurate information on the ordinary subjects of daily interest, as could hardly have been paralleled.

Under his own roof, he was the embodiment of lavish hospitality. At table he was the true Amphytrion of every feast; for his table-talk, on any theme, (like that of Coleridge on metaphysics,) was a learned and entertaining essay, in listening to which, one derived a rational and exalted pleasure; for his conversational powers never failed to attract and instruct, and render a visit to Malbone memorable to every guest. It was on these occasions that one realized the force and propriety of Daniel Webster's remark to him,—“Mr. Hall,” said the great statesman, “you know a great deal about a great many things.”

We could dwell at length on this portion of his career, because it displayed that phase of his character which secured the love and admiration of many who had not otherwise an opportunity of appreciating the whole moral and intellectual altitude of the man,—who had not listened to the fruits of his richly endowed intellect, as it flashed in debate, or glowed with steady lustre in his public orations and addresses. Few men more richly deserved the honorable distinction which they have gained in life, and few so popular as he could have passed through their allotted time, unmoved and unconcerned by the risings of ambition which chequer and embitter the lot of many. It was in the retirement of his Newport farm that his true character displayed itself. There, his perfect kindliness of nature seemed to have found ample room and verge enough for exercise; and we cannot forbear paying a tribute of fond respect to the memory of his private virtues, by adding,—there are



those living still, some of whom followed him to his grave, who can tell how dear his friendship was; there are others, gone before him, who knew and loved him and leaned upon him, in the confident assurance of a friend, and in almost reverence for his great mental discipline and genuine kind-heartedness.

We could linger longer over this record of an unobtrusive great man, but no more fitting conclusion can be given to this hasty sketch than the utterance of this simple fact,—a gifted man has gone from among us, who was greater in character and endowment than his biography will ever represent him.

[Communicated by Henry Bedlow, Esq.] •

Mr. Hall became a member of this Society, December 2d, 1854.

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### ROBERT ANGELL,

The youngest son of Isaac and Sarah (Williams) Angell, was born in Providence, on the 15th day of March, 1786. His mother was a descendant from Roger Williams, the father of the town of Providence, and his father a descendant from Thomas Angell, one of the earliest associates of Roger Williams; in fact, these two, Williams and Angell, were two of the six persons who crossed the Seekonk in the first canoe, to commence the settlement of Providence.

Mr. Angell attended school in the Whipple Hall, located near the north end of Benefit street, while it belonged to proprietors, and completed his education there under Deacon John Dexter, after it became one of the public schools. After leaving school, he was engaged in his father's grocery store, as an assistant. He spent the winter of 1811–12, at Savannah, engaged in trading. On his return, he resumed the same business in Providence, and continued it until his death, on the 14th of November, 1862.

He was married on the 20th of December, 1820, to Eliza Gray, daughter of Amasa Gray, whom he survived but a few months.

He represented the city of Providence in the General Assembly for the years 1847–8 and 9.

He was admitted a member of this Society, on the 21st of September, 1853.

## CHARLES DYER,

The fourth son of Charles and Phebe (Pearce) Dyer, was born in Cranston, September 16th, 1778. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather all bore the name of Charles. His advantages of early education were such as could be obtained, at that time, in his native town. At an early age, he came to Providence and entered the apothecary and drug store of his elder brother, Dr. Benjamin Dyer. He was afterwards associated with him in business, as B. & C. Dyer, for many years, first as druggists and afterwards as general commission merchants. They constituted one of the most enterprising business houses in Providence. The town is indebted to them for many of its greatest improvements, and for the introduction of many kinds of business which have conduced to its progress. We need only name the filling in of the flats adjoining the channel on the West Side, from north of Dorrance street to the south line of the city; the steam cotton mill, on Eddy street; the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company; the Providence Aqueduct Company; or the Phenix Iron Foundry, and at once the firm of B. & C. Dyer is recalled to our memory. These businesses are parts of the biography of these partners. In some projects they were successful, and in others far the reverse. Their tide of prosperity ebbed and flowed continually, yet never so low as to dispirit them, or so high as to deaden their enterprise. After the decease of his elder brother, Benjamin, Mr. Charles Dyer was not engaged in active business. The dissolution of that old copartnership, B. & C. Dyer, was the closing up of business by the survivor.

Mr. Dyer married Hannah Field, daughter of John Field, May 6th, 1798. After her decease, he married, October 9th, 1834, Hannah Dyer, widow of Davis Dyer and daughter of Edward Thurber. His surviving children are Julia A. Dyer, (wife of Paris Dyer,) and John F. Dyer, by his first wife.

Mr. Dyer declined public office, though often tendered to him. The honors he sought are such as are due to the active and patriotic and enterprising citizen, to the high-minded and honorable merchant, and to the liberal, genial and honest man; and such honors he received from his cotemporaries.

He died at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Paris Dyer, in Brooklyn, Connecticut, on the 11th day of December, 1862. His remains were interred in the family burying ground, in Cranston.

Mr. Dyer was one of the earliest members of this Society, probably one that attended its first meeting for organization. At the second election of its officers, he was elected one of the standing committee, which office he held seven years, until 1827.

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### JACOB BABBITT,

The youngest son of Jacob and Bathsheba (Stoddard) Babbitt, was born in Bristol, May 9th, 1809. At the age of seven years, he was sent to school to the Rev. Luther Wright, of Barrington; and at ten, to Plainfield Academy, Plainfield, Conn. He entered Partridge's Military School, at Norwich, Vt., at the age of thirteen, and remained in that institution until its removal to Middletown, Conn. Soon after leaving this school, on the 7th of October, 1826, he married A. E. P. Briggs, daughter of the late Dr. Lemuel Briggs, of Bristol. For the five years next after his marriage, he lived on the Mount Pleasant Farm, so called, in Bristol, which he cultivated very successfully. During a part of this five years, he was also engaged in commercial business, chiefly with Cuba, in company with his father, under the firm of J. Babbitt & Son. He then removed to the town of Bristol, where he resided until his death. On his removal to Bristol, he engaged in business with his brother-in-law, Scott Greene, as Greene & Babbitt, and so continued until about 1837. After the erection of the Bristol Steam Mill, he was appointed agent of that concern, until about 1852. During this period he built the Pokanoket Steam Mill and rebuilt the Bristol Steam Mill, after it was burned. In 1859, he rebuilt the Pokanoket Mill and run it, on his own account, for nearly two years.

His military education gave his mind a bias in favor of military matters. In 1829, he was appointed Brigade Inspector of one of the Brigades of Militia, and held the office for several years. In 1842, he took a prominent part in favor of the government, and was in arms at every call of the Governor, for the support of law and order. Ever after the present rebellion broke out, he was found actively engaged for its suppression. On the 9th of June, 1862, he accepted the office of Major of the 10th Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers. He was afterwards removed to the 7th Regiment. He joined the army of the Potomac with that Regiment, in September, in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry. Under Burnside, he marched from that vicinity to

Fredericksburg, where, in the charge on the rebel breastworks, December 13th, he received a wound, of which he died in the hospital at Alexandria, on the 23d of the same month.

During all his life, he was, in politics, a consistent and active democrat, and was prominent in all the councils of the party. He served his native town as a Representative to the General Assembly, in the years 1844 and 1845.

His wife and five children survive him. He wrote from the vicinity of Fredericksburg, just before the battle, that "he hoped not to disgrace his native town" in the coming fight; and that, "if he fell, he should fall in defence of our beloved constitution." His life was given to his country, under circumstances that will ever entitle his memory to respect. His remains were brought to Bristol for interment, and were deposited, with full military and civic honors, in the family tomb, but will hereafter be interred at the Juniper Hill Cemetery, Bristol.

[Communicated by Rev. B. B. Babbitt, of Andover, son of Major Babbitt.]

Mr. Babbitt was admitted a member of this Society, on the 13th of September, 1854.

## WILLIAM HENRY GARDINER

Was the eldest son of William and Mary J. Gardiner, and grandson of the late Nicholas R. Gardiner, Esq., well known in every section of this State. His maternal grandfather was the late Dr. William Guy, of Farmington, N. H.

He was born in the city of Portland, Me., on the 2d of December, 1837. The following spring his parents removed to the city of Providence, R. I., where they still reside.

He was favored with a good English education, which he obtained in the public schools of this city, and at the Academy at East Greenwich, in this State.

From the age of eighteen years until the spring of 1861, he was employed as book-keeper and salesman in this city, and also in Springfield, Mass., and in the city of New York.

At the commencement of the Southern rebellion, he volunteered, and went with the first military force sent out from this State to Washington.

He was in the battle of Bull Run; saw the lamented Lieut. Prescott

(a neighbor of his) fall on the field. His companion who stood by his side was shot down, and he, himself, sustained a slight injury from a piece of rail slivered by a cannon ball.

At the expiration of the three months, (the term for which the regiment enlisted,) he returned home, where he remained about two months, when he again enlisted for the three years campaign, and went, in October, with the 4th Regiment R. I. V., acting as Quartermaster's clerk. He accompanied Gen. Burnside's expedition, and saw the taking of Roanoke Island and Newbern, N. C.

While at Beaufort, N. C., the regiment being destitute of their camp equipage for a time, he, with some others, slept in an old building standing over the water, which had been closed for months and was without ventilation. Here he took a severe cold, which settled upon his lungs and caused his death. He remained with his regiment until about the first of August last, when he was compelled to relinquish his duties and return home.

His lungs were examined by different physicians, who all agreed that disease was seated there, and gave but very little encouragement for his friends to hope for his recovery. He was sent to the hills of Vermont, by the advice of his physician, where he remained a few weeks, but without any marked improvement in health. He then returned home, and lingered with a dry, hard cough, which terminated his life on the 24th of December, 1862. Thus, another young man to whom life was dear, in the 25th year of his age, has fallen as a sacrifice on the altar of his country. He was advised, by his officers and friends, to return much sooner than he did; but his own indomitable perseverance and desire to serve in his country's cause, induced him to stay much longer than he should have done; but by the good and kind offices of Dr. Rivers, of this city, and others, his papers were obtained and he returned about the first of August, as stated above.

It is a source of great satisfaction to his friends, to learn from Quartermaster Smith, under whom he served, that his conduct was unexceptionable; that he was always prompt and faithful in the discharge of all the duties that devolved upon him as clerk of the regiment. His body was interred in Grace Church Cemetery, Providence.

[Communicated by Mr. William Gardiner.]

Mr. Gardiner was admitted a member of this Society, August 23d, 1855.



## ALBERT COLLINS GREENE

Was one of the original members of this Society. A meeting preliminary to the formation of the Society was held on the 24th of February, 1820. After an interchange of opinions on the expediency of forming a State Society for the encouragement of domestic industry and economy, the meeting appointed a committee to draft primary laws for such a Society, and adjourned to the next succeeding evening to hear their report. The committee reported, at the adjourned meeting, a code of laws which was adopted. An election of President, Vice-President, Secretary and a Standing Committee, consisting of sixteen members, followed. Albert C. Greene was one of this standing committee. At the succeeding October session of the General Assembly, the Society petitioned for a charter of incorporation. His name is in the charter granted. Only three of the original corporators survive him. At the first annual meeting of the Society, on the 3d Wednesday in October, 1820, he was elected one of the standing committee for the year ensuing. At each succeeding annual election of officers of the Society until 1848, with the exception of the year 1837, he was elected to the same office. The subject of this notice was not only one of the originators of the Society, but one of the most honored members of it.

Albert C. Greene was the youngest son of Perry and Eliza (Belcher) Greene. He was born in Coventry on the 15th of April, 1791. His father was brother of Major General Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolutionary army, of whom it has been truly said,—“he was second only to him who was equalled by none.”

After pursuing academical studies in East Greenwich, the subject of this memoir was placed, at the early age of twelve years, in the office of George Brinkerhoff, an extensive practitioner of the law, in the city of New York. Here he devoted himself to the study of the law, and the extensive and varied business of that office, until he attained the age of twenty-one years, when he was admitted to the bar after passing a very successful examination, by one of the judges of the Supreme Court of that State. Afterwards, in the years 1812 and 1813, he completed his professional studies at the law school of Judges Reeve & Gould, in Litchfield, Conn. Thence he returned to his native State, and commenced the practice of the law in East Greenwich, in the year 1813. His subsequent career gave evidence that his years of study had been faithfully employed. He soon rose to a very high standing as an ad-



vocate, especially before a jury. In his best days, he had few equals and no superiors in this branch of his profession.

At the May session of the General Assembly, 1815, he took his seat in the House of Representatives, as a member from East Greenwich. To this office he was afterwards elected semi-annually, till the spring of 1825. From 1822 to 1825, he was Speaker of the House of Representatives. Few of the men, who with him composed the General Assembly in 1825, are now living. John B. Francis, Esq., of Warwick, and Nathaniel Bullock, Esq., of Bristol, are believed to be the only survivors of the House of Representatives. In 1816, he was elected Brigadier General of the Fourth Brigade of the Militia. He held this office till 1821, when he was elected Major General of the Militia of the State. After two years he was superseded by George DeWolf, Esq., of Bristol.

In the spring of 1825, Gen. Greene was elected Attorney General of the State. He was named for this office, at a late hour, by his personal friends, without the concurrence of any political party, and he succeeded by a handsome majority. In the town where he then resided, East Greenwich, he received every vote cast for that office, save one. This office he held by annual election until 1843, when he declined being a candidate for reëlection. The duties of this office, though arduous, were faithfully performed by him, and in a manner that was perfectly satisfactory to the public and redundant of honor to himself. As long as he would suffer his name to be used as a candidate for this office, no party in the State was strong enough to hazard any opposition to him.

In the spring of 1843, he was returned by the electors of Providence as Senator for Providence, in the First General Assembly under the constitution of 1843. He was elected to the same office in 1844. During this last named year, he was elected to the Senate of the United States. Here he rendered essential service to the State, in the discussions relative to the troubles of 1842. He was perfectly informed as to the cause and rise of these, and his information was of great value there, as well to the State as to the Senate of the United States.

At the expiration of his Senatorship in Congress, he was again, in 1851, elected to the Senate of the State, from Providence. In the year 1857, Gen. Greene was elected one of the Representatives of Providence in the General Assembly. He held the same office in the spring of 1858, but resigned before the winter session following. This closed his public services.

During a large part of his life, (from 1815 to 1858,) Gen. Greene was in public office. While in the General Assembly, he exerted great influence over its deliberations and action. In debate, his manner was so courteous and dignified as greatly to increase the efficiency of his arguments and opinions. In the various public stations that he held, he was ever acknowledged a faithful counsellor, an eloquent advocate and a wise legislator. In private life, he earned the character of a good citizen, a faithful friend, an honest man.

In 1827, our University conferred on Gen. Greene the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Gen. Greene was twice married. First, on the 16th of March, 1814, to Catharine Celia Greene, daughter of William Greene, by whom he had seven children, of whom four survive him. His second wife was Julia B. Jones, widow of Abel Jones and daughter of the late Benjamin Bourne, one of the most distinguished lawyers and statesmen of Rhode Island. He had no children by his last wife. His place of residence was East Greenwich, until 1834, when he removed to Providence, where he spent the remainder of his life and where he died, honored, respected and beloved, on the 8th day of January, 1863. His remains are deposited in the Swan Point Cemetery.

## APPENDIX.

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### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

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At an adjourned meeting of the standing committee, on the 4th of February, 1863, the sub-committee on Agriculture, for the last year, presented a "Meteorological Report of the year 1862," with a view to have the same published in "The Transactions of the Society in 1862," which was assented to by the board.

It was as follows:—

DAILY RECORD OF TEMPERATURE AND FACE OF THE SKY, MADE  
AT PROVIDENCE, BY H. C. SHELDON, FOR 1862.

		7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
January	1	18	34	27	Pleasant.
	2	28	43	30	Very fine.
	3	33	22	21	Stormy. Snow and rain.
	4	27	28	16	Snow A. M. Fair P. M.
	5	10	29	20	Fine.
	6	24	33	31	Mostly cloudy.
	7	37	45	40	Cloudy. Rain 4 to 5 P. M.
	8	29	32	23	Mostly cloudy.
	9	16	25	21	Mostly cloudy. Snow, evening.
	10	19	24	26	Cloudy. Slight snow P. M.
	11	6	11	11	Mostly cloudy. Snow, evening.
	12	11	11	2	Slight snow.
	13	-9	8	-2	Very clear. Excessively cold.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
January 14	-1	21	22	Cloudy. Snow, P. M.
15	32	31	31	Cloudy. Rain before s. R.
16	32	36	35	Rainy.
17	21	24	22	Cloudy.
18	23	30	29	Cloudy. 2½ inches snow, even'g.
19	22	39	34	Cloudy A. M.
20	30	33	21	Pleasant.
21	19	26	17	Cloudless.
22	13	27	19	Fair, but windy.
23	9	26	16	Slight haze. Evening cloudy.
24	18	29	35	Six inches of snow P. M. Heavy rain, evening.
25	34	39	32	Partially clear and mild.
26	23	29	26	Cloudy. Snow, evening.
27	23	31	14	Cloudy A. M.
28	5	30	18	Cloudy. Slight snow.
29	10	35	35	Cloudy. Slight snow, P. M.
30	29	27	23	Clear. High N. W. wind.
31	16	28	18	Fine.
February 1	16	31	32	Fine.
2	45	46	42	Rainy A. M.
3	34	36	27	Cloudy till evening.
4	20	26	22	Cloudy till evening.
5	17	35	29	Partially cloudy.
6	32	41	37	Fine.
7	36	39	2	Mild P. M. N.W. gale, and very cold evening.
8	-16	-5	0	Clear. Bitter cold (-17 bef. s. R.)
9	4	19	18	Mostly cloudy.
10	52	48	45	Mostly cloudy. Drizzly, 9 A. M.
11	38	50	45	Mostly cloudy and mild.
12	48	50	44	Cloudy. Heavy rain A. M.
13	36	49	36	Remarkably fine.
14	29	41	32	Fine.
15	34	36	35	Rainy.
16	37	49	36	Very fine.
17	40	45	34	Pleasant.
18	30	42	32	Remarkably fine.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
February 19	30	34	29	Mostly cloudy.
20	33	37	34	Rain A. M.
21	31	36	25	Fair.
22	20	32	25	Fine.
23	22	32	33	Slight snow before s. r. Rain 10 P. M.
24	38	37	20	Afternoon clear.
25	16	41	32	Very fine.
26	35	53	38	Pleasant.
27	29	50	39	Fine and mild.
28	38	62	43	Fine and mild.
March... 1	52	56	36	Mostly clear.
2	38	47	42	Mostly cloudy.
3	43	76	62	Fine. Warm't in Mar. on record.
4	46	56	41	Partially clear after 9 A. M.
5	30	39	25	Mostly clear and very dry.
6	20	34	28	Changeable.
7	9	17	12	Cloudless and blustering.
8	8	29	32	Fine. Evening cloudy.
9	42	47	46	Cloudy. Rain & high wind P. M.
10	35	44	36	Changeable.
11	25	37	26	Pleasant.
12	31	49	38	Slight snow, 7 A. M. Clear P. M.
13	32	48	36	Mostly cloudy.
14	24	29	26	Cloudy. Fine mist, evening.
15	27	35	31	Cloudy. Hail storm, 6 P. M.
16	28	38	35	Snow till 10 A. M. ; depth 4 in. Evening clear.
17	44	35	18	Fair.
18	5	18	15	Afternoon and evening cloudy.
19	13	16	16	Snow storm.
20	11	33	23	Fine.
21	28	33	34	Snow 11 A. M. Rain P. M.
22	25	31	34	Snow till noon.
23	28	44	34	Fine.
24	38	44	31	Fair.
25	25	42	31	Partially cloudy.
26	38	51	48	Mostly cloudy.

		7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
March...	27	49	57	47	Showery.
	28	39	48	35	Partially cloudy.
	29	30	46	39	Fine.
	30	52	54	38	Variable. Rain from 11 till 1 o'clock.
	31	33	43	33	Clear.
April....	1	32	37	30	Clear A. M. Snow 6 P. M.
	2	32	33	32	Snow storm.
	3	28	31	26	Light snow all day ; last of the winter.
	4	20	45	36	Fine.
	5	35	46	40	Fine.
	6	37	44	33	Pleasant.
	7	34	46	35	Fine.
	8	27	46	34	Pleasant.
	9	28	50	32	Very fine. Heavy white frost.
	10	33	55	41	Very fine and dry.
	11	37	65	42	Fine. Frost.
	12	33	56	47	Partially clear.
	13	51	54	54	Rainy.
	14	51	61	50	Changeable. Some rain.
	15	45	56	47	Pleasant.
	16	37	39	38	Heavy rain ; depth 2½ inches.
	17	38	50	35	Mostly cloudy. Snow flurry 8 P. M.
	18	35	53	41	Cloudy P. M.
	19	41	48	38	Changeable. Some rain.
	20	35	52	38	Pleasant.
	21	41	63	49	Pleasant.
	22	45	54	45	Slight rain A. M.
	23	42	61	56	Mostly cl'dy. Thun. show'r eve.
	24	44	49	42	Cloudy.
	25	46	63	48	Slight rain 2 P. M.
	26	48	64	51	Very fine.
	27	45	64	49	Fine.
	28	49	57	49	Showery P. M.
	29	45	62	49	Cloudy A. M. High wind P. M.
	30	50	60	47	Changeable. Showers, evening.



		7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
May . . . .	1	48	54	40	Rainy P. M.
	2	34	48	36	Clear and windy.
	3	38	48	38	Fair. Ice last night.
	4	38	42	35	Gentle rain forenoon.
	5	49	63	45	Fine.
	6	45	49	53	Rainy after 10 A. M.
	7	57	67	56	Pleasant.
	8	56	69	54	Very fine and warm.
	9	51	62	52	Mostly cloudy.
	10	50	63	50	Cloudy afternoon.
	11	51	53	48	Rainy A. M.
	12	58	69	50	Very fine.
	13	50	60	53	Some rain P. M.
	14	53	59	53	Forenoon and evening rainy.
	15	55	71	56	Fine and warm.
	16	53	68	52	Pleasant.
	17	49	59	48	Partially cloudy.
	18	50	59	46	Hail storm 6.45 P. M. Stones large as peas.
	19	53	65	52	Pleasant.
	20	50	57	48	Cloudy.
	21	51	61	50	Pleasant.
	22	54	65	50	Pleasant.
	23	50	65	49	Pleasant.
	24	52	64	50	Fine.
	25	51	56	54	Rain at noon.
	26	62	76	62	Pleasant. Warm't since Mar. 3.
	27	55	66	56	Rain at intervals. Thun. 5 A. M.
	28	50	61	48	Clear and windy.
	29	48	54	49	Mostly cloudy.
	30	50	69	56	Remarkably fine.
	31	55	74	59	Fine and warm.
June . . . .	1	58	82	61	Fine and very dry.
	2	64	73	52	Fair.
	3	54	62	61	Rainy.
	4	66	71	55	Partially clear.
	5	56	66	52	Pleasant and dry.
	6	52	53	53	Very rainy.

		7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
June . . . .	7	52	60	56	Cloudy and damp.
	8	59	68	56	Mostly cloudy. Rain, evening.
	9	62	72	57	Pleasant and dry.
	10	57	73	58	Fine and dry.
	11	59	67	59	Cloudy and damp.
	12	65	80	70	Thunder shower 1 A. M. Partly cloudy.
	13	63	70	57	Pleasant. Shower P. M.
	14	56	68	60	Fair and very dry.
	15	63	77	70	Mostly cloudy.
	16	78	81	61	Shower P. M. Destructive hail storm south of city.
	17	61	68	55	Pleasant.
	18	57	64	56	Fair.
	19	58	78	62	Fine.
	20	64	77	63	Rain 4 A. M. Pleasant.
	21	58	71	62	Pleasant. Showers, evening.
	22	66	76	65	Partially cloudy.
	23	70	84	68	Pleasant and dry.
	24	57	73	62	Pleasant and dry.
	25	60	79	64	Fine and very dry.
	26	65	80	68	Cloudy P. M.
	27	68	81	65	Fine and very dry.
	28	68	81	69	Pleasant and very dry.
	29	62	73	63	Fine and dry. Thunder shower, 3 A. M.
	30	64	75	64	Pleasant. Very dry.
July . . . .	1	63	80	66	Pleasant. Very dry.
	2	63	74	60	Rain 3 A. M. Fair P. M.
	3	59	76	67	Pleasant. Dry.
	4	67	88	69	Fine. Very dry. Scalding sun.
	5	67	86	64	Fine. Dry.
	6	64	81	68	Fine. Dry.
	7	70	80	71	Fair. Rather damp.
	8	73	93	77	Hot and dry. } Hottest days of
	9	75	94	75	Hot and dry. } the summer.
	10	71	85	70	Fair. Shower 6 A. M.
	11	70	75	68	Parti'lly clear P. M. Very damp.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.		
July . . . .	12	66	80	67	Fine. Dry.
	13	56	77	68	Fine. Dry.
	14	63	62	59	Rainy.
	15	62	68	63	Cloudy at mid-day.
	16	64	79	68	Pleasant. Dry.
	17	67	77	68	Fair. Damp.
	18	65	83	67	Afternoon fair and dry.
	19	69	79	67	Cloudy. Sultry.
	20	67	74	67	Partially clear. Sultry.
	21	65	78	65	Fine. Dry.
	22	63	76	66	Pleasant. Dry.
	23	61	73	65	Partially clear. Extremely dry.
	24	63	69	63	Mostly cloudy. Slight rain P. M.
	25	59	73	64	Mostly cloudy, but dry.
	26	63	77	65	Fine. Dry.
	27	57	73	65	Pleasant.
	28	67	76	68	Changeable. Shower, evening.
	29	70	72	71	Mostly cloudy. Very damp.
	30	71	81	72	Pleasant. Damp.
	31	70	88	75	Fine.
August . .	1	70	75	70	Showery. Sultry.
	2	68	79	71	Partially clear. Sultry.
	3	74	88	76	Fine. Warm and dry.
	4	72	85	74	Pleasant.
	5	75	85	71	Heavy thunder shower, P. M.
	6	68	83	71	Fine.
	7	63	68	62	Mostly cloudy.
	8	60	62	57	Drizzly rain.
	9	59	68	64	Cloudy. Some rain.
	10	66	81	69	Fair. Damp.
	11	73	77	66	Pleasant. Dry.
	12	59	73	62	Pleasant. Some rain, evening.
	13	58	56	54	Stormy.
	14	53	58	55	Cloudy and misty.
	15	52	71	59	Remarkably fine.
	16	57	74	60	Fine. Very dry.
	17	59	66	63	Cloudy. Sultry.
	18	60	81	69	Fine.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
August . . 19	64	76	66	Pleasant. Dry.
20	60	68	54	Fine. Dry.
21	50	69	59	Pleasant. Dry.
22	54	73	69	Some rain.
23	59	71	58	Fine.
24	55	74	62	Fine. Dry.
25	62	74	60	Fine. Dry.
26	57	71	60	Fair.
27	58	70	59	Fair.
28	61	75	66	Changeable.
29	69	78	69	Remarkably clear. Sultry.
30	64	78	62	Pleasant. Thun. show'r, 6 P. M.
31	58	69	56	Pleasant. Dry and cool.
September 1	55	71	57	Pleasant. Dry.
2	50	71	60	Fair.
3	63	69	67	Showers, P. M.
4	66	75	61	Remarkably fine.
5	63	67	57	Cloudy at mid-day.
6	55	72	63	Partially cloudy.
7	66	79	61	Fine. Dry.
8	56	68	57	Pleasant.
9	50	69	59	Pleasant.
10	50	65	56	Afternoon cloudy.
11	58	58	67	Rainy.
12	58	70	57	Fine.
13	53	74	61	Fine.
14	58	76	62	Fine.
15	65	80	67	Pleasant.
16	59	68	58	Fair.
17	56	63	58	Rain after 2 P. M.
18	56	66	57	Slight rain, morn. Mostly cl'dy.
19	53	70	62	Fine. Damp.
20	64	77	66	Fair.
21	63	76	68	Cloudy. Sultry.
22	55	55	54	Forenoon rainy.
23	50	67	52	Pleasant.
24	49	68	53	Fine. Dry.
25	45	68	53	Fine. Dry.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
September 26	45	66	52	Fine. Dry.
27	49	68	70	Mostly cloudy. Sultry.
28	67	69	53	Fine. Heavy rain, morning.
29	50	63	47	Pleasant. Dry.
30	42	61	54	Fair.
October . . 1	52	62	55	Pleasant.
2	47	66	64	Fair.
3	62	77	58	Fine.
4	50	71	58	Very fine.
5	60	61	54	Cloudy. Some rain.
6	55	78	68	Drizzly rain till 9 A. M.
7	70	76	66	Variable.
8	57	56	53	Some rain.
9	46	58	45	Remarkably pleasant.
10	52	63	53	Mostly cloudy.
11	57	66	62	Forenoon showery.
12	61	68	48	Changeable.
13	47	49	42	Changeable.
14	44	59	51	Fine.
15	48	70	49	Fine and warm.
16	45	64	52	Afternoon cloudy.
17	53	66	62	Mostly cloudy.
18	63	70	65	Rain at intervals.
19	58	62	62	Cloudy. Thun. shower, eve'g.
20	55	61	47	Very pleasant.
21	36	53	37	Pleasant. Cool.
22	35	57	50	Fair.
23	56	66	49	Rain, morning and evening. Pleasant, P. M.
24	39	46	34	Cloudy and windy. Hail, P. M.
25	25	45	36	Fine. Bl'k frost. Ice formed.
26	38	59	52	Mostly cloudy.
27	48	52	40	Mostly cloudy.
28	30	46	36	Pleasant.
29	40	58	41	Very pleasant.
30	30	61	43	Mostly cloudy at mid-day.
31	39	55	40	Remarkably pleasant.

		7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
November	1	39	54	40	Pleasant. Dry.
	2	40	49	49	Cloudy. Rain, P. M.
	3	56	64	48	Cloudy. Storm of rain and wind before S. R.
	4	40	51	44	Pleasant.
	5	36	54	45	Pleasant.
	6	43	57	49	Cloudy.
	7	44	52	40	Mostly clear. High wind.
	8	32	48	42	Partially clear. Dry.
	9	42	42	41	Rainy.
	10	35	45	30	Pleasant.
	11	28	53	44	White frost. Rain, 2 P. M.
	12	37	45	35	Heavy N. W. gale last night. Clear.
	13	29	48	34	Fine. Dry.
	14	36	46	30	Partially cloudy. Dry.
	15	30	37	28	Clear at mid-day.
	16	28	37	37	Partially cloudy & blustering.
	17	38	42	31	Fine. Dry.
	18	26	36	29	Cloudy and chilly.
	19	24	40	29	Pleasant. Dry.
	20	31	37	33	Clear, P. M.
	21	30	37	29	Mostly cloudy.
	22	26	37	31	Afternoon partially clear.
	23	31	38	40	Rainy after 2 P. M.
	24	36	41	30	Pleasant.
	25	32	34	28	First snow. 3 inches.
	26	26	37	29	Pleasant.
	27	21	36	33	Pleasant, A. M. Snow, even'g.
	28	33	40	30	Mostly cloudy.
	29	32	35	34	Gentle rain, P. M.
	30	32	37	35	Rain and snow.
December	1	31	36	45	Cloudy.
	2	32	33	25	Fair. Dry.
	3	16	23	16	Very pleasant.
	4	13	28	23	Pleasant.
	5	29	43	28	Remarkably fine. Very dry.
	6	28	37	36	Cloudy.



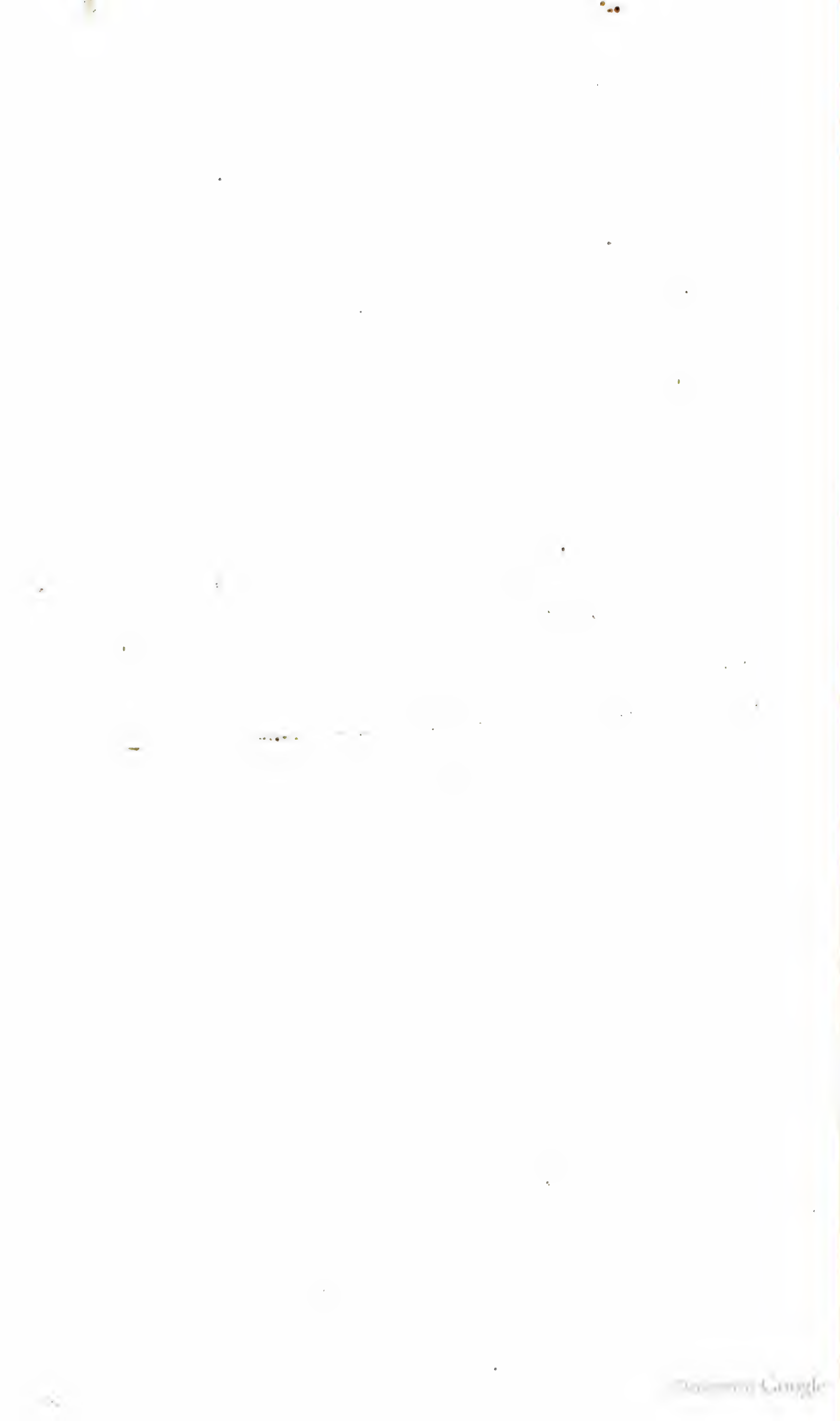
		7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
December	7	38	52	42	Afternoon partially clear.
	8	42	60	42	Pleasant, mid-day.
	9	40	57	43	Afternoon mostly cloudy.
	10	42	48	45	Cloudy. Very damp.
	11	51	43	28	Mostly cloudy.
	12	17	30	17	Very fine and extremely dry.
	13	16	38	35	Partially cloudy.
	14	30	51	40	Pleasant. Exceedingly dry.
	15	33	37	30	Pleasant. Exceedingly dry.
	16	33	45	46	Mostly cloudy. Very dry.
	17	28	37	24	Pleasant. Dry.
	18	41	48	35	Pleasant after 10 A. M. Rather damp.
	19	25	39	43	Forenoon pleasant.
	20	38	45	25	Afternoon and evening clear.
	21	8	18	13	Fine and cold.
	22	12	30	28	Pleasant.
	23	32	33	32	Rain and snow.
	24	22	23	13	Afternoon clear.
	25	9	21	12	Very fine. Cold.
	26	8	30	30	Forenoon pleasant.
	27	45	34	22	Mostly cloudy. Cold.
	28	14	21	15	Very clear. Exceedingly dry.
	29	14	27	23	Mostly cloudy. Dry.
	30	26	27	20	Afternoon clear.
	31	15	32	24	Afternoon cloudy.

## MEAN TEMPERATURE FOR EACH MONTH.

January.....	23.7	August.....	66.3
February.....	32.9	September.....	61.2
March.....	34.9	October.....	53.4
April.....	44.2	November.....	37.8
May.....	53.9	December.....	30.7
June.....	65.0		
July.....	70.2	Mean temp'ture for the yr.,	47.85







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# TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY

FOR THE

Encouragement of Domestic Industry,

IN THE

YEAR 1863.

---

PROVIDENCE:  
KNOWLES, ANTHONY & CO., PRINTERS.  
1864.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1914



## ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1864.

---

### PRESIDENT:

EDWARD D. PEARCE, OF EAST PROVIDENCE.

### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM SPRAGUE,\* OF PROVIDENCE.

### SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:

HENRY W. LOTHROP,† OF PROVIDENCE.

### THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOSEPH H. BOURN,‡ OF NORTH PROVIDENCE.

### SECRETARY AND TREASURER:

WILLIAM R. STAPLES, OF PROVIDENCE.

### AUDIT AND FINANCE COMMITTEE:

WILLIAM VIALL,	}	OF PROVIDENCE.
EDWARD P. TAFT,§		
WILLIAM T. GRINNELL,		

### STANDING COMMITTEE:

WILLIAM S. PATTEN .....	of Providence.
OBADIAH BROWN .....	North Providence.
GEORGE B. PECK.....	Providence.
CYRUS B. MANCHESTER.....	"
OLIVER JOHNSON.....	"
ROBERT S. BURROUGH.....	"

---

\* Elected by the Standing Committee, in place of Edward Harris, who declined the office.

† Elected by the Standing Committee, in place of W. Sprague, elected First Vice-President.

‡ Elected by the Standing Committee, in place of Henry W. Lothrop, elected Second Vice-President.

§ Elected by the Standing Committee, in place of Joseph H. Bourn, elected Third Vice-President.

JAMES Y. SMITH .....	of Providence.
ELISHA A. LAWTON.....	Cranston.
A. B. CHADSEY.....	North Kingstown.
L. B. FRIEZE.....	Providence.
AMASA SPRAGUE*.....	Cranston.
SAMUEL W. PECKHAM.....	Providence.
WILLIAM FIELD.....	"
HENRY STAPLES.....	Barrington.
CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT.....	Providence.
LEMUEL M. E. STONE†.....	North Providence.
THOMAS G. TURNER.....	Warren.
ELISHA DYER.....	Providence.
ALLEN O. PECK .....	"
WILLIAM B. SPENCER.....	Phenix.
HENRY J. ANGELL.....	Providence.
SILAS MOORE.....	Cranston.
GEORGE F. WILSON.....	East Providence.
SETH PADELFORD.....	Providence.
CYRUS HARRIS.....	Cranston.
HENRY LIPPITT.....	Providence.
ALBERT BRIGGS.....	"
C. B. FARNSWORTH.....	Pawtucket.
AMASA M. EATON.....	North Providence.
JAMES DEW. PERRY.....	Bristol.

---

\* Elected by the Standing Committee, in place of Marshall Woods, who declined the office.

† Elected by the Standing Committee, in place of Edward P. Taft, elected one of the Audit and Finance Committee.

## CIRCULAR.

---

THE STANDING COMMITTEE of the Society, for the current year, (1864,) is divided into standing sub-committees. The names of the members of each committee, and the post-office address of each member, are as follows:—

### ON AGRICULTURE.

James DeW. Perry, Chairman, Bristol.	Alfred B. Chadsey, Providence.
Henry Staples, Secretary, Providence.	Amasa M. Eaton, Providence.
Obadiah Brown, Manton.	Amasa Sprague, Providence.
Elisha A. Lawton, Olneyville.	

### ON HORTICULTURE.

Joseph H. Bourn, Chairman, Providence.	Silas Moore, Providence.
Edward P. Taft, Secretary, Providence.	Christopher Lippitt, Providence.
Cyrus B. Manchester, Providence.	C. B. Farnsworth, Pawtucket.
William B. Spencer, Phenix.	

### ON MANUFACTURES.

Elisha Dyer, Chairman, Providence.	William Sprague, Providence.
Lyman B. Frieze, Secretary, Providence.	Henry Lippitt, Providence.
William Viall, Providence.	Cyrus Harris, Providence.
James Y. Smith, Providence.	

### ON THE MECHANIC ARTS.

Henry W. Lothrop, Chairman, Providence.	Henry J. Angell, Providence.
George F. Wilson, Secretary, Providence.	Albert Briggs, Providence.
William Field, Providence.	L. M. E. Stone, Providence.

### ON THE FINE ARTS.

William S. Patten, Chairman, Providence.	Seth Padelford, Providence.
Samuel W. Peckham, Secretary, Providence.	William T. Grinnell, Providence.
Thomas G. Turner, Providence.	

### ON ZOÖLOGY.

Elisha Dyer, Chairman, Providence.	George F. Wilson, Providence.
Amasa M. Eaton, Secretary, Providence.	William S. Patten, Providence.
William Viall, Providence.	

### ON MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Allen O. Peck, Chairman, Providence.	Robert S. Burrough, Providence.
George B. Peck, Secretary, Providence.	Oliver Johnson, Providence.

Any person wishing to communicate or to receive information on either of the foregoing subjects, is invited to apply, in writing, to any member of the sub-committee having charge of it, or to the Secretary of the Society.

All productions of nature and art, which tend to elucidate or promote the objects of the Society, will be thankfully received for exhibition, in the Society's rooms, at the Railroad Station, Providence.

The Standing Committee hold stated meetings, on the third Wednesdays in March, May, July, September and November. Members of the Society are invited to attend and participate in the discussions.

The rooms of the Society are open daily, during business hours. They are furnished with the newspapers of the day, and with several agricultural and other periodicals. Members of the Society, and others interested in its objects, are solicited to visit our rooms.

The Society would be happy to receive, for their exhibition-room, mechanic tools and implements of all kinds, of old and new styles.

Provision is made for holding informal meetings of the Society and others, for the discussion of agricultural and industrial matters, in any village or town in the State, where they may be useful; application to be made to the President, or to either of the Vice-Presidents.

Members of the Society are desired to communicate to the Secretary, the death of any member that may occur in their vicinity.

The Society now consists of about eight hundred and fifty members, living in all parts of the State. May not each of these, with little exertion, add at least one new member, during the year. The payment of five dollars constitutes a life member, subject to no annual assessments.

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## ANNUAL MEETING.

---

THE Annual Meeting of the RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, agreeably to the charter and by-laws, was holden on the 20th day of January, 1864, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, at the rooms of the Society, Railroad Halls, Providence.

At the hour named for the meeting, Edward D. Pearce, the President of the Society, took the chair and called the members to order.

The record of the proceedings of the last Annual Meeting was read and approved.

The standing committee presented their annual report, and the same was accepted.

The following named members of the standing committee were reported as not having attended three meetings of the committee during the year, viz.: Edward Harris, William Sprague, William Viall, William T. Grinnell, Elisha A. Lawton, Lyman B. Frieze, Cyrus Harris, Henry Lippitt and James DeWolf Perry. Excuses satisfactory to the Society were offered for their neglect, and they were severally excused.

It was voted that the thanks of this Society be presented to the proprietors of "The Providence Daily Journal," "The Providence Daily Post," "The Evening Press," and "The Woonsocket Patriot," for their papers gratuitously furnished to the rooms of the Society, the last year.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Pearce, was adopted :

*It is voted by this Society—*

That we tender our thanks to the commissioners who ably represented us at the International Agricultural Exhibition, held at Hamburg, in July, 1863, and especially to the Hon. Elisha Dyer, for his report of the exhibition, which is of great value, not only to the members of this Society but to the public, as it contains the most accurate and instructive account of the proceedings at Hamburg and the contributions to the exhibition which has been published in this country.

We further acknowledge our indebtedness to him for the display, during the past year, of his usual care and liberality in fostering the interests of this Society by the active part he has taken in our proceedings, the collection he has made and presented to us of new and useful manufactures from the continent of Europe, and the foreign plants and seeds which he has bestowed upon us for distribution.

We shall always be reminded of our obligations to Gov. Dyer, when we look upon the splendid flag of the free city of Hamburg, which, through him, has been presented to this Society by the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, as a memento of their high appreciation of the American people, and of the commissioners who represented them at the Exhibition.

It was voted that the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Hon. George H. Browne, for his gift to us of a large number of copies of the Patent Office Report on Agriculture for 1861, for distribution.

The Treasurer presented an abstract of his accounts for the past year, showing a balance in his hands, on the 9th of January, 1864, of \$61 84, and the total receipts to have been \$1,411 98; which report was accepted.

The Secretary presented his Necrological Report, showing the decease of eleven members during the past year; and that the whole number of the members, at the commencement of this year, was eight hundred and sixty-one; which report was accepted.

It was voted to dispense with the ballot in the election of officers for the year ensuing. It was then moved by Mr. Bur-

rough, that the officers of the past year be re-elected, which was passed in the affirmative.

The following is a list of the officers of the Society, for the year 1864:

EDWARD D. PEARCE, of E. Providence..	President.
EDWARD HARRIS, of Cumberland.....	First Vice-President.
WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Providence.....	Second Vice-President.
HENRY W. LOTHROP, of Providence.....	Third Vice-President.
WILLIAM R. STAPLES, of Providence.....	Secretary and Treasurer.
WILLIAM VIAL, of Providence .....	} Audit and Finance Committee.
JOSEPH H. BOURN, of North Providence..	
WILLIAM T. GRINNELL, of Providence....	

#### STANDING COMMITTEE.

William S. Patten.....	of Providence.
Obadiah Brown.....	North Providence.
George B. Peck .....	Providence.
Cyrus B. Manchester.....	Providence.
Oliver Johnson .....	Providence.
Robert G. Burrough.....	Providence.
James Y. Smith .....	Providence.
Elisha A. Lawton.....	Cranston.
Alfred B. Chadsey .....	North Kingstown.
Lyman B. Frieze .....	Providence.
Marshall Woods .....	Providence.
Samuel W. Peckham .....	Providence.
William Field.....	Providence.
Henry Staples.....	Barrington.
Christopher Lippitt.....	Providence.
Edward P. Taft .....	Providence.
Thomas G. Turner.....	Warren.
Elisha Dyer .....	Providence.
Allen O. Peck.....	Providence.
William B. Spencer .....	Warwick.
Henry J. Angell.. ..	Providence.
Silas Moore.....	Cranston.
George F. Wilson.....	East Providence.
Seth Padelford .....	Providence.

Cyrus Harris.....	of Providence.
Henry Lippitt.....	Providence.
Albert Briggs .....	Providence.
C. B. Farnsworth .....	Pawtucket.
Amasa M. Eaton .....	North Providence.
James DeW. Perry .....	Bristol.

It was voted that the holding of a Cattle Show and an Industrial Exhibition and other exhibitions, during the year, be referred to the standing committee, to hold all or any of the same, if they shall deem it expedient.

George H. Browne, of Providence, was admitted a member of the Society, no admission fee to be paid by him.

James DeWolf Perry, a past president of the Society, was elected an honorary member of the Society.

It appearing, from the report of the standing committee, that the petition of the Society to the General Assembly for a grant of the title of the State to a lot of land near the head of the cove, in Providence, for a permanent show-ground and location of the Society, had been rejected, and that individuals not members of the Society, are desirous that the Society should renew their application for the same, and, it continuing to be of great importance to the Society that it should own some convenient show-grounds and buildings for a permanent home,—

*It is voted*, that a committee of three be appointed, by the President, to made inquiry for such a show-ground and location, and, under the advice of the standing committee to take measures for securing the same to the Society. The President appointed Hon. Seth Padelford, and Obadiah Brown and Alfred B. Chadsey, Esqs., on this committee.

*Voted*, That the Secretary be directed to print 1000 copies of the proceedings of this annual meeting, and of the report of the standing committee, with such other papers and documents as the standing committee shall direct to be appended thereto.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STANDING COMMITTEE.

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TO THE RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT  
OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 20TH,  
1864 :—

The Standing Committee, pursuant to the requisition of the by-laws, present the following report of their proceedings, and of the progress and state of the Society during the past year.

They held their first meeting January 21st, 1863, immediately after the close of the meeting of the Society at which they were elected, the board of the preceding year having adjourned to that time.

They found on their table, among the unfinished business, the following letter from Messrs. Austin Baldwin & Co., New York :

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN AGENCY FOR THE  
HAMBURG INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL  
EXHIBITION, OF JULY, 1863. }

NEW YORK, January 19, 1863.

WM. R. STAPLES, Esq.,

Sec'y R. I. State Agricultural Society, Providence :—

Dear Sir,—We beg leave to call your attention to the great “International Agricultural Exhibition,” which is to be held at Hamburg, Germany, in July next, and desire, through you, to ask the coöperation



of your State society, in eliciting an interest in your State, in this great gathering of those connected with agricultural pursuits.

Our friends in Germany are very anxious that each of the States should be represented by a delegation from their State societies, as well as by the many inventions and improvements in agricultural implements and machines, many of which are manufactured in your State. There will be a large collection of the most valuable breeds of domestic animals from different countries in Europe. The State of New York has already determined to send representatives; and, we think, most, if not all, of the United States societies will be represented. We have been able to procure a concession of 25 per cent. from the regular rates of passenger fares by the Hamburg steamers, for persons accompanying articles for exhibition, and this will be doubtless extended to the delegates from the different State and national societies.

We think this opportunity should not be lost, at the present time, to improve our commercial and political relations with the people of central and northern Europe; and the manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery, we think, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity of introducing their articles to the markets of a portion of the world where now there is but little known of our progress in agricultural science and art.

We sent you a programme of the exhibition, by mail, and shall be happy to furnish you with any number you may desire for your State and county societies.

Hoping to secure your assistance in the furtherance of this project,

We beg leave to remain, yours very truly,

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.

This letter, being read, was referred to the President and Messrs. Dyer and Viall, to report the proper action to be taken thereon.

At an adjourned meeting, held February 4th, 1863, this committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That, in acknowledgment of the courtesy extended to this Society, by the agents of the Hamburg International Agricultural Exhibition, Messrs. Austin Baldwin & Co., of New York, and in view of the important results that may be accomplished by the proposed exhibition, in the information acquired and the interchange of facts and suggestions connected with the progress and products of agricultural

industry, it is therefore expedient that delegates be appointed from this Society to the proposed exhibition; and, that such delegates, when appointed, shall constitute a special committee to whom all matters relating to the object of this appointment, shall be referred.

It was further resolved, to empower said special committee to issue such a circular in relation to said exhibition, soliciting contributions for the same, as they may deem expedient.

The number of delegates and their appointment were referred to the President.

The President announced to the stated meeting in July, that he had appointed Messrs. Elisha Dyer, William Viall and Ethelbert R. Billings, delegates from this Society to the International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg.

To the stated meeting in November, Mr. Dyer made a report which may be found appended to this report.

At the meeting on the 21st of January, the President was requested to divide the standing committee into six standing sub-committees, to have the same powers and duties as heretofore. He reported to the adjourned meeting, February 4th, the following appointments:—

#### ON AGRICULTURE.

James DeW. Perry,  
Obadiah Brown,  
Elisha A. Lawton,

Alfred B. Chadsey.  
Cyrus Harris,

Henry Staples,  
Amasa M. Eaton.

#### ON HORTICULTURE.

Joseph H. Bourn,  
Cyrus B. Manchester,  
William B. Spencer,

Edward P. Taft,  
Silas Moore,

Christopher Lippitt,  
C. B. Farnsworth.

#### ON MANUFACTURES.

Elisha Dyer,  
Lyman B. Frieze,  
William Viall,

James Y. Smith,  
William Sprague,

Edward Harris,  
Henry Lippitt.

#### ON MECHANIC ARTS.

Henry W. Lothrop,  
George F. Wilson,

William T. Grinnell,  
William Field,

Henry J. Angell,  
Albert Briggs.

## ON THE FINE ARTS.

Marshall Woods, William S. Patten, Seth Padelford.  
 Samuel W. Peckham, Thomas G. Turner,

## ON MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Allen O. Peck, Robert S. Burrough, Oliver Johnson.  
 George B. Peck,

These committees subsequently reported their organization, as follows :—

## ON AGRICULTURE.

James DeW. Perry, Chairman. Henry Staples, Secretary.

## ON HORTICULTURE.

Joseph H. Bourn, Chairman. Edward P. Taft, Secretary.

## ON MANUFACTURES.

Elisha Dyer, Chairman. Lyman B. Frieze, Secretary.

## ON MECHANIC ARTS.

Henry W. Lothrop, Chairman. George F. Wilson, Secretary.

## ON THE FINE ARTS.

Marshall Woods, Chairman. Samuel W. Peckham, Secretary.

## ON MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Allen O. Peck, Chairman. George B. Peck, Secretary.

The Society, at its Annual Meeting, referred the holding of a Cattle Show and Industrial Exhibition to the standing committee. This subject was called up at the first meeting of the board, and laid on the table. It was not again taken up. The same reasons which led to the postponement of a cattle show in 1862, existed equally strong in 1863.

At the meeting in February, the Treasurer tendered a bond to the Society for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, which was accepted as satisfactory, and left with the President for safe keeping.

The stated meeting for March was held on the 18th of the month, and was attended by twenty members.

The following letter from Governor Dyer was read by the Secretary :

• PROVIDENCE, March 14, 1863.

Dear Sir—Please present the accompanying communication of Mr. Charles N. Hoyt, of this city, to the meeting of the standing committee, on Wednesday next. I sincerely hope the committee may give Mr. Hoyt's proposition the most favorable consideration. As a prior engagement will, most probably, prevent my presence at the meeting of the committee, may I solicit your personal influence in this matter?

Very respectfully yours,

ELISHA DYER.

Hon. W. R. STAPLES, Secretary, Providence.

The communication referred to in the foregoing letter was as follows :

PROVIDENCE, March 13, 1863.

GOVERNOR ELISHA DYER:

Sir—A friend of mine, greatly interested in insects, and having a thorough knowledge of the habits of most of our Rhode Island species, has frequently spoken to me of the want of a living institution here, giving that subject special attention. I believe if the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry would incur the expense of a suitable cabinet, and make a Department of Entomology, he would take charge of it without remuneration. His cabinet is by far the largest in the State, and rapidly increasing; and the additions which he could make from his duplicates to his specimens to their cabinet, would more than repay them for the expense they would incur. If you deem this matter worthy of consideration, you can lay it before your Society. I have myself a large number of duplicates, which I have intended to add to their cabinet; but its present condition, and the want of time to undertake, to suggest, and make the necessary changes in it, have deterred me from so doing.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient serv't,

CHARLES N. HOYT.

The subject matter was referred to Messrs. Patten, Viall and Wilson. Before the meeting adjourned, this committee made

a verbal report, that it was expedient to establish a Department of Entomology. This report was received, and the same committee was continued with instructions to report, at the next meeting, on the organization of such a department. At that meeting they presented the following report :

“The Special Committee to whom were referred, on the 18th of March last, the communications of Governor Dyer and of Charles N. Hoyt, Esq., on forming an Entomological Department, respectfully report :

That, after considering the subject in conference with Mr. Hoyt, they are convinced that it opens a wide and very interesting and important field of investigation, which has received little attention in this State, and none, so far as they are informed, from this Society. They think the Society is, and the community will be, under great obligations to Mr. Hoyt, for having thus presented it for consideration. There are other branches of Zoölogy, also important and interesting, coming equally within the scope of subjects appropriate to this Society, and which should receive its attention. The committee, therefore, recommend the establishment of a department sufficiently comprehensive to embrace them, to be called the “Zoölogical Department,” within which, if need be, different sections can be provided and organized, as its progress may require—such as sections of Entomology, Ornithology, Ichthyology, etc.

WILLIAM S. PATTEN,  
For the Committee.

Which report was received, and the following resolution adopted :

*Resolved,* That a committee on Zoölogy be added to the sub-committees of the standing committee of this Society, subject to the same rules and regulations applicable to other sub-committees.

The following named persons were elected members of the standing sub-committee on Zoölogy:—Elisha Dyer, William Viall, George F. Wilson, Amasa M. Eaton, William S. Patten.

It was further resolved, that the committee on Zoölogy be authorized to appoint a committee on Entomology from the members of the Society.

The committee on Zoölogy subsequently reported its organization, by the appointment of Elisha Dyer, Chairman, and A. M. Eaton, Secretary.

They subsequently appointed a committee on Entomology, consisting of the following named members of the Society:— Charles N. Hoyt, Henry W. Lothrop, jun., W. O. Currier, A. H. Rider, George Hunt.

At an adjourned meeting, October 21, the committee on Entomology made a report, submitting two designs for an Entomological Cabinet, whereupon it was

*Resolved*, That the committee on Zoölogy be authorized to procure an Entomological Cabinet, for the use of the committee on Entomology, and such other articles as they may need, and that a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

It thus appears that the Board have entered a new field of operations for the Society. Agricultural societies in other States, and boards of agriculture, are paying great attention to the natural history of their several States. If societies limited by their names to matters of agriculture, thus extend their labors, why may not this Society, which is limited only by the objects of human industry, properly devote part of its labor and funds to a single branch of natural history? Other agricultural societies are not laboring beyond their bounds in extending their inquiries. What branch of natural history is not allied to agriculture? A knowledge of what branch of it, would be entirely useless to the scientific farmer? It is true, he may dispense with some of them, but a knowledge of them all would prove no detriment to him. No part of the mineral, vegetable or animal kingdoms of nature are alien to the business of the agriculturist, and, of course, not foreign to the action of agricultural societies. This Society, then, whose area of labor is limited only by human industry, is within its area when fostering entomology. Is it said that the objects of this science are too minute, too insignificant? Ignorance or churlishness can alone make such a suggestion. Small, minute, insignificant as insects are, they tithe the productive labor of the husbandman. Every tree, whether



ornamental or fruit, is the home and the food of various tribes of them. The locust, which the tooth of Time can hardly injure, see how the insignificant insect disfigures and then destroys it. The peach tree,—how persistent the attack of the insect, which, without the greatest care and labor, will blast, in a few years, the hopes of the culturist. The curculio, that little fly, has rendered futile the attempt to raise the plum, and more recently has left us scarcely a fair apple in all this State. Every plant, however small, has its insect foe. The striped bug destroys the vines; the tobacco worm ravages the tobacco, the potato and other plants; the cut-worm wages indiscriminate warfare on all soft and succulent plants; the army worm leaves but the bones and sinews of plants behind him; the locust, the wheat-fly,—where shall the enumeration stop? *Insects tithe the products of the husbandman.* And how they sour his temper and destroy his equanimity. Can he look with complacency on his orchard, robbed of leaves as well as fruit by the canker-worm, or on his grain-field, rendered valueless by the wheat-fly? They are not insignificant enemies. Among insects, entomologists find some species that live exclusively on animal food,—some rendering the cattle of the farmer uncomfortable, and some rendering him service by preying on those that destroy his trees and his crops. A farmer ought to be able to distinguish his insect foes from his insect friends. A knowledge of the habits of each class is essential to the destruction of the one and the protection due to the other. Absolutely necessary is the ability to distinguish the one class from the other. Books of entomology describe them in scientific terms. They point out the distinguishing characteristics of each. They are generally illustrated with drawings, and made as perfect as possible. Yet a week with book in hand will not give so much information—useful, practical information—as one day with the same book before a cabinet of well-preserved specimens. There the exact color and shape and size of each insect is given by the insect's body. It cannot be misunderstood. The Society, by obtaining this cabinet of specimens, thus enables the farmer and the gardener to meet his friends and his foes, face to face. With the knowledge obtained

by inspection, they can, on their farms and on their gardens, at once discriminate between friend and foe.

Such a cabinet may lead the younger portions of the farmer's family to devote some leisure hours to the history and description of insect life and habits. They will be found full of interest, yielding amusement and instruction, leading the mind to the contemplation of that chain of being that runs through all animated nature.

This committee on Entomology will need the countenance and aid of members of the Society. To collect and classify all the insects in our State is a work of great labor. The more complete the specimens collected, the more valuable, to every one that consults them. Though we know the committee to be active and earnest in their work, nothing facilitates and lightens labor so much as the countenance and assistance, the kind, encouraging word of friends. We solicit such aid for them from the members of the Society.

Among the papers reported by the Secretary, to the stated meeting in March, as received at the rooms of the Society, was a "List of the Cotton Mills in this State and in parts of the adjoining States of Massachusetts and Connecticut, with the number of spindles in each, in November, 1815," received from Samuel Greene, Esq., of Woonsocket. It was made out at the time it bears date, for the purpose of levying a tax on them to defray the expenses of an agent or agents to Washington, to look after the interests of the cotton manufacturers of the United States. The paper was referred to the committee on Manufactures. They refer to it in their report made to the adjourned meeting on the 13th of January, 1864. The paper may be found, an appendix to this report.

At the stated meeting in May, a communication was received from Joseph H. Bourn, chairman of the committee on Horticulture, stating that that committee would be pleased to place before the standing committee and members of the Society, some time in the course of the next month, the usual June offerings.

This proposition for a Strawberry Festival, which was inaugurated by the standing committee in 1861, and followed in 1862 with success, was responded to by the following resolution :—

*Voted*, That when this board adjourns, it will adjourn to meet next month, at the call of the Secretary.

This call was issued for a meeting on the 20th of June, the day selected by the chairman of the committee on Horticulture.

Eighteen members attended this meeting. Many members of the Society accepted the general invitation of the board to attend all the meetings, and were also present.

Mr. Bourn called the attention of the board and members present to the contributions of fruit and flowers with which the tables were loaded, and moved a vote of thanks to the contributors, which was passed unanimously. He then suggested that the Rev. Mr. Dennison, of Valley Falls, now Chaplain to the third regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, was present; and that the announcement of the meeting, in the public papers, had called from his pen an Ode, which he had been requested to read. Mr. Dennison, being introduced by the President, after a few prefatory remarks, read the following—

## FLORAL ODE.

### I.

In Eden's fresh and love-lit bowers,  
Our parents dressed and blessed the flowers  
Of holy birth;  
And, as they passed the portal through,  
The angels heard the sad adieu,  
And outward bore each beauteous hue  
To deck the earth.

### II.

Love nursed the angel-chosen flowers  
That bloomed 'neath golden, sunlight showers  
And gladdening rain:  
Among the buds, Hope found abode;  
Above the blooms, Faith, hovering, stood,  
Interpreting the love of God  
To fallen man.

## III.

Beyond the ken of mortal powers  
 The art occult, that weaves the flowers  
     Which blush and shine :  
 The warp is wove from solar beam ;  
 In woof, the pearl and ruby gleam,  
 And wooing tints with odors teem  
     For Beauty's shrine.

## IV.

The angels, Industry and Skill,  
 Wait ready round our pathway still,  
     To bless our hours,  
 Unfolding Nature's hidden worth,  
 And bidding living glories forth,  
 Pure, as in Paradise had birth,  
     Fair, fragrant flowers.

## V.

The vernal vows of wood and field,  
 Sweet prophecies of after yield—  
     To cheer the plowers,  
 And hush the rising doubts of sowers  
 With visions of the garner floors  
 Replete with fruits and golden stores ;—  
     Aye, such are flowers.

## VI.

Where arctic snow-fed mosses grow,  
 As where the tropic breezes blow,  
     Rise these avowers  
 Of goodness, grace and mystery,  
 Responsive to Heaven's sympathy,  
 Earth's heart-throbs to Divinity  
     From lips of flowers.

## VII.

Round rock and reef and coral grove,  
 Where Ocean's children, playful, rove  
     With finny oars,—  
 Along the strands the surges lave,  
 Or in the blue and emerald cave  
 Beneath the music of the wave,—  
     E'en there, are flowers.

## VIII.

The cottage must be drear and poor  
 Where smile no blooms around the door,—  
     No angel dowers ;  
 Taste and affection urge the plan  
 Of giving Beauty's train the van,  
 The gifts of God, and loves of man,  
     Expressed by flowers.

## IX.

Though Wealth adorn her palace walls,  
 And Grandeur paint her gorgeous halls  
     And gild her towers,  
 How circumscribed the mimic dress !  
 While free, the humblest home to bless  
 And robe the world in loveliness,  
     Heaven gives us flowers.

## X.

These spurned, the Passions disrespect  
 All else beside ; and Man, in cold neglect,  
     Wastes or devours.  
 But Rudeness bows to Purity,  
 Refinement weds with Harmony,  
 And Music proffers Melody  
     Amid the flowers.

## XI.

So with the outward and the real,  
 The beautiful and the ideal  
     Be also ours.  
 That Toil, when bowed the storm beneath,  
 May feel sweet Duty's balmy breath,  
 And bear her load till Triumph wreath  
     Her brow with flowers !

After the reading was completed and the murmurs of applause were stilled, it was—

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be proffered to the Rev. Mr. Dennison, for his beautiful Ode, and that a copy of the same be requested for the Transactions of the Society.

The committee on Horticulture invited a critical examination of the specimens of the new and choice strawberries which had been contributed, and then called the attention of the standing committee, and members and friends of the Society, to the strawberries and appurtenances which they had provided "in quantity." Their last request was particularly attended to, and by works, as well as words, were praises, long if not loud, conferred on the "June offerings" of the Horticultural committee, and thanks to the committee.

The following varieties of Strawberries were represented by splendid specimens from the following named contributors:—

*By Joseph P. Childs and P. Bell, Woonsocket.*—Lenning's White.

*By Joseph P. Childs, Woonsocket.*—Hovey's Seedling, Wilson's Albany.

*By Edward D. Pearce, East Providence.*—Early May, River's Eliza, Triomphe de Gand.

*By Miss Julia Bullock, Providence, by T. O'Connor, gardener.*—Prince's Scarlet or Scarlet Magnate, Hovey's Seedling, Wilson's Albany.

*By Mrs. Fanny Sprague, Providence, by Robert McDougall, gardener.*—Austin's Seedling, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany.

*By C. B. Manchester, Providence.*—Wilson's Albany, Triomphe de Gand, Austin's Seedling.

*By Christopher Lippitt, Providence.*—Wilson's Albany.

*By Benjamin Baffum, Warwick, by Robert Morrison, gardener.*—Wilson's Albany.

*By James De Wolf Perry, Bristol.*—Wilson's Albany.

*By Byron Sprague, Providence, by Alfred Ellis, gardener.*—Wilson's Albany.

*By George Nichols, North Providence.*—Wilson's Albany.

*By John F. Jolls, Providence.*—Hovey's Seedling, Bartlett Seedling, Triomphe de Gand, Downer's Prolific, Early May, General Burnside, Scarlet Magnate, Staten Island, Fillmore, Trollope's Victoria, Walker's Seedling, Cutter's Seedling.

*By Mrs. Sherman, North Providence.*—Wilson's Albany.

*By Joseph F. Brown, North Providence.*—Triomphe de Gand, Downer's Prolific, Wilson's Albany.

*By William T. Adams, Pawtucket.*—Wilson's Albany.

*By Benjamin Bogman, Warwick.*—Austin's Seedling.



*By Dr. James, North Providence.*—Peabody's Seedling.

*By Cornelius Manchester, North Providence.*—Cutter's Seedling.

*By George Eddy, North Providence.*—Hovey's Seedling.

*By Joseph F. Bourn, North Providence.*—British Queen, Walker's Seedling, Prince Frederic, Hovey's Seedling, Jenny Lind, Cutter's Seedling, Alice Maud, Newport, Wilson's Albany.

*By George G. Brown, Rehoboth.*—Wilson's Albany, Newport.

The following named Flowers were received from the following named contributors:—

*By Gilbert F. Daggett, Providence.*—Victor Hugo (Rose).

*By Mrs. John F. Dyer, Providence.*—Iris, five varieties ; Lilies, two varieties ; Basket Cut Flowers.

*By Levi Metcalf, Providence.*—Double Catchfly.

*By William B. Spencer, Phenix.*—Roses, thirty varieties ; Pansies, fourteen varieties ; Sweet William, eight varieties ; Verbenas, Double Petunia (Gen. McClellan), Single Petunias, in variety ; Pinks, Foxglove, three varieties ; Double Catchfly, Phlox, two varieties ; Garden Heliotrope, Chrysanthemum, three varieties.

*By Edward D. Pearce, East Providence,*—Antirrhinum, Lichinis, Roses, Pinks.

*By Silas Moore, Cranston.*—Roses, fifty varieties.

*By Eva Staples, Providence.*—Pansies, Bugloss.

*By Crawford Allen, Providence, by D. O'Connor, gardener.*—Two bouquets.

*By Mrs. Fanny Sprague, Providence, by R. McDougall, gardener.*—Fuchsia, in pot ; Roses, twelve varieties ; Pelargonium, Phlox, Sweet William, Stock Gilliflower, Lilium Rubrum, Monthly Pinks, Alameda, Begonias, Verbenas.

*By Byron Sprague, Providence, by Alfred Ellis, gardener.*—Roses.

*By George Nichols, North Providence.*—Antirrhinum, Verbenas, Cut Flowers, in variety.

*By Mrs. Moses B. Ives, Providence, by William Nesbit, gardener.*—Tulip Tree (flower), Dutchman's Pipe (flower), Bladder Nut, Silk Vine, American Wisteria, Shamrock, Roses, in variety.

*By Mrs. S. Belden, North Providence.*—Cut Flowers.

*By Mrs. M. Jastram, North Providence.*—Cut Flowers.

*By Joseph H. Bourn, North Providence.*—Roses, hybrid, perpetual, and June ; Petunias, Amaryllis, Annuals, in variety.

The following vegetables were also contributed :—

*By Miss Julia Bullock, Providence, by T. O'Connor, gardener.*—Cucumbers, Long Green and Prickly; Cauliflowers.

*By Edward D. Pearce, East Providence.*—Lettuce, Cucumbers.

*By Byron Sprague, Providence, by A. Ellis, gardener.*—Tomatoes, Beans, two varieties, Beets.

*By Fanny Sprague, Providence, by R. McDougall, gardener.*—Pine Apple, in pot.

The stated meeting for July was held on the 15th of the month, and was attended by eleven members.

The following letter was laid before the board by the Secretary :—

PROVIDENCE, July 1, 1863.

Hon. W. R. STAPLES, Secretary :—

Dear Sir,—I send, with this, a painting in oil, representing the Giant *Cereus* or *Petahaya* of Sonora and New Mexico, the largest of the plants belonging to the great cactus family.

This is an exact portrait of the head of one of these plants, which was not less than fifty feet in height. It was growing upon a rocky mountain, near the river Gila, and was so situated that the artist, Mr. Henry C. Pratt, clambered to a rock but a few feet from the top of the plant, which was then in full bloom, and was thereby enabled to make an exact copy of it.

The following description of the *Petahaya* is taken from my “Personal Narrative of Explorations in New Mexico,” etc. :—

“This curious plant is found upon the highest table lands on either side of the river Gila, and in various parts of the State of Sonora, growing often in the crevices of rocks and in other situations where it would seem difficult for any vegetable production to find sustenance. The forms it assumes are various; sometimes rising like a simple fluted column, although, more frequently, it is furnished with several branches, which, after leaving the main trunk, turn gracefully upwards and rise parallel with it. Sometimes the branches are singularly contorted; but usually their disposition is symmetrical, and the appearance of the whole plant has been, not inaptly, compared to that of a giant candelabrum. The stem is from one foot to two feet six inches in diameter, usually smaller near the base, and from twenty to fifty feet in height. This

immense column is admirably strengthened by a circle of ribs of strong and elastic wood, which are imbedded in the cellular mass of the plant, several inches within the circumference, and extend to the roots. This woody portion remains after the fleshy substance of the plant decays, looking like a huge skeleton. The stem is marked with longitudinal furrows, which are shallow towards the ground and deeper and more numerous towards the summit; and above the ribs it is thickly set with clusters of spines and thorns. Of these, there are six large and numerous small ones in each cluster. As the plant increases in age, the larger spines fall off, leaving a ray of smaller ones which lie close to the stem.

“Most travellers who have noticed the *Cereus*, have not been fortunate enough to see the fruit and flowers, but have derived their accounts of them from the Indians. On the passage of the United States Boundary Commission across the country to California, in September, October, November and December, we saw the tree; and on our return, in June and July following, we had the satisfaction of seeing the fruit in perfection, and occasional specimens of the flowers. The flowers are borne on the summits of the branches, are three inches in diameter and about the same length. The petals are stiff and curling, and of a cream white color. The stamens are yellow and very numerous. The fruit is about the size and the shape of an egg, sometimes longer than the true egg shape, having a few small scales, without spines. The color of the fruit is green, tinged with red, when fully ripe. It consists of an outer coat or skin, filled with a red pulp, enclosing numerous small black smooth seeds, about the size of mustard seed. The fruit, when mature, bursts at the top and discloses the pulp, which, at this time, is rather mawkish to the taste; but a few days exposure to the sun dries it to about one-third of its original bulk, and the whole mass drops out of the skin. In this state it has the consistency of the pulp of a dried fig, and the saccharine matter being concentrated by drying, it somewhat resembles that fruit in taste. The Indians collect the pulp and roll it into balls, in which state it probably keeps the whole year, as it was offered by the Pino Indians to our party, when it passed their villages in January. I brought some small jars of the fruit home with me, which kept sweet. The natives also boil the pulp in water, and evaporate it to the consistence of molasses, after which it is preserved in earthen jars.”

The buds, flowers, fruit and seed of this interesting plant were collected by Mr. George Thurber, of Providence, botanist to the Boun-

dary Commission, who has given to the scientific world the first accurate description of the Petahaya.

The painting represents the buds and flowers in various stages, and the bursting skin which envelopes the rich pulp or fruit.

I made many sketches of the Petahaya, exhibiting some of the various forms which it assumes. The accompanying sheet shows some of these forms.

Trusting that this picture may be acceptable to the Society,

I am, dear sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. BARTLETT.

After the reading of the foregoing letter and examining the painting therein referred to, the board unanimously adopted the following resolution :

*It is voted and resolved,* That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon. John R. Bartlett, for an oil painting of the Giant Cereus, or Petahaya, of Sonora and New Mexico, presented by him to the Society.

The painting is 42 inches in length by 30 in width. It is indeed worthy a frame—and perhaps some member of the Society may think so.\*

Previous to the stated meeting in July, the Rev. Job Manchester had lodged in the rooms of the Society, a model of a power-loom invented by him, in 1816, and before the Scotch loom was introduced here by William Gilmore. The consideration of the same was referred to the sub-committee on Manufactures. Reference is made to it in their report made to the adjourned meeting on the 13th day of January, 1864.

An adjourned meeting was held on the 19th day of August, at which eighteen members were present.

The rooms of the Society were decked with flowers, and their table filled with apples, pears and peaches, by the voluntary action of the sub-committee on Horticulture.

The board having silently resolved that it was not expedient

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\* Since the Annual Meeting, General L. B. Frieze has generously ordered a frame for this painting.

to hold a Cattle Show and Industrial Exhibition this year, in place of one, passed the following resolution for the holding of an Exhibition of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers:—

*Voted*, That the standing sub-committees on Agriculture and Horticulture be requested to take the necessary measures for a Free Exhibition of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers, cultivated in this State, to commence on the 16th day of September next.

That day, (16th of September,) was the day appointed for the stated meeting of the standing committee, by the by-laws of the Society. The committee met and voted to remain in session during the exhibition, and until Saturday morning at nine o'clock. The session on Saturday morning was for the testing of the fruits. During the session, there were twenty-seven members of the board present.

The board requested the President to appoint a committee to make accurate lists of the Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers then on exhibition, and of the names of the contributors.

The President appointed Messrs. O. Brown, A. M. Eaton and A. B. Chadsey, for Vegetables.

Messrs. S. Moore, E. A. Taft and C. B. Manchester, for Fruits.

Messrs. W. B. Spencer, C. Lippitt and S. Padelford, for Flowers.

It was also—

*Voted*, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the contributors to the exhibition, for their generous contributions and efficient sympathy.

The President was requested to select from the contributions of Fruits not reserved by the contributors, such specimens as he might deem expedient to be forwarded to the President of the Bristol County Central Agricultural Society, as a recognition of the obligations of our Society to their members, for contributions to this and former exhibitions of this Society.

The committees appointed to make lists of contributors and contributions to this exhibition, made the following report to the adjourned meeting held October 21st.—



## VEGETABLES.

*C. A. Messenger.*—Mammoth Millet.

*Eben Gould.*—Dover, Garnet Chili and Gould Seedling Potatoes, (a new and fine variety ;) Crook-neck Squashes.

*William M. Snow.*—Sockanossett Farm field and sweet Corn ; White Apple Potatoes.

*William C. Snow.*—White Portugal and Yellow Globe Onions ; Lima Beans ; Celery ; two varieties of Cabbages ; Turnip Beets.

*Perry Place.*—Celery.

*Joseph J. Cooke.*—Rice, well-headed ; Smooth Red Tomatoes ; a new variety of seedling Potatoes ; Sweet Corn ; Lima Beans ; Squash Peppers ; Turnip Beets ; Brussels Sprouts ; Water Melons ; Nutmeg Melons ; Parsnips and Carrots.

*Byron Sprague.*—Nutmeg Melon and New York Improved Egg Plant.

*A. B. Chadsey.*—Squash Peppers and Danvers' Red Onions.

*Charles Peckham.*—Field Corn.

*E. S. Comstock.*—Jackson White Potatoes ; Crook-neck Squashes ; Turnip Beets ; Portugal White and Yellow Globe Onions ; Horse Radish ; Flag Leeks ; Garlic ; Chicory ; Parsnips ; Purple Cabbages and Musk Melons.

*Orray Taft.*—Garnet Chili and Jackson White Potatoes ; Rhode Island Cap Field Corn ; New York Purple Egg Plant and Celery.

*C. B. Manchester.*—Nutmeg, Persian and Water Melons.

*Cyrus Harris.*—Exceedingly fine display of Water and Musk Melons.

*E. M. Snow.*—Perfected Tomatoes.

*J. H. Bourn.*—White Apple, Colebrook and Champion Potatoes ; Sweet Corn ; Pop Corn ; Crook-neck, Hybrid and West India Winter Squashes ; Cucumbers and Smooth Red Tomatoes.

*Thomas P. Bucklin.*—Parsnips ; Carrots ; Jersey Peach-Blow and Davis Seedling Potatoes ; White-top Field Corn and Blood Beets.

*Amasa Sprague.*—Crook-neck Squashes ; New York Purple Egg Plant and Persian Melons.

*D. H. Leonard.*—Prince Albert Potatoes.

*E. D. Pearce.*—A very fine display. Portugal White, Yellow Globe and Danvers' Red Onions ; Ornamental, Early Purple and New York Late Purple Egg Plants (very fine ;) Persian, Nutmeg, Christiana and Jenny Lind Melons ; Black Spanish and Mountain Sweet Water



Melons ; French Tree, Smooth Red, Perfected, Yellow Pear and Red Plum Tomatoes ; Sweet Potatoes ; Parsnips ; three varieties of Sweet Corn ; Endive, Drumhead, Savoy Cabbages ; Carrots ; Bassano Beets ; Squash and Bell Peppers ; Garnet Chili and Wahoo Potatoes ; Rice Pop Corn and Hubbard Squashes.

The samples of Tobacco exhibited were very fine, proving that the plant can be successfully cultivated in the State. A very fine plant of Connecticut Seed Leaf was exhibited by A. B. Chadsey. Other fine specimens were exhibited by T. J. Hill and William M. Snow. W. C. Snow also exhibited a specimen of Maryland Tobacco.

AMASA M. EATON,  
OBADIAH BROWN,  
A. B. CHADSEY.

#### FRUITS.

*Moore's Eagle Nursery*, Cranston.—86 varieties Apples ; 58 varieties Pears ; 3 varieties Peaches ; 1 variety Grapes.

*Mrs. John J. Stimson*, Providence.—31 varieties Pears.

*Perry Place*, Robert Johnson, gardener.—52 varieties Pears.

*C. B. Manchester*, Providence.—9 varieties Pears ; 5 varieties Apples ; 12 varieties Peaches, (the best display in the hall ; ) 7 varieties Grapes ; 1 variety Quinces.

*T. J. Hill*, Providence.—13 varieties Pears ; 1 variety Apples ; 2 varieties Plums.

*Mrs. Samuel Dexter*, Providence.—7 varieties Pears.

*Stephen C. Arnold*, Providence.—10 varieties Pears ; 4 varieties Plums ; 2 varieties Quinces ; 2 varieties Grapes.

*Mrs. M. B. Ives*, Providence.—1 dish Seckel Pears.

*Mrs. William Viall*, Providence.—3 varieties Grapes.

*Mrs. Peter Church*, Providence.—1 dish Isabella Grapes.

*B. W. Ham*, Providence.—7 varieties Pears ; 4 varieties Grapes, and a dish of fine Peaches.

*Byron Sprague*, Providence.—5 varieties Pears.

*H. R. Nightingale*, Providence.—3 varieties Pears.

*E. P. Taft*, Providence.—5 varieties Pears.

*C. W. Bowen*, Providence.—1 dish Flemish Beauty Pears, of extra size and color.

*Sanford Durfee*, Providence.—1 dish Apples.

*Levi Metcalf*, Providence.—2 dishes Pears.

*W. H. Parkhurst*, Providence.—1 dish Concord Grapes and 1 dish Flemish Beauty Pears.

*Oliver Johnson*, Providence.—1 variety Peaches ; 1 variety Grapes.

*Bailey E. Borden*, Providence.—1 dish Apples.

*E. Gorham*, Providence.—3 varieties Apples ; 1 variety Grapes.

*Joseph Robinson*, Providence.—1 dish Crawford Early Peaches—five weighing  $2\frac{1}{4}$  pounds.

*Jonathan S. Angell*, Providence.—1 dish Cranberries.

*S. G. Bennett*, Providence.—4 varieties Pears ; 1 variety Apples.

*J. H. Bourn*, North Providence.—7 varieties Apples ; 1 variety Pears ; 2 varieties Grapes.

*Mrs. S. B. Eaton*, North Providence.—13 varieties Apples.

*C. E. Peckham*, North Providence.—13 varieties Apples ; 2 varieties Pears.

*Stanton Belden*, North Providence.—6 varieties Apples.

*L. M. E. Stone*, North Providence.—1 variety Pears.

*Obadiah Brown*, North Providence.—3 varieties Pears ; 1 variety Grapes.

*W. A. Angell*, North Providence.—1 dish Apples and 1 dish Pratt Pears.

*E. A. Nichols*, Manton.—9 varieties Apples ; 6 varieties Pears.

*Eben Gould*, North Providence.—1 dish Strawberry Apples and 1 dish Abbott Pears.

*C. B. Farnsworth*, Pawtucket.—1 variety Apples ; 7 varieties Pears.

*E. B. Pitcher*, Pawtucket.—7 varieties Pears—Winter Nelis particularly fine.

*G. L. Spencer*, Pawtucket.—3 varieties Apples ; 9 varieties Pears.

*E. D. Pearce*, East Providence.—2 varieties in-door Grapes ; 5 varieties out-door Grapes, including Delaware fully ripe, and a dish of Black Hamburg and White Muscat of Alexandria, from vines one year old from the eyes.

*A. & R. J. Burgess*, East Providence.—12 varieties Apples ; 13 varieties Pears.

*E. S. Comstock*, East Providence.—2 varieties Apples ; 3 varieties Grapes.

*Dr. Aspinwall*, East Providence.—7 varieties Apples.

*T. P. Bucklin*, East Providence.—7 varieties Pears.

*Amasa Sprague*, Cranston.—4 varieties Apples ; 12 varieties Pears.

*J. W. Butts*, Cranston.—8 varieties Apples.

*E. B. Whitmarsh*, Elmwood.—8 varieties Apples ; 5 varieties Pears ; 4 varieties out-door Grapes.

*T. Pohle*, Elmwood.—5 varieties out-door Grapes.

*Cyrus Harris*, Elmwood.—3 varieties in-door Grapes.

*W. Arnold*, Elmwood.—1 dish Bartlett Pears.

*J. P. Childs*, Woonsocket.—5 varieties Pears ; 3 varieties Plums ; 1 Catawba Grape, and 5 varieties Grapes, Bowood Muscat, Grizzly Frontignan, White Frontignan, Black Prince and Black Hamburg, all of superior size and color, and a very fine display.

*Edward Hurris*, Woonsocket.—2 varieties Grapes, Barbarossa and Muscat of Alexandria, the finest exhibited of these varieties.

*O. A. Ballou*, Woonsocket.—12 varieties Pears.

*W. B. Spencer*, Phenix.—43 varieties Apples ; 3 varieties Pears ; 3 varieties Grapes.

*Rev. E. B. Hall*, Warwick Neck.—4 varieties Pears.

*W. U. Arnold*, Warwick.—3 varieties Apples ; 1 variety Pears ; 1 dish Blackberries.

*T. Pearce*, Warwick.—2 varieties Apples.

*Daniel Winsor*, Johnston.—20 varieties Apples.

*Gen. G. L. Cooke*, Warren.—1 variety Apples ; 3 varieties Pears.

*J. De W. Perry*, Bristol.—29 varieties Apples , 5 varieties Pears.

*John J. Reynolds*, Wickford.—9 varieties Pears.

*A. B. Chadsey*, Wickford.—1 dish Apples—for a name.

*B. H. Lawton*, Wickford.—13 varieties Apples ; 5 varieties Pears.

*Charles Perry*, Westerly.—5 varieties Apples ; 1 variety Peaches.

*Willett L. Beverly*, Westerly.—12 varieties Apples ; 17 varieties Pears ; 1 variety Peaches.

*H. S. Mansfield*, Blackstone, Mass.—8 varieties in-door Grapes ; 1 variety Figs ; 1 variety Guava fruit.

*Dr. N. Durfee*, Fall River, Mass.—7 dishes Peaches, very fine, and 1 dish Nectarines.

*M. P. Wilder & Baker*, Dorchester, Mass.—21 varieties Pears ; 1 variety Currants. Many of the Pears never exhibited before in Providence.

*Hovey & Co.*, Cambridge, Mass.—34 varieties Pears.

*Charles Hadwin*, Worcester, Mass.—15 varieties Apples ; 42 varieties Pears.

*E. S. Stebbins*, Worcester, by Preston Bros., Providence, agents.—4 varieties Apples 16 varieties Pears.

*Wauregan Mills*, Plainfield, Conn.—27 varieties Apples; 3 varieties Pears.

*Frederick Clapp*, Dorchester, Mass.—6 varieties Apples, most of them new, and 4 Seedling Pears.

Collection of Pears made by Committee.—8 fine dishes, among them the new and promising Pear, De Tonges.

SILAS MOORE,	} Committee.
E. P. TAFT,	
C. B. MANCHESTER,	

#### FLOWERS.

The Committee appointed to prepare a list of contributions in the Floral department at the September Exhibition of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, respectfully report :—

*William B. Spencer*, Warwick.—Dahlias, a fine display; Phloxes; Japan Lilies; Petunias; Gladiolus; Asters, and other cut flowers.

*Perry Place*, R. Johnson, gardener.—Roses, fine; Phloxes; Verbenas; Pinks; Asters; Dahlias, and other cut flowers. This display is excellent.

*John D. Frost*, North Providence.—Tuberoses; Gladiolus; Zinnias; Asters; seedling Verbenas; a very good collection.

*Miss E. Staples*, Providence.—Balsams; Asters, and other cut flowers.

*Mrs. Fanny Sprague*, Providence.—Caladium, in pot; Roses; Petunias; Verbenas; fine.

*Gov. James Y. Smith*, Providence.—Roses; Zinnias; Dahlias, and other cut flowers; a beautiful display.

*Mrs. Peter Church*, Providence.—Basket flowers; Asters; very good.

*Mrs. John W. Butts*, Cranston.—Amaryllis, in pot.

*A. B. Chadsey*, North Kingstown.—Tobacco plant, well grown.

*J. Erastus Lester*, Providence.—Asters; Gladiolus; Phloxes; Verbenas; Geraniums; Tuberoses; Abronia; Balsams; Roses; Heliotrope, and Annuals in variety; a very good display.

*Harvey Tillinghast*, Providence.—Table Bouquet; Dahlias; fine.

*H. N. Manchester*, Elmwood.—Vase Bouquet.

*Joseph H. Bourn*, North Providence.—Gladiolus; Asters; Phloxes; Pinks; Petunias; Verbenas; Dahlias; Annuals in variety, and two Table Bouquets.

*James D. Cook*, Providence.—Dahlias, fine.

*Mrs. E. B. Hall*, Providence.—Cotton plant.

*Thomas J. Hill*, Warwick.—Coxcombs ; Salvias, splendid ; Asters ; Verbenas.

*S. Staples*, Providence.—Basket Flowers.

*Mrs. John F. Dyer*, Providence.—Basket Flowers, very tastefully arranged ; 26 varieties Annuals, all very fine ; Canna Indica.

*George Nichols*, North Providence.—Verbenas, very fine ; Dahlias ; Gladiolus, and other cut flowers.

—————Gladiolus ; Japan Lilies ; Asters ; Phloxes, and cut flowers in variety.

*Silas Moore*, Cranston.—Dahlias, in large display and in good condition.

*Mrs. J. W. Lyman*.—Three pot plants.

*Edward D. Pearce*, East Providence.—Cut flowers in variety.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM B. SPENCER,	} Committee.
SETH PADELFORD,	
CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT,	

Providence, October 21, 1863.

This exhibition, it may be remarked, was got up on an entirely new plan. No premiums tempted the proprietors of fine vegetables, fruits and flowers to rob their gardens and fields for the occasion. No tickets of admission were required. The contributions were free-will offerings to the cause of Agriculture and Horticulture. The Society assumed all the expenses of the exhibition without any remuneration from that part of the public that visited it. It was suggested that a small entrance fee would have insured more visitors. In reply, it might be said, that it ought not to be so, yet it is true, that the public are too apt to prize all opportunities for amusement or improvement by the cost. However this circumstance may have affected the numbers that visited the exhibition, it is quite certain that the want of premiums did not sensibly affect the number or quality of the contributions. It was generally admitted that the exhibition was indeed a success, and that the show of vegetables, fruits and flowers has seldom, if ever, been exceeded on any former occasion.

It cannot surely be questionable, whether such exhibitions are advantageous to the cause of Agriculture and Horticulture. The agriculturist, in this country, claims many of the garden root products as legitimate farm products. Men in our State who annually raise their thousands of bushels of onions and carrots, and tens of thousands of bushels of potatoes, claim to be farmers and agriculturists, and not mere gardeners and horticulturists. And so of fruits. It is the farmer who cultivates his orchards of apples and pears,—in some instances the crop most relied on from his farm. The same crops of roots and fruits, cultivated in smaller quantities and disposed of as they ripen, are grown by horticulturists. The farmer yields to him all the flowers, though the board have initiated measures, this year, calling the attention of all classes in the State to their cultivation. This exhibition, having in view improvement in vegetables, fruits and flowers, commended itself both to agriculturists and horticulturists. Books may describe the finer varieties of each, but seeing, in these matters, is emphatically important and convincing. The man who visited this exhibition, and saw the fine specimens of the finest varieties of vegetables and fruits, will hardly be content to continue to raise such as he has heretofore prized because his father and his grandfather, before him, raised them. He will see, at once, that the same labor expended on the new and improved varieties will yield more pleasure to his palate and more money to his purse.

The value and the importance of the cultivation of flowers, in the opinion of the board, may be inferred from the following vote passed by them at their meeting in September:—

Believing that the cultivation of flowers, by the youth of both sexes attending the public schools in this State, would be of great advantage, as well to the schools as the neighborhoods in which they are located, and that it would tend to promote the best interests of the scholars, and being therefore desirous to encourage more general attention to the same,—

*It is resolved.* That we recommend the subject to the careful consideration of the Commissioner of Public Schools in this State; and further

*Resolved,* That if he concur with us in the above opinions, we will



procure and furnish seeds and cuttings for him, for distribution among the teachers and pupils in the public schools in this State, as far as we may; and that we will request the members of the Society, and all others feeling an interest in the subject, to assist in carrying the project to a successful termination, by saving flower seeds of all kinds, and sending them to the Secretary of the Society, or to the Commissioner of Public Schools, for distribution for the purpose aforesaid.

These resolutions being communicated to the School Commissioner, he was pleased to reply as follows:—

PROVIDENCE, September 22, 1863.

Hon. W. R. STAPLES:—

Dear Sir,—I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday, conveying the expression of the standing committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, relative to the distribution of flower seeds and cuttings among the youth of the public schools of the State.

The connection between the cultivation of flowers and the industry of the State may not, at a glance, be quite obvious, just as we cannot always discern where much of our elementary education takes its hold upon practical life. This world of ours is abounding in facts which it is delightful to recognize, though we may not be able to trace their relation to the service of man. No man of intelligence and culture, however, can have failed to observe the influence of the beautiful upon the moral and intellectual nature of children; and I know of nothing better calculated to inspire a love of this than an interest in the cultivation of flowers, the very emblems of beauty.

I accept, therefore, with pleasure, the agency which your Society has extended to me, making the distribution a reward of merit among the public schools of the State.

Yours truly,

J. B. CHAPIN.

Upon the receipt of this letter, the Secretary sent a circular to members of the Society and others raising flowers, asking them to collect flower seeds, and to send such as they did not want to the Society's rooms, or to the School Commissioner, for distribution, according to the foregoing propositions. His report of articles received into the rooms of the Society will state the

donations of this character that have already been made to the Society.

We have heard no disapprobation of this measure, expressed by members of the Society or others. On the contrary, some of the leading public journals in the country have referred to it with approbation. There are some who are not over sanguine of the good results that will flow from it. Yet, if the cultivation of flowers, by the youth in our public schools, will tend to foster in them habits of order and neatness and industry, the experiment is worth trying: In some, it may lead to habits of reflection, it may increase the love of the beautiful, and thus lead to the pursuit of the good and the true. Beyond doubt, while engaged in the cultivation of flowers, the attention of the children will be withdrawn from grosser pursuits and pleasures, and its influence will tend to render them more gentle in manners, more kindly in disposition, and more pure in all their habits of thought. If any of these advantages may result from it, and no evils can, the experiment is well worth trying.

At the same September meeting, it was also—

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the President to consider the expediency of holding another exhibition of baker's bread, in this city, with instructions to hold such an exhibition, if they deem it expedient, at a time and place to be selected by them.

It will be remembered, that in the year 1856, an exhibition of baker's bread was held in this city, under the supervision of a special committee appointed by the standing committee. At that time, the committee obtained from each bakery in the city, on the morning of the exhibition, one or more loaves of that morning's bread. These were carried directly to the rooms of the Society, and there weighed, and the name of the maker, with the weight and price, placed on a card with it. The committee also had bread from Boston, (two bakeries,) Roxbury, Woonsocket, North Providence, Newport, (two bakeries,) Bristol and Warren. The loaves thus obtained were placed side by side for the inspection of the public. The committee made a report on the comparative weight of the loaves, the cost of each being

“reduced to the standard of 6½ cents per loaf.” They made no report on the quality of the bread. There appeared to be considerable difference between the weight of the loaves exhibited, it varying from 13 to 18 ounces in this city. How the bread made here compared with bread made in other places, and how the bread of the different bakeries here compared with one another, the public were left to judge. Travellers then, as now, complained that Providence baker’s bread does not compare favorably with bread in neighboring towns and cities. Whether in making such remarks they were indulging the traveller’s privilege or not, can best be settled by a comparison of them when placed together. It was thought that the exhibition of 1856 had a favorable result, both on the quantity and quality of bread that could be bought for a given price. Believing that a similar exhibition might now produce similar effects, led to the adoption of the foregoing resolution. No baker ought to complain of such exhibitions. They are the best of advertisements of his wares, which are thus made to praise themselves, if they deserve it, in presence of their rivals.

The President duly appointed the committee, but for some reason they have made no report. The project, we hope, will be revived and carried into effect by our successors.

The September stated meeting adjourned to meet on the 21st day of October. At that time, fifteen members were present.

The Secretary read to the board the following letter from Gov. Dyer, who had recently returned from the International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg, which was ordered to be placed on file:—

PROVIDENCE, October 8, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR:—

On the 4th of June last, I received from you an extract from some newspaper, mentioning “a new kind of esculent root” (called *charadon*, I think.) “as a substitute for the potato, which had recently been cultivated in Belgium.” With the extract was a note asking my attention to this matter while in Europe, &c.

At the exhibition in Hamburg, among the contributions from Belgium, I could find nothing at all similar to the subject of your enquiry,

or any person from there who could give me any information of it. I called at the Belgium Consulate, and was again disappointed in my efforts. At the office, however, they gave me the address of Louis Van Houllte, of Ghent, as a person of much celebrity and intelligence on all subjects of this nature, being an extensive horticulturist and gardener. Anxious to comply with your request, I called at the extensive establishment of Messrs. J. Booth & Sons, in Hamburg, whose gardens in Altona, have given them an extended and well merited reputation for information. I read the extract to their foreman, who positively asserted that there was a mistake or an intended deception in the statement. "Charadon" was a *bush*, well known in its growth and qualities. It had not the least resemblance to any esculent vegetable in its form or properties, and if there had been such a new species of root, they would have known it from their extended correspondence and relations. Still desirous of information, I asked for the address of some one in Belgium from whom I could get satisfactory confirmation of the truth or error of the printed notice. Mr. Van Houllte's address was again given me. While at Hamburg, I wrote to him, and through an intelligent friend, Edward Mantels, Esq., of Hamburg, several other communications have been sent him. As yet no reply has been received. Whether this gentleman is engaged in any investigations of the matter, or deems it unworthy of notice, conjecture alone must determine.

With the note from yourself, I also received a memorandum as follows: "Scientific American, June 6, 1863, substitute for leather, re-invented and introduced into England by a Mr. Szereling, and is manufactured at Clapham. No admixture of India rubber or gutta percha forms a part of it."

In Liverpool, I called on Messrs. Hellewells, proprietors of a very extensive warehouse for the sale of all similar materials, for information on this subject. I was shown specimens of substitutes for leather of various kinds, of the best of which I send you a small sample. It is made by Messrs. G. Spill & Co., Hackneywick, England, (store No. 149 Cheapside, London,) and is sold at wholesale at nine shillings sterling per yard. It is a superior fabric, and may be a better article than any manufactured in this country. The extract from "The Scientific American" was read to them. They knew nothing of the material to which it referred, but advised my writing to Messrs. Frederic Walton & Co., of the British Grove Works, Cheswick, England, who are manufacturing an article from "oxydized linseed oil," without

India rubber or gutta percha. To these gentlemen I wrote ; and since my return, have received a short note in reply, enclosing a description of their patented "campticon," and a test of their application of it. To Mr. Szereling, at Clapham, I did not write, as I got the impression from Messrs. Hellewells, that the productions at Clapham and Cheswick were one and the same thing.

These two subjects were all to which my particular attention was requested by you. Any further inquiries I will cheerfully make, if desirable.

I send you, also, a sample box of "safety matches," which are what they purport to be. I have found it impossible to ignite the match *away* from the box. Here is a chance for profit and shrewdness to any of our chemists, in the ascertaining of the peculiar combinations necessary for ignition, and the subsequent sales that would probably follow. The little box is an "aromatic fuse, for the ignition of an aromatic weed," about which your imagination, I have no doubt, "fondly loves to dwell."

Very respectfully yours,

ELISHA DYER.

Hon. W. R. STAPLES, Secretary, &c.

The stated meeting in November was attended by eleven members.

The following letter from Governor Dyer was read by the Secretary, and was directed to be placed on file :—

PROVIDENCE, October 26, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR :—

I regretted exceedingly to learn, on my return from New York, the probable loss of the choice strawberry plants from Hamburg. They were selected and packed with much care, by personal friends there, and were intended for gratuitous distribution to the cultivators at home. They were detained at the custom house in New York, from the 6th until the 20th inst., and to this cause may be attributed their decay. I was surprised to find a duty of 30 per cent. assessed on their valuation.

The specimens of lead pencil manufacture are from Keswick, England, and illustrate the very simple process of this branch of industry. I was not aware of their being made in this country to any extent, but am informed of an extensive manufactory in one of the inland towns of Massachusetts.



The samples of *wood-wool*, yarn and cloth, were brought from Hamburg, purchased from the agency there, and with them is a list of the different fabrics and prices. The factory is in Saxony. Specimens of the wood, Scotch fir, and an oil made from it are with the wool samples.

I shall send you a lithographed plan of the Exhibition at Hamburg. You may observe a discrepancy between the description of the ground in the commissioner's report and the drawing. The latter was as originally designed. But the large number of entries of cattle and sheep required the occupancy of all the central ground, and the exhibition of agricultural and other machines requiring motive power, was removed south of the original enclosure.

I carried out, for the purpose of exchanges, several copies of "The Abstract of the United States Census for 1860," and "The Patent Office Reports for 1861." These were given to the commissioners from Baden, Hesse Darmstadt, Austria, Oldenburg, Prussia and Sweden, and to a friend from Leeds, England. They were received with much gratification, and copies of similar works promised in return. Those from Baden are upon your table.

Very respectfully yours,

ELISHA DYER.

Hon. W. R. STAPLES, Secretary.

It is matter of much regret, that the strawberry plants referred to were detained, to their almost entire destruction, in the custom house in New York. When they arrived here, there were very few of the plants that had any signs of life. They were sent to the rooms of the Society, upon their arrival, for distribution; but so few were alive, that it was thought best to put them all into the hands of a careful cultivator. The public may therefore be benefited by the introduction of this variety, though not so soon, nor in the way originally proposed by Gov. Dyer. The samples of wood-wool yarn and cloth are great curiosities. They are said to be manufactured from the Scotch Fir.

The Secretary was directed to prepare the annual report of the standing committee, for an adjourned meeting on the second Wednesday in January, to which the stated meeting in November was adjourned.



At the meeting on the second Wednesday in January, the Secretary presented a draft of the annual report of the standing committee, which was then referred to a committee of three, appointed by the chair, to report at the stated meeting, January 20th. At that meeting they reported by resolution, which was adopted :—

*Voted*, That the draft of the annual report of the standing committee, prepared by the Secretary, be adopted; and that the President and Secretary be directed to sign and present the same to the Annual Meeting.

An adjourned meeting was held January 13th, 1864. Present, seventeen members.

The standing sub-committee on Manufactures presented their annual report, as follows :—

PROVIDENCE, January 2, 1864.

DEAR SIR :—

Your note of November 19th, was duly received, and its receipt promptly, though verbally, acknowledged.

In conformity with the requisitions of the standing committee, the undersigned, in behalf of the sub-committee on Manufactures, reports :

That meetings of the committee, for organization, were called on February 6th and 7th, 1863, but owing to the existence of unfavorable circumstances, only two members (Messrs. Smith and Dyer) were present. At the request of Gov. Smith, the organization of the last year was reported as continued. No other meetings of the committee were notified until October 6th, which was not attended by any one except the undersigned. Special notice by note was given the members on the 30th November, which resulted in the attendance of Messrs. Viall, Edward Harris, Lippitt, Frieze and Dyer, at your office, on the second day of December last, at 4. P. M. The committee were favored with the presence of Messrs. Stephen Harris, John O. Waterman and P. M. Stone. A power-loom invented by the Rev. Job Manchester, of Providence, but at the time of his invention, a resident of Coventry, was placed before the persons present for examination. It was invented in 1816. The shuttle was thrown and the vibration of the lathe produced, by means of a spiral and vertical spring, and a wedge-shaped cam; the harness being operated by a triangular cam, acting upon a treadle as

ordinarily arranged. The invention was one of great merit, considering the very early period of manufactures in this country, and is a highly commendable memento of the skill and genius of the inventor.

Your committee recommend that Mr. Manchester be requested to deposit the model exhibited, in some secure depository, as an interesting memorial of the active inventive mind of those earlier times, which, stimulated and assisted by the progress of the mechanic arts, has produced the present highly perfected condition of American manufactures. The history of this invention has been solicited from the inventor. It is promised, as soon as certain facts and dates connected with it can be procured.

An interesting paper from Samuel Greene, Esq., of Bernon, R. I., was read. It was a List of the Cotton Manufacturing Establishments in the year 1815, within the State of Rhode Island and some of the adjoining parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and appended to which was an account of "A meeting of the stockholders, agents and representatives of a large number of Cotton Manufacturing Establishments, holden at the State House, in Providence, on the 6th day of November, 1815." Your committee recommend that the same be printed in the Transactions of the Society, for 1863, permission from Mr. Greene for that purpose being had.

The specimens of cloth made from wood, brought from Germany by a member of the committee, were also examined with much interest. The question was pertinently asked, if *flax*, as now prepared, could not be successfully worked on similar machinery as that required for the manufacture of this woody fibre, the similarity of which to flax was apparent.

The committee adjourned *sine die*.

Respectfully submitted, by

ELISHA DYER, Chairman.

Hon. W. R. STAPLES, Secretary.

Which report was accepted.

The Secretary read the following letter from Gov. Dyer, which was ordered to be placed on file:—

PROVIDENCE, December 26, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—

Accompanying this, I send you, for gratuitous distribution, a bag, 250 pounds of fresh Lucerne seed, which I have very recently received

from Germany. During my visit to that country, the past summer, I was forcibly impressed with the prolific, luxuriant growth of this grass, and in my other absences from home, the same was observed in different parts of the European continent. This grass is not an entire stranger to our fields. In past years, its cultivation was not wholly neglected. But as far as my limited knowledge extends, at the present time it is not a common product with us. Unless there are serious objections in our climate, soil or fertilizers, there has been a loss in its want of culture. Three crops a year are, by no means, an unusual circumstance in Germany or France. And it was observed growing upon the sandy embankments of the railroads, as well as in the more highly cultivated fields; the product of the latter, as a matter of course, being in proportion to the superiority of the soil and cultivation over that of the neglected cuttings for the roads.

I send you also an extract from the book upon Agriculture, by the late Dr. Solomon Drown. His remarks are most decidedly in favor of the cultivation of this grass; and, to a Rhode Island farmer, no better authority can be given on any subject appertaining to the soil, and its adaptability for cultivation of the various products of this State, than that of Dr. Drown. To the members of this Society, his opinions receive additional value, where it is known that the work referred to, by the Doctor and Mr. William Drown, received the recommendation of their committee, composed of Messrs, Tristram Burgess, J. B. Francis, Samuel King, M. B. Ives, S. H. Smith and William E. Richmond. I would suggest that, in the distribution of the seed, every recipient should be requested to report his success with it, from year to year, and thus its real value can be accurately ascertained. I shall be disappointed if the most satisfactory results are not obtained.

Very respectfully yours,

ELISHA DYER.

Hon. W. R. STAPLES, Secretary

R. I. Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry.

The following is the extract from "The Compendium of Agriculture, or Farmer's Guide:"—

"Lucerne (*medicago sativa*) is, undoubtedly, the most productive, and that which comes into use sooner than any other of the artificial grasses. It endures drought well, and grows very late. Horses, cows, sheep and swine are very fond of it, when it is mowed and given to

them green, which is the most useful application of it. It does best upon rich, dryish loams, where, if the soil is clear, three to five tons of excellent hay can be cut to the acre. It is said to grow well in the coldest climates, but those which are mild are most suitable for it. It is supposed that our dry, warm summers are more favorable to its growth than the cool and moist ones of Great Britain. Mr. Livingston, of New York, has obtained greater products than those mentioned by British writers. With the best cultivation and plentiful manuring, nine tons per acre have been had in a season. It can be cut several times in the year.

“The ground should be prepared by deep and frequent plowings. It can be sown in May, or as soon as the ground is sufficiently warm, either by itself or with a crop that will not lodge, thinly seeded. About twenty pounds of seed are required for an acre.

“As soon as it begins to blossom, it should be mown. In making it into hay, the same directions should be attended to as for clover. During the first season of its growth, the product will not be so large as afterwards. In this season, it is most infested with weeds, which can easily be destroyed by frequent mowings for the purpose of soiling. After the first season, it may be fed without much injury.

“It is recommended by European writers, after the grass has stood two or three years, to harrow it early in the spring; and it is said, if the roots are considerably torn by the operation, they will not be injured. This should be repeated every second spring, after applying a good dressing of manure. On dairy farms it is of great utility. Where the soils are suitable, a few acres under this grass, round the house, must, in all cases, be valuable, for the purpose of early green food. Lucerne is much superior to clover for soiling milch cows, giving no taste to the milk or butter, and one acre is sufficient for three or four cows during the soiling season. This grass lasts twelve years or more, and exhausts the soil but little. When it turns yellow, it should be mowed, and the plants will come up, free from the disorder.”

The following letter from Gov. Dyer was read by the Secretary:—

PROVIDENCE, December 15, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—

At the closing ceremonies of the late International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg, the executive committee, in acknowledgment of the compliment expressed by the attendance of commissioners from

the United States, and in response to the request of the undersigned, generously resolved to present to each of the delegations present, the Flag of their free, enterprising and hospitable city.

After a protracted delay at the custom house in New York, the one for the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry has been received, and I have the pleasure of transmitting it for the Society's acceptance.

Accompanying it, as a further donation from the executive committee, is a lithographic view of the arrangements and grounds of the Exhibition.

Very respectfully yours,

ELISHA DYER.

Hon. W. R. STAPLES, Secretary, &c., Providence.

Which letter being read, it was ordered to be placed on file, and the subject matter of the same was referred to Messrs. E. D. Pearce, W. R. Staples and E. Dyer, to report at the next meeting.

The committee appointed February 2d, 1859, to take such initiatory steps as they may deem necessary to procure for the Society a permanent location, with a lot of land sufficient to accommodate the Cattle Shows of the Society, reported :—

That they presented a memorial on the subject to the General Assembly, at their January session, 1859, asking a grant from the State of the title of the State to a piece of land at the head of the cove, in Providence, for that purpose, which fact they reported to the standing committee on the 11th of January, 1860 ; and also, that it was then expected that said petition would be acted on at the session of the Assembly then being held. It was not, however, then disposed of ; but the petition was granted by the Honorable Senate in January, 1862. The House of Representatives did not act on it at that session, and in May following it was at first dismissed, but was afterwards reinstated and then again dismissed in January, 1863.

The uncertain title of the State to the lands asked for, the great supposed value of those lands, and the opposition of the representatives from the city of Providence to the occupation of these lands for any purpose except as a public park, were among the reasons urged against our



petition. Some friends of the Society urge a renewal of our suit for accommodations there, but your committee consider their duties, in this particular, discharged upon the rejection of their petition.

Which report was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.  
The Secretary reported :—

That he was directed, in November, 1862, to employ counsel and defend the suit brought by Jonathan Knowles against the Society, at the Court of Common Pleas in this county, in December, 1862.

In pursuance of said direction, he employed Samuel W. Peckham, Esq., to answer and attend to said suit. The case was continued in court until the present December term, and then dismissed by the court. The suit was commenced to recover a premium which Mr. Knowles claimed *ought* to have been awarded to him for flax-cotton exhibited in September, 1861. It will be recollected that the committee appointed to examine the flax-cotton then exhibited, reported that they were of "opinion that none of the contributors are entitled to the premiums offered," which report was signed by Charles Jackson, Zachariah Parker, George Kilborn, S. W. Mowry, Albert Waterman, Stephen Waterman and Robert S. Burrough, all the committee appointed for that purpose.

It thus seems that the Society are relieved from the luxury of this lawsuit, the only one, it is believed, that they have ever had. That there was no ground for a suit against them, for a premium which not only was never awarded, but which the judges reported had never been earned by the plaintiff or any one else, would seem too evident for discussion. We regret that the plaintiff had not taken this view of it, as well for his own sake as for that of the Society, before commencing his suit.

At this meeting, the attention of the board was called to a Seamless Pillow-Case, which was woven by Miss Lucy Johnson, of Coventry, R. I., on a hand-loom, nearly fifty years ago. It is not probable that there are any specimens extant of seamless bag-weaving, in New England, of earlier date than this.

At the stated meeting of the standing committee, January 20th, 1864, there were present eight members.



*Voted*, That the Secretary distribute the Lucerne Seed sent to the rooms of the Society by Gov. Dyer, according to the directions of the donor expressed in his letter which accompanied the same.

The committee, appointed at the last meeting on the communication of Gov. Dyer accompanying the Flag of Hamburg, and the Lithographic View of the Grounds and Arrangement of the International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg, reported verbally :—

That the board accept, with pleasure, the Flag of the free and enterprising city of Hamburg, and the View of the Exhibition Grounds, tendered to the Society by the Executive Committee of the Exhibition; and that the President and Secretary of the Society, with Gov. Dyer, be a committee to proffer the thanks of the Society to the said Executive Committee for the same.

The Treasurer was directed to refund to Gov. Dyer the amount paid by him for import duties and other expenses on “the Flag of Hamburg,” sent through him by the Executive Committee of the late International Agricultural Exhibition in Hamburg, for this Society.

It appears from the foregoing details of the proceedings of the standing committee, that they have held the six stated meetings required by the by-laws, and six adjourned meetings. The interest manifested in the objects of the Society must be gathered from the preceding remarks.

The following named members of the board have not attended three meetings during the year, to wit :—Edward Harris, William Sprague, William Viall, William T. Grinnell, Elisha A. Lawton, Lyman B. Frieze, Cyrus Harris, Henry Lippitt and James DeW. Perry.

The rooms of the Society have been open during business hours, for the past year. The Providence Daily Journal, The Providence Daily Post, The Evening Press, The Woonsocket Patriot, The California Farmer, The Wool Grower, The Horticulturist, The New England Farmer, The Scientific American, The American Agriculturist, have been regularly on the table

and files for use. We have also received The Journal of the New York State Agricultural Society and The Quarterly Journal of the Illinois State Agricultural Society. The Monthly Report of the Condition of the Crops in the Country, compiled by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, has also been duly received for the Society and for distribution. The last referred to is a new work. The plan proposed would seem to make it a very valuable one. It will require very many punctual, reliable and well-informed correspondents to make it what such a work ought to be. More has been done the past year than could reasonably be expected. It will necessarily improve in succeeding years, as its importance and value come to be more generally appreciated.

The Secretary has reported, at the stated meetings, lists of books and pamphlets left at the rooms of the Society, for the library as well as for distribution.

The following is a condensed list of the books and pamphlets for the year, with the names of the donors:—

*From Casey B. Tyler, Scituate:—*

W. Hunter's Address before this Society, 1824.

Dr. Drown's " " " 1823.

T. L. Tillinghast's Address before this Society, 1826.

William S. Balch's Address before the Mass Convention in Rhode Island, 1841.

Jonathon Russell's Fourth of July Oration, (14th edition,) 1800.

Gov. Knight's Address to the Farmers of Rhode Island, 1832.

Dr. Drown's Fourth of July Oration, 1824.

*From J. G. Remington:—*

Tenth Annual Report of Worcester North Agricultural Society, 1862.

*From Lawrence, Bradley & Pardee:—*

Show-Book of their Works.

*From the Middlesex Agricultural Society:—*

Transactions in 1862.

*From Joseph H. Bourn:—*

Proceedings of the American Pomological Society, 1862.

*From Judge Pitman:—*

His Address before this Society, 1828.

*From Secretary of State :—*

Report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, 1861.

Transactions of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, 1856.

*From the New Jersey State Agricultural Society :—*

Transactions, 1861–2.

*From John Rogers :—*

Seventh Annual Report of the Maine State Board of Agriculture,  
1862.

*From California State Agricultural Society :—*

Premium List, 1863.

*From George H. Browne :—*

Patent Office Mechanical Report, 2 vols., 1860.

Patent Office Agricultural Report, 1861. 245 copies.

*From the Department of Agriculture :—*

Monthly Reports of the State of Crops, 1863.

Report of the Department, 1862. 14 copies.

The following is a list of articles received at the rooms for exhibition or distribution :—

*From George F. Wilson.*—Specimen of paper made from poplar tree in 1856.

*From Elisha Dyer.*—Specimen of flax-cotton, by Neil Cooke ; specimen of cloth, substitute for leather ; sample of safety matches ; sample of aromatic fuse ; strawberry plants from Germany ; specimen of lead pencil manufacture from England ; samples of forest-wool yarn and cloth from Hamburg ; lithograph of the show-grounds of the International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg, 1863.

*From Samuel Greene.*—Manuscript List of Cotton Mills and number of Spindles in Rhode Island and parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut, in 1815.

*From Edward D. Pearce.*—Specimen of flax broke on Sandford & Mallory's new flax-brake.

*From John G. Anthony.*—Specimen of sorghum syrup ; do. of sorghum sugar.

*From John D. Jones.*—Specimen of maize paper from Germany.

*From Samuel Powel.*—Specimen of paper from corn-husks.

*From Samuel G. Arnold.*—Garden seeds.

*From the Department of Agriculture.*—Garden seeds ; turnip seeds ; five packages bald Mediterranean wheat.

*From Henry B. Anthony.*—Upland rice from Japan ; package black oats from Sweden.

*From Job Manchester.*—Model of power-loom invented in 1816.

*From Casey B. Tyler.*—Old sad iron.

*From John R. Bartlett.*—Oil painting of the giant cereus.

*From George Baker.*—Specimen of paper made of bass-wood, at Little Falls, N. Y., in 1850.

*From William H. Sheldon.*—Bottle rhubarb wine.

*From Henry Brastow.*—Sea Island cotton bolls.

*From David Moore.*—Pair worsted combs.

The following named flower seeds have been received for distribution, by the Commissioner of Public Schools, among the public schools of the State, under the resolution of September 16th :—

*From Eva Staples.*—Aster, Balsamime.

*From Miss Marcy*—Golden Coreopsis, Morning Glory, Larkspur, Petunia, Hibiscus.

*From Joseph H. Bourn.*—Aster, Zinnia, Devil-in-the-Bush, Paint Brush.

*From H. R. Nightingale.*—Double Hollyhock, Jonquil bulbs.

*From C. B. Manchester.*—Aster, Double Hollyhock, Lavender.

*From John D. Frost.*—Ten Weeks Stock, Marvel of Peru, Chinese Pink, Mourning Bride, Sweet William, Golden Coreopsis, Erysimum, Drummond Phlox, Petunia, Chinese Pink,—342 packages various kinds put up for distribution.

*From John B. Peck.*—Sweet William, Mourning Bride, Dwarf Morning Glory, Zinnia, Immortelle.

*From William Nisbet.*—Aster.

*From William B. Spencer.*—Phenix, Double Hollyhock, Sweet William, Dwarf French Marigold, Datura Brugmansia, Drummond Phlox, Evening Beauty, Aster, Petunia, Portulaca, Foxglove, Perennial Phlox, Chinese Larkspur.

We have not as yet received the Patent Office Agricultural Reports for the years 1840, 1842 and 1846. With these exceptions, our series of these reports, from 1839, is perfect. It is quite probable that many copies of each of these missing reports are in the hands of members of the Society. Will they not look among the old pamphlets that lumber their garrets, for them ?

Among the articles left at the Society's rooms, on exhibition, the specimens of paper from poplar-wood, from bass-wood and from corn-husks, and the maize paper from Germany, have received much attention. The exorbitant prices of paper stock have forced invention for new raw material. The paper manufactured from each of the articles here enumerated could be usefully employed for many purposes, and probably will be, unless improvements in the use of the old raw materials shall render them more available.

But no one among these articles has excited so much attention as the manufacture from forest-wood, from Germany, prepared by Laritz. The yarns and cloths exhibit a strength and softness not to be expected from any portion of the Scotch fir. All the manufactured articles retain the odor natural to the growing tree. From this circumstance, it would seem probable that the raw material was wrought out by mechanical rather than chemical agents. The specimen of the material, least wrought of all, shows what is apparently the marks of rollers used for breaking up the woody matter, as distinguished from the fibre, such as are now used in the improved machines for breaking flax. As all the woody matter seems removed without the use of chemical agents, it may be important to learn the methods in use, in order to apply them to flax, and avoid the rotting or steeping process generally used for that plant, endangering the strength of the fibre at all times, and requiring great skill and care to use just enough and no more than enough to render the flax-brake a perfect instrument.

The property of the Society varies but little from last year. It consists of—

220 shares in Pawtuxet Bank, par value \$50, at \$56 . . . .	\$12,320 00
112    "    American    "    "    \$50, at \$53 . . . .	5,936 00
1 Treasury note . . . . .	1,000 00
Fixtures and movables . . . . .	1,986 48
Cash in hands of Treasurer, January 9th, 1864 . . . . .	61 84

The inventory of "fixtures and movables" was made some years since. Additions are, in fact, made to the articles each

year, and yet probably the cash value of the whole is highly over estimated.

During the year, forty-five persons have been admitted members of the Society. Thirty-three of the number have paid their admission fees. For the number and names of deceased members, we refer to the Necrological Report of the Secretary.

The standing committee close this report in the belief that, during the past year, Domestic Industry, in this State, has reaped a full reward. The farmer has grumbled but little about dull markets, small prices, or diminished crops. Mechanics have not been idle, or illy paid. Manufacturers have had no occasion to complain of results. General health has pervaded country and city. No prevailing sickness has weakened our hands or saddened our hearts. Though civil war has been waged by treason against our government, and has required armies so numerous and warlike expenditures so large as to astonish the world, its horrors have not been enacted on our soil. Though our State has been called upon, and has borne her full share of all the burthens imposed by this war, her citizens are not disheartened. Yet they will hail with joy the day when the whole energies of the whole people shall be devoted to the arts of peace. If progress be made in arts as well as in arms, under such circumstances; if industry find full employ, and employment full compensation, what may we not hope for when peace returns? What but war, and a civil war, stupendous beyond any chronicled in history, would have developed the full powers and wealth and patriotism of our States? But as the development has been made and has compelled its acknowledgment, may we not hope the treason which inaugurated that war may be overcome, and that all that power and wealth and patriotism developed by it may be soon devoted to the arts of peace?

E. D. PEARCE, President.

W. R. STAPLES, Secretary.





## DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

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### No. 1.

REPORT OF HON. ELISHA DYER, ONE OF THE DELEGATES TO THE  
INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT HAMBURG, JULY,  
1863.

DEAR SIR:—

By a reference to your records of the meeting of the standing committee of January 21st, 1863, you will observe that the “communication of Messrs. Austin Baldwin & Co., of New York, agents for the International Exhibition, to be held in July, 1863, at Hamburg, was referred to the President and Messrs. Dyer and Viall.” At a subsequent meeting of the committee, February 4th, 1863, the following resolutions were passed, viz. :—

*Resolved*, That in acknowledgment of the courtesy tendered to this Society by the agents of the Hamburg International Agricultural Exhibition, Messrs. Austin Baldwin & Co., of New York, and from the important results that may be accomplished, by the proposed exhibition, in the information acquired, and the interchange of facts and suggestions connected with the progress and products of agricultural industry, it is therefore expedient that delegates be appointed from this Society to the proposed exhibition; and that said delegates, when appointed, shall constitute a special committee, to whom all matters relative to the object of their appointment shall be referred.

It was also—

*Resolved*, That said committee be empowered to issue such a circular in relation to said exhibition, soliciting contributions for the same, as they may deem expedient.

The number of the delegates and their appointment were referred to the President.

Soon after the passage of the above resolutions, one of the undersigned was notified, by the President, of his appointment as a delegate, and all of the papers then in your possession, connected with this subject, were placed in his hands. A circular, as contemplated by the last resolution, was prepared; but upon consultation, it was deemed impracticable to have it printed, as the improbability of there being any contributors from this State did not justify the expense. The circulars from the American agents, which were most liberally forwarded to the committee, were deemed sufficient for general information and distribution. These were promptly sent by mail to all persons from whom an interest and effort in behalf of the exhibition might be expected. But a response from any thus addressed was not received. On the fourth day of June, 1863, the following certificate of appointment was issued, viz. :—

**THIS MAY CERTIFY WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :—**

That Elisha Dyer and William Viall, Esquires, both of the city of Providence in said State, have been appointed Commissioners in behalf of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, to attend the International Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Hamburg, in July, A. D. 1863.

In testimony whereof, the seal of said Society is hereto affixed, at the city of Providence aforesaid, on this fourth day of June, A. D. 1863.

[L. S.]

EDWARD D. PEARCE,

President.

Attest :

W. R. STAPLES, Secretary.

On the 10th of this month (June), one of the Commissioners (as above appointed) sailed for Hamburg, in the Cunard steamer from Boston for Liverpool; and the other also sailed from Boston on the 24th of the same month arriving at Hamburg on the 14th day of July, at the opening of the Exhibition. In consequence, however, of the very great concourse of visitors, the city of Hamburg was taxed to its utmost capacity in its hotel accommodations; and the first day's presence there, was appropriated to the indispensable necessity of finding a place "to lay one's head," a duty the more imperative, as neither of your commissioners had deemed it "good to be alone," but were accompanied by those to whom the first care and courtesy, under every circumstance, is just and due. The precaution had been taken, for some time previous to leaving this country, to secure (as was supposed) rooms at "Streit's Hotel." But the repulsive visage of the half-awakened porter, at three

o'clock on the morning of the 14th, the constantly reiterated assertion from the gathering group of startled attendants, and the still more emphatic assurance of the error of this supposition, in the exodus of other guests, valises in hand, for other quarters, soon confirmed the assurance of "mine host," that "every room had been engaged for three months, and the letter of security had been received too late for any relief or reply." With that consideration for the gentler sex, which exists under the most trying of difficulties, quarters were assigned for the *day*, with the pledge to vacate them before night! As the colleague of the commissioner then present was to arrive at midnight, and dependent wholly upon the success of the other for "bed and board," the presumption of leniency, for the neglect of attendance upon the first day's exhibition, is not misplaced, or the sympathy, in "the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties," withheld. It may relieve a continuance of that sympathy, to know of the subsequent reception and profuse hospitality extended to the undersigned, by a private German family, whose domestic life was characterized by all that can adorn the home of affection—courtesy, rare intelligence, and worth, and to whom this tribute is due, for the most cheerful and efficient aid in promoting, by every facility, the discharge of the duty assigned to your commissioners. Some idea of the crowded state of the hotels may be formed, by the mention of prices rooms commanded, five and ten dollars being offered for the occupancy of a bed!

Your commissioners were most cordially welcomed upon the presentation of their credentials. Free and complimentary cards of admission to the grounds, festivals and excursions, were in readiness for their acceptance and use. On Monday evening, (July 13th,) a sumptuous banquet was given to the delegates then present in Hamburg, by the central local committee of the exhibition. The disappointment in not being present was, in a measure, cancelled by the many regrets expressed at our absence, and the reception of tickets which were prepared for our participation.

The exhibition-grounds were extensive and most completely arranged. The enclosure was, in its whole area, over eighty acres. A high fence protected it from the annoyances of the crowd gathered around it. The main entrance was most tastefully decorated with flags and streamers, the representatives of every name and nation. In fact, from every available point in the enclosure, over the sheds, from the pavilion, committee rooms, offices and departments, there "streamed aloft in the breeze," in harmony and contact, these emblems of the

world's civilization and nationalities. A more gay, cheerful, animating spectacle cannot be conceived, than these waving, furling, folding banners, in all the variety of color, device and decoration, presented ; and the effect was to harmonize, with feelings almost of fraternity, the sensations of the delegates, coming together from almost every clime and country, who, gathering inspiration from these bright tokens of their nationality, extended and received the cordial salutations of a common brotherhood of interest and sympathy. The "stars and stripes," with not a star dimmed or a stripe torn, waved proudly amid its fellows ; and in its beauty and emblem, called forth the earnest implorations to Heaven, for its preservation and unsullied brightness and promise. Passing through this main entrance, the eye was arrested by a most beautiful arrangement for the horticultural part of the exhibition, through a triple archway of architectural beauty and design. The surface of the ground, naturally level, had been excavated in the form of a parallelogram, to the depth of five or six feet, of about two hundred feet in length, for an artificial pond and fountain. The slopes of the excavation were finely turfed. Around the upper and lower borders, beautiful flowers were growing. Easy steps to the mirrored, miniature lake, by well arranged paths, led around this simple but attractive plan of arrangement and beauty. Around the level surface of the enclosure, sheds, with receding shelves, were built, for the protection of visitors from inclement weather, and the more sensitive plants and shrubs. The exhibition of flowers and fruits was very extensive (especially the first) and creditable ; but for value and variety, it has been surpassed by many similar exhibitions at home. The beauty of arrangement, however, was peculiar and impressive. At the end of these flowery paths and enclosure, decorated as has been mentioned, was the music pavilion. a large circular structure, tasteful in its design and locality. A full orchestral band, of great numbers and musical proficiency, was in constant attendance ; and to speak of any musical entertainment in Germany is a reference to the highest qualifications of talent and harmony. Such was the rich treat to which the thousands of visitors were captive listeners. Music and flowers, as here combined, called into activity and being the sensations of man's better nature, and for the moment, at least, excited those finer sensibilities which annihilate the gross and groveling passions of humanity, and elevate the soul in communion with those which belong to the refinement and better susceptibilities of our being.

On each side of the principal entrance, (the high fence enclosure

making the rear part,) were the sheds and compartments for poultry. Every variety of the barn-yard species, known to an American exhibition, seemed to have its representative here. There were two hundred and fifty-five entries of hens, &c., eight of geese, thirty-eight of ducks, nineteen of pigeons, and eight of peacocks. Excepting the former, these numbers indicate a very indifferent exhibition, and by no means favorably comparing with the more extensive collections at our larger agricultural fairs. Passing beyond this outer enclosure, on each side of the arched entrance to the flowers, were three long wooden sheds, in parallel rows, appropriated to the display of agricultural products. They were lettered from A to F, and being divided through the centre, afforded ample and well-arranged room for the purpose intended. From the duchies of Bemburg, there were samples of hulled grain, wheat-flour and fodder-meal, (shorts, bran, &c.) Baden sent tobacco, artificial manures, over one hundred samples of wines from grapes, berries and plums, cherry brandy, beans, hemp (and seed,) corn, sea-grass, peas, millet, flax, oats, olives, beets, carrots, turnips, clover, potatoes, buckwheat, cabbages, hops, horse-radish, pitch and straw-braid. Belgium—flax and cheese. Brunswick—artificial manures. Canada—grain. Denmark—butter, meal, groats; bran, rape-seed, herbariums, beef-tallow (in skins,) lard, leeches (and apparatus for propagation,) fodder-food, leather varnish, woolen yarn, wool, cheese, wheat, artificial fertilizers, beer (lager and export,) collection of insects, agricultural books, grains and grasses. England—fleece wool from Lincoln sheep, (a sample of which, measuring over twelve inches in length, was taken from a buck belonging to Mr. Thomas B. Marshall, of Branston, near Lincoln,) hops, dried turf, and very superior wheat. Frankreich—wine, truffles, olives, capers, aromatic essences, brandy, conserves, chocolate, and preserved vegetables. Hamburg—artificial fertilizers (of bone, lime, blood and horns,) guano, English biscuits, American cheese, rice, pressed hay, insect-exterator liquids, fresh fruits, champagne, apple wine and vinegar, pear vinegar, bitter herbs, smoked beef, hams, sausages, neats tongues, straw, grain, seeds of trees and plants, wines, preserved meats, mustard, American fruits (preserved,) and maple sugar, wax, clover seed, West India sugar cane and leeches. Hanover—flax, tow, linen, hops, linseed, hemp seed, hemp, butter, cheese, hulled barley, bolten flour and bran, wheat, rape, rye, oats, peas, analysis of marls, juices of the different berries in bottles, different specimens of leeches. Hesse Darmstadt—fifty-four samples of wines, tobacco, long wool in fleece. Holland—clover seed, manufactures of flax, tow, flax-



seed, different kinds of cheese, butter, willow twigs and hoops and preserved rennet for cheese. Lubeck—vinegar, preserved vegetables and medicines for animals. Mecklenburg—rye, peas, flour, groats, bran, rape cake, linseed cake, silk and cocoons, cheese, wool and fleece. Nassau—only wine. Austria, (German States)—wheat and barley meal, cheese, wine, volatile oils, flax, hops, sumach, specimens of oak, cordials of various kinds, glue, artificial fish-baits, fleece wool, lime, black mallow, grapes, apple-flowers, fruits, needle-wood seed : from the other States—barley, wheat, American floor-covers, wine, corn, rape-oil, linseed oil, rape cake, linseed cake, flax seed cake, turnips, rye, oats, clover, wool, tobacco, silk and cocoons, hemp, flax, wine vinegar, cream of tartar, honey, poppy seed, meal-grinder, millet, brandy, copse, juniper berries, cheese, strong beer, liquors, specimen of timbers, black mallow, specimens of Hungarian woods, gravel, turnip sugar, molasses and various kinds of cordials, coffee, bee-hives, hops, grape sugar, taw barks, drain-pipes, tiles and cotton. Oldenburg—turf dried and bricks. Prussia—medicines, artificial manures, fleece wool, wheat meal, rye meal, hops, oils for lubrication, talc, fats, rape oil, seed cake, silk and cocoons, rhubarb wine, flax, barley, potato starch and flour, seeds of wood, grain and various kinds of vegetables, salt-stones for cattle, wine starch, clover, milk, preparations and extracts of the same, butter, gypsum, oil cake, meats, rye bread, cheese, turnip sugar, brandy, corn brandy. Russia—crystalized honey and fruits, models of bee-hives, wheat starch, butter, black oats, rye, tar, Swiss cheese, model of a roof, barley, wool, pine seeds, machinery belting of leather and other specimens. Saxony—honey in glass jars, wine, preserved fish, Saxon onion potatoes, spirits, wood-wool and cloth of the same, grain in straw, cherries and geese feathers. Sweden—grain and seeds, drain-tiles, pine and fir tree seeds, list of grain prices, green corn, potatoes, seeds for fodder food, butter, forest trees seeds, artificial manures, potato syrup, wool from rags, tiles, cheese, barley, oats, beans, rye, turpentine, products of the forest, seed of the larch tree. Switzerland—cheese, milk sugar, cherry brandy, preparation for milk sugar, crystalized do. and artificial manures. Uruguay—fleece wool. Venezuela—branches of the coffee tree. United States—corn meal, corn starch, peppermint and other essential oils.

This long enumeration of the agricultural productions, and the different countries contributing them, will be, undoubtedly, to many, an uninteresting detail. To others, it is hoped it may prove otherwise which can be the only compensation for the time and labor of its narra-

tion. The north end of shed F was appropriated to the specimens from our country. The account detailed here is from the catalogue of the exhibition, prepared before the opening, but after the time specified for the reception of articles, as announced in the circulars. Many contributions were subsequently added, but too late for any notice, except from the memory of those to whom they would be objects of especial interest. To those above mentioned from the United States, there were specimens of grain and corn, excellent samples of flax-cotton, and its other preparation, furnished one of the undersigned by the courtesy of B. P. Johnson, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., and for which this acknowledgment is due. Four jars of cranberries, prepared and sent by Abiel Sampson, Esq., of Providence, deserve notice for the successful manner of their preservation and freshness. The ignorance of their superior qualities for the table, by the citizens of the old world, alone prevented their better appreciation and demand for their consumption. The custody of this American department was assigned to Mr. Jacob Meyers, of Hamburg, whose knowledge of our country and language was of important service. The sample of hatchelled flax upon your table will give you a correct idea of the progress in the preparation of this very important product. There were no indications of any attempt or success, beyond the sample. Specimens of the article, in all of its various processes, were on exhibition. But they were similar to those which have been familiar to us for many years past. I think the samples of cottonized flax, from Mr. Johnson, were the first ever exhibited on the continent. The particular attention of the appropriate committee was called to it, as the time for the examination of their department had expired before its arrival. In the haste and confusion of the closing of the exhibition, it had not the publicity to which it was entitled. It was given to the local committee of the Hamburg Association, to be placed in their rooms. The taste displayed in many of the contributions, particularly those of wines and similar articles, was attractive. The different kinds of grain were exhibited in glass jars of globular and pine apple forms. Corn, on the cob and shelled, was placed in long paper boxes, with a glass cover, and division for the shelled kernels. Samples of flour and meal were in similar protection. Cheese, butter and lard were in skin bags, tinfoil and wood. The exhibition of grasses was very fine, including not only all (nearly) of the varieties known in this country, but several kinds of millet differing from them. Specimens of the different kinds of forest woods, in cuts and boards, (with seeds of the same,) were novel but interesting subjects of examination.

These different samples and specimens, amounting to nearly eight hundred contributions, did not include many articles with which we were not familiar at home. The great similarity of productions was remarked by your commissioners, and congratulations were exchanged, that many of our agricultural fairs developed as much, if not more, progress and success.

On the opposite sides of the area surrounding the flower show, were other parallel rows of long sheds, those on the right appropriated to swine, and the left to sheep. Of the former, nine were from Brunswick, ten from Denmark, eighty-nine from Great Britain, fifty-seven from Hamburg, thirty-five from Hanover, twenty-four from Mecklenburg, six from Austria and fifty-nine from Prussia,—two hundred and ninety-three in all. There were animals of grossness and weight exceeding even a *supposable* size, incapable of locomotion, transported in pens upon wheels, and weighing, (as the undersigned were informed,) eleven and thirteen hundred pounds! Curiosity prompted the measurement of two of them: one was six feet five inches long, five feet eleven inches girth, and three feet five inches in height; the other six feet eleven inches long, six feet two inches girth. Yorkshire, Suffolk, Berkshire and Hamburg breeds received the best premiums.

There were seventeen hundred and sixty-six sheep exhibited: five hundred and twenty-six from Prussia, four hundred from Great Britain, one hundred and forty-six from Austria, one hundred and forty-five from Hanover, and the rest from Hamburg, Denmark, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Saxony, United States, Wurtemberg, Frankfort, Hesse Cassel and the Netherlands. Those from this country were from the flocks of Mr. G. Campbell, of Westminster, Vermont, called by him, the “Vermont Merinos.” Strange as it may appear, with the world-wide reputation of the English and German sheep, Mr. Campbell took one of the first prizes for his twelve exhibited. And in confirmation of the justness of the award, they were subsequently sold for breeding, for one thousand pounds sterling, (\$5000.) This was a source of the highest gratification to the American delegates. An American gentleman present consulted some of the sheep-raisers, in relation to the purchase of a buck to send home. He was referred to Mr. Campbell, with the advice of saving at least the expense of transportation. The kinds exhibited were Merinos, Southdowns, Leicester, Cotswold, Heath-sheep and crosses of these breeds. The sheep of Mr. Marshall have been previously referred to. A buck was shown to your commissioners, whose fleece was estimated at twenty-six pounds, and

measuring fourteen inches in length. The fleece would bring two shillings sterling per pound, and the mutton, seven pence. He called them "Lincoln" sheep.

In the rear of the music pavilion was the large and most conveniently arranged restaurant, where hundreds were almost constantly engaged in strengthening the inner man, from the liberal *cuisine* of its kitchen. The arrangements for the retiring rooms, toilet and wash-rooms, were almost luxurious, (being furnished by exhibitors from London and elsewhere,) including all the various conveniences for the wash-bowl and toilet, embraced in the plumber's vocation.

Outside of the large saloon of the restaurant, there were innumerable small round tables (never vacated) upon which stood the tall glasses, so characteristic of every German's national beverage, which was quaffed with all the gratification conspicuously traceable in the visage of old and young, men and maidens. In the enumeration of products, the specimen barrel of lager beer brought from Chicago, by a German resident of New Orleans, was unintentionally omitted, which was not the case with the article itself. It was pronounced *good* by the examiners, equal to the best of its home-brewed competitors. Leaving the restaurant, beer-tables and glasses, at right angles to them, but in parallel rows, were the cattle sheds.

The entries of neat stock, of all kinds, were nine hundred and sixty-five,—from Brunswick, Denmark, Great Britain, Hamburg, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Mecklenburg, Netherlands, Austria, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony and Switzerland. The want of a practical knowledge on the part (at least of one) of your commissioners, prevents an interesting and detailed account of the qualities and value of these different kinds of stock. But for symmetry of form, beauty of color, and general attractiveness, the black and white spotted animals from Holstein and Hanover were decidedly preferred. Every familiar breed had its representative. The poll stock (bulls and cows) of Mr. Thomas Lyell, of Shielhill, Scotland, was particularly noticed. Of jet black color, good size and figure, without horns, and well developed udders, they seemed to possess the most desirable qualities for the dairy or shambles. Mr. Lyell has bestowed much time and expense, in maturing and perfecting this peculiar breed. He spoke enthusiastically of their good qualities, not the least of which was their quietness and gentle disposition. An educated gentleman, (brother of Sir Charles,) formerly of the English navy, an amateur as well as connoisseur, his opinion was regarded with much interest. The small gazelle-like cows from Brit-



tany formed an interesting addition to the exhibition, bearing a similar comparison to the other, larger stock, as the Shetland ponies to the English draught horses. The musical taste of Switzerland was expressed in the regular tones of the bells, suspended very tastefully from the necks of the cows. The peculiar yoke of the oxen from Bohemia, (where the draught is from the horns,) ornamented with brass plates, gave those animals a pleasing and attractive appearance. The usual varieties of English stock were well represented also. A three years old Hanover bull measured ten feet in girth. One from Oldenburg, of the same age, measured seven feet ten inches girth, and eight feet five inches in length. There seemed a "nationality" in the animals of the different countries, as affected by climate, care and food; and if the suggestion is not presumptuous, it would be, that our own farmers should select the best of our native stock for crossing with foreign, rather than attempt, in our variable and severe climate, the raising of the *pure* bloods from any of the countries of Europe or England.

In the rear of the Restauration, and at the easterly end of the cattle sheds, was the open space appropriated for the exhibition of draught and pleasure horses. Beyond this, were the departments of the administration of the exhibition, and the offices assigned to the different delegations. On each side of these, and forming the easterly circular enclosure, were the stalls appropriated to horses. The number of entries was five hundred and twenty-four, and were from Denmark, Frankreich, Great Britain, Hamburg, Hanover, Leipzig, Lubeck, Mecklenburg, Austria, Oldenburg, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Spain and Wurtemberg. A large elliptic circle gave good room for the display of these animals. Almost every known variety of draught, pleasure, carriage, saddle, hunting and racing horses were present, from the elephant-sized Suffolk breed, to the mastiff-like ponies. One of the former kind (a male) measured seven feet two inches in length, seven feet and three inches in girth, seven and three-quarters feet around the chest, and five feet six inches for the collar. Large as was his size, his good, round, plump proportions did not indicate his measurement. His keeper thought his weight would be one hundred and fifty stone (3000 pounds.) A Suffolk mare and foal would give in appearance equal weight and size. But the thorough breeds for the saddle, hunting and racing, were of most exquisite figure and action. Limbs as delicate and symmetrical as ever graced an animal; finely formed head and neck; an eye of intelligence and spirit; action proudly conscious, as it were, of royal birth and bearing, all combined to produce the reality of

the colored prints of England's famous breeds. The ponies were, by no means, an uninteresting part of the display. Arabians, with all the delineations of life and character, were also there; and the Albinos present added to the variety, if not beauty, of the exhibition. The carriage horses were of greater size than our own, and better trained, apparently. In fact, the leather knee-protectors, bagged tails, hooded heads, polished hoofs and silky coats, gave positive proof that grooming is a science (or art?) unknown in its full development with us; and to be a gentleman's groom implied an exaltation of position even higher than the coach-box. It was interesting to observe the different modes of training, as shown by the grooms, in passing around the ring, some expressive of far more intelligent and reciprocal understanding between the man and the horse, than others. The peculiarity of costume of the groom, perhaps, aided in detecting the nationality of both.

Here, must close the account of the animals of the International Agricultural Exhibition, numbering three thousand eight hundred and seventy-six in all; and if the enumeration of them has failed to impress you with any merit or claim to distinction, it is the fault of "the reporter" alone. Their exhibition was more than creditable—it was attractive and praiseworthy in every respect; and if, in justice, you ascribe any deficiency to this "story of their being," the error is from ignorance, *not* intention.

South of the arrangements for cattle and swine, at right angles to them and upon each side of the centre area, were the structures for the exhibition of shop and manufactured articles, not requiring motive power. There was a similarity, if not uniformity, of size, in all these buildings, being about two hundred and fifty feet in length and fifteen in height. Six were appropriated for agricultural products, eight for swine, sixteen for sheep, twenty-five for neat stock and twelve for shop manufactures. It would be, perhaps, interesting to specify the contributions from each country, but a reference to the enumeration of agricultural products will inform you what were represented in that collection, and the same in this. The principal articles of almost every kind were presented as the indication of progress in their departments. They differed in form and material, but the principles of their action were identically the same. The highly finished, compact, revolving feed-cutters from England, for instance, would indicate far more success and intelligence than the large, cumbersome, revolving knife-blade and wooden frame, (from some interior state or province,) arranged for the same purpose. Articles of wood, leather, stone and iron, singly used or



in combinations, were exhibited. The catalogue enumerates alphabetically, (in German,) cream preservers, aquariums, asphalt pasteboard and felt, asphalt pipes, barometers, bee-hives, beer measures or strainers, tin, bread-cutters, bricks, egg-hatching machines, butter tubs and churns, caloric machines, fabrications of cement stone, clay and sandstone, porcelain, cisterns, cultivators, steam apparatus, steam engines, (forty-four in number,) drying machines, potato planters, drain-pipe presses, threshing machines, (forty-four,) drill machines, manure distributors, strainers, dynamometers, harrows, ice-makers, elevators, well-diggers, extirpators, tubs, paints for wood and iron, camp bedsteads, field forges, cooking-stoves, filterers, flax breakers and swingles; fountain apparatus, pulleys, feed-cutters, garden tools, gas generators, chains, fences, cow-bells, harnesses, gypsum, bell towers, reflectors, hair-felt, axes, straw-cutters, oat-mills, hooks, hand tools, heaters, hay and straw forks, hay spreaders, wood working machines, horse shoes, insect traps, hunting and field glasses, harness for oxen, cheese-press, cheese-mill, potato diggers, potato grinders, corn and potato washers, wheel-barrows, boilers, kneading machines, bone mills, cooking ranges, charcoal crusher, corn shellers, kitchen utensils, ladders, mowing machines, (twenty in number,) corn mills, barrels, magnetic hammers, mangles, millstone sharpeners, milking machines, knives, knife cleaners, microscopes, milk pots, milk carriers, models of buildings, millstones, root-cutters, nails, stoves, oil-cake crushers, oil presses, (hydraulic,) plant irons, plows, (steam and horse power, five of the former and forty-four of the latter,) plow-drags, plaster and charcoal breakers, pumps, grain crushers, cream holders, hand and horse rakes, rain gauges, iron drain-pipes, clay and stone do., root-cutters, saws, (circular, hand and mill,) sowing machines, calf-sucking apparatus, sandstone, saddler's work, scarifiers, sheep-shears, shelling machines, leather hose, drumsticks, grindstones, clod-breakers, chimney cleaners, screw drivers, groat mills, shoe-peg machines, swings, scythes, sickles, sieves, belting machines, spades, shovels, spinning wheels, pick-axes, steam and hand fire and garden engines, starch washers, stable tools, statuettes, corn millstones, boot dressing machines, road locomotives, traction do., straw binders, feeding troughs, farmers' tools, clay cutters, turf grinders and cutters, driving belts, vases, ventilators, wagons, wagon axles and wheels, rollers, washing machines, water pans, machines for raising water, guide boards, watch and clock tools, windlasses, vanes, sausage fillers, root cutters, storehouse trucks, brick machines and presses, sugar cutters, and a few other articles, the mention of which defies the very limited knowledge of German, although

a dictionary has been in constant requisition. It is regretted that a particular enumeration of the articles from this country could not be given. "McCormick's reaper" most triumphantly maintained its well-merited reputation, and notwithstanding the strong pressure and influence, from an unexpected source, in favor of the English machines, it received *the* gold medal. A "patent tree-cutting apparatus" exhibited more success in the idea than in its development. It was a rotary knife or gouge, driven by gears and a crank handle around the tree, penetrating deeper at each revolution. But the labor and time was more than the "woodman's axe" would require. "Kelsey's patent double harrow and scraper" received an award. "Redstone's patent sawing-machine and shingle-splitter" was a successful effort, in every way, receiving merited approval if not an award. "Avery and Thompson's horse-power" also had its success acknowledged. At the south end of the American shed, upon a large table, "Yankee cuteness," in a variety of knick-knacks, was eminently visible, from an egg-beater, lemon-squeezer, boot-jack and the like, to book-binding, corn-brooms and agricultural tools. The north end was appropriated to the liberal contributions and gifts of the German residents of New York, to the Hamburg Association, comprising almost every variety of implements for the farm. The lack of "Yankee washing-machines and clothes-wringers" was supplied by every conceivable variety from the English shops. The most interesting part of the whole exhibition, to your commissioners, was the extensive collection of agricultural implements from England. Every possible combination of wood and iron, in most successful adaptability, was represented, from a hand sowing drill to the steam plows, liquid fertilizing carts, chain and other harrows, plows, and, in fact, no branch of farm labor could fail of finding its appropriate emblem or implement. The cheapness of iron, fuel and labor was indicated in the weight and strength of these numberless and varied articles, exceeding any similar collection observed at our own agricultural exhibitions. The skill and handicraftiness evinced in their construction was a most impressive indication of the progress of the scientific agriculture of that country. There were thirty-one steam-traction and driving engines, (mostly from England,) in constant operation, attached to threshing, winnowing and grinding machines. Bricks and tile pipes were made by them; artificial fountains and pumps were in constant operation. The arrangement for preventing the sinking of the wheels of a heavy traction engine was original and successful. Sections of plank were hung from the surface of the wheels, (similar in form to the

sectional tires of an old fashioned cart-wheel,) and came level to the ground in the onward movement of the engine, forming a continuous plank-road for its traverse. It was the best signification of the term "slip-shod." Large canvas hoods and tubes (for saving the water, by returning it to the tanks) were placed at different elevations, for testing fire engines. The catalogues of Clayton, Shuttleworth & Co.'s Iron Works, at Lincoln, England, J. T. B. Porter & Co. and George Bowers, Gas Generators, Woods & Cocksidge's Iron Works, Stowmarket, England, and John Gouchers, Agricultural Implements, at Worksop, England, (accompanying this imperfect enumeration,) will convey a better comprehension of these several inventions than the crude notice here given. In these, as in the other departments, many of the countries previously referred to, were creditably represented. But for variety and completeness of purpose and construction, those from England were preëminent. The inclination to tarry here is strong, so interesting was this development of mind and matter. But your patience must be unfailing, if the demand upon it, already made, has not exhausted it.

The weather, except Wednesday, July 15th, was most capricious. The term "fitful" best expresses it. Sunshine and rain were constantly testing the good nature and comfort of the visitors; and if gallantry would admit, many a smile would return, as memory calls up the animated scene of flying silks and bonnets, regardless of appearances, fleeing for shelter, to the sheds for protection. Many a timid emotion, which the proximity of the animals might, under different circumstances, excite, was suppressed, as their very comfortable, dry quarters, were invaded by friend and foe. As the sun regained the mastery, the cheerful crowds came out, laughing at the "stampedes," to be repeated often in the fickle weather of seven, out of the eight, days of the exhibition.

The attendance of visitors was very large. Pecuniarily, as in other respects, the exhibition was a success. Prices of admission varied on the different days. The first, it was four thalers, (about three dollars and twenty cents;) the second and three succeeding days, one thaler; on Sunday, July 19th, eight shillings (sixteen cents;) and on Monday, one mark (thirty-two cents.) It was estimated that sixty thousand visitors availed themselves of the lowest price of admission. Extra trains, at low fares, were run on the railroads, and a general holiday was given to all. Among the Americans present, were the Hon. Jos. A. Wright, United States Commissioner from Indiana, Hon. Messrs. Judd and Alderman, the former United States Minister to Prussia, the

latter, to Sweden. The Commissioners were—Messrs. William Marsh, (Consul at Altona,) representing Illinois; Charles L. Flint, of Massachusetts; Austin Baldwin, of New York; Gen. N. N. Halstead, of New Jersey; J. H. Klippart, of Ohio, and Col. Daniel Needham, of Vermont. Messrs. William W. Murphy, Consul General at Frankfort, J. H. Anderson, Consul at Hamburg, C. H. McCormick, Avery, Thompson, Redstone, Kelley, and others, (contributors, &c.,) were also present, whose names and addresses are not remembered. The exhibition was formally closed on Tuesday, July 21st. The premiums (in an eloquent address) were announced on the morning of that day, by Aug. Jos. Schön, Esq., Consul for Nassau. In the afternoon, at four o'clock, Gov. Wright formally presented the contributions from New York to the Hamburg Association, and, in a happy manner, expressed the grateful acknowledgments due from the American delegations, for the most liberal courtesy and attention extended to them. Mr. Schön happily responded, and tendered, on the part of his associates, the thanks and great gratification afforded to himself, and colleagues of the Executive Committee, by the attendance of so many Americans, and the contributions they represented. The unhappy condition of our country was a source of deep sympathy, rendering this attention to their exhibition the more complimentary and gratifying. Austin Baldwin, Esq., of New York, presented the beautiful model of "McCormick's Reaper," (the same as exhibited at the London Exhibition, in 1862,) to the Executive Committee, and most happily seconded the remarks of Gov. Wright. Other gentlemen of the different delegations were successively "called out," and each and all bore earnest testimony to the pleasure and interesting associations resulting from their attendance upon the exhibition. A formal interchange of cordialities and sympathies between all the members of the Committee and delegations, succeeded, and the "*Internationale landwirthschaftliche Ausstellung*, at Hamburg, for 1863," was closed, and became a subject of history.

Justice to James R. McDonald, Esq., of Hamburg, formerly United States Consul, requires that his unremitting efforts, for the success of the exhibition, and the comfort of his fellow countrymen, should be here acknowledged. The gaieties of the occasion were most sadly dimmed, by the sudden death of its originator and most prominent co-laborer. Baron Von Merck, Consul General of Austria, at Hamburg, was the first person by whom the exhibition was conceived and planned. The arrangements, so beautiful and complete, were, as the undersigned were informed, the result of his active, comprehensive mind. A most liberal



disposition controlled them, and whatever of success was attained, his colleagues readily ascribe it to his efforts and conceptions. He died one week only before the opening. The very delicate duties of sustaining the Exhibition, as "Chairman of the Executive Committee," were most successfully discharged by Mr. Schön.

During the Exhibition, the undersigned received from E. R. Billings, Esq., (then a resident of London,) commissions from His Excellency Gov. Smith, appointing them from the State (as delegates) at large. This courtesy of the Governor was acknowledged on the return home, and he was informed that the commissions were not presented, as those from the Society had been accredited many days prior to the reception of those from the Executive Department. Mr. Billings also informed the writer of this report, of his having received a similar appointment and commission. Your records have his name as a delegate from the Society, at a date subsequent to that of June 4th last.

Aware of the imperfections of this report, in its arrangement, omissions and expressiveness, arising from an ignorance of the language from which it must be drawn, and the necessary restrictions of conversation and information which would have aided in its interest and knowledge; destitute of any practical suggestions, or the communication of any interchange of facts, it is respectfully submitted, by

Very respectfully yours,

ELISHA DYER.

For the Commissioners to the "International  
Agricultural Exhibition, at Hamburg, in  
July, 1863."

Hon. WM. R. STAPLES, Secretary of the  
Rhode Island Society for the Encour-  
agement of Domestic Industry.

Providence, November 14th, 1863.

## No. 2.

LIST OF THE COTTON MILLS IN THIS STATE, AND IN PARTS OF THE  
ADJOINING STATES OF MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT,  
WITH THE NUMBER OF SPINDLES IN EACH, IN NOVEMBER, 1815.

Towns.	Mills.	No. of Spindles.	Total.
<i>Providence</i> .....	Moshassuck.....	636	
	Wheaton & Adie .....	784	
	Williams & Tripp .....	612	
	Cushing & Thurber .....	500	
	Thomas Greene.....	500—	3,032
<i>North Providence</i> ..	Almy, Brown & Slater .....	1,400	
	Oziel Wilkinson.....	468	
	Samuel & Daniel Greene .....	612	
	North Providence Manuf'g Co. .	360	
	Lyman Manufacturing Co.....	2,500	
	Wenscutt Manufacturing Co.....	800	
	Ruttenberg Manufacturing Co. .	432	
	Kelly Manufacturing Co.....	324	
	Gray Stone Manufacturing Co...	750	
	Stephen Randall.....	172—	7,818
<i>Smithfield</i> ....	Henry Stone.....	156	
	Smithfield Manufacturing Co...	432	
	Smithfield Manufacturing Co...	400	
	Branch Manufacturing Co. ....	960	
	Almy, Brown & Slater .....	5,170	
	Georgia Manufacturing Co.....	1,100	
	Philip Allen.....	1,250	
	Thread Mill .....	144	
	Stephen Jenckes & Son.....	400—	10,012
<i>Cumberland</i> .....	Samuel & Daniel Harris.....	432	
	Bennett Whipple .....	444	
	Unity Manufacturing Co.....	1,000	
	Walcott, Potter & Co.....	608	
	Social Manufacturing Co. ....	768	
	Crook Fall .....	480	
	Crawford Titus.....	144	
	A. & Smith Capron.....	432	
	A. & Oliver Ballou .....	324	
	John G. Whipple.....	252—	4,884
	Carried over.....		25,746



Towns.	Mills.	No. of Spindles.	Total.
	Brought over . . . . .		25,746
<i>Cranston</i> . . . . .	J. Randall . . . . .	300	
	Thomas Sprague . . . . .	500	
	Bellefonte Manufacturing Co. . . . .	800	
	William Potter . . . . .	500	
	Stephen Potter . . . . .	258	
	William Sprague . . . . .	1,272	
	Natic Manufacturing Co. . . . .	2,500	
	Cranston Manufacturing Co. . . . .	192—	6,322
<i>Scituate</i> . . . . .	Trancut Pond . . . . .	850	
	Hope Manufacturing Co. . . . .	2,000	
	Rockland Manufacturing Co. . . . .	750	
	Richmond Manufacturing Co. . . . .	1,020—	4,620
<i>Westerly</i> . . . . .	Westerly Manufacturing Co. . . . .	252	
	Mashassock Manufacturing Co. . . . .	96—	348
<i>Johnston</i> . . . . .	Franklin & Waterman . . . . .	600	
	John H. Callahan . . . . .	600	
	Samuel Williams . . . . .	350	
	Union Manufacturing Co. . . . .	1,484—	3,034
<i>Foster</i> . . . . .	William Potter . . . . .	200	
	Chestnut Hill . . . . .	500—	700
<i>Burrillville</i> . . . . .	Tarkill Manufacturing Co. . . . .	264	
	Columbia . . . . .	192	
	Pascoag . . . . .	800	
	Allum Pond . . . . .	300—	1,056
<i>Gloucester</i> . . . . .	Chepatchet Manufacturing Co. . . . .	600	
	Benefit Manufacturing Co. . . . .	576	
	Union Manufacturing Co. . . . .	400	
	Jeremiah Keech . . . . .	250—	1,826
<i>East Greenwich</i> . . . . .	Potowomut . . . . .	1,100	
	Mount Hope . . . . .	328—	1,428
<i>West Greenwich</i> . . . . .	Nooseneck . . . . .	384	
	West Greenwich Manuf'g Co. . . . .	336	
	Rhode Island Manufacturing Co. . . . .	288	
	Liberty Manufacturing Co. . . . .	300—	1,308
<i>Coventry</i> . . . . .	Coventry Manufacturing Co. . . . .	4,000	
	Washington Manufacturing Co. . . . .	1,248	
	Hines & Arnold . . . . .	436	
	Central Manufacturing Co. . . . .	552	
	Greenville Manufacturing Co. . . . .	750	
	Arkwright Manufacturing Co. . . . .	2,400	
	Blackrock Manufacturing Co. . . . .	168	
	Carried forward . . . . .	9,554	46,388

<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Mills.</i>	<i>No. of Spindles.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	Brought forward .....	9,554	46,388
<i>Coventry</i> (contin'd)	Kent Manufacturing Co.....	372	
	Johnston Manufacturing Co.....	144	
	John & Elisha Greene.....	288—	10,358
<i>Warwick</i> .....	Warwick Manufacturing Co.....	2,700	
	Warwick Spinning Mill....	780	
	Providence Manufacturing Co...	3,200	
	Rhodes, Harris & Smith.....	1,500	
	Riceville Manufacturing Co. ....	300	
	Utter Manufacturing Co.....	350	
	Lippitt Manufacturing Co. ....	2,500	
	Roger Williams Manuf'g Co....	1,500	
	Manchester Manufacturing Co..	1,600	
	Tiffany Manufacturing Co. ....	400	
	Greene .....	780—	15,610
<i>North Kingstown</i> ..	North Kingstown Co.....	380	
	Greene, Tillinghast & Co.....	830—	1,210
<i>Exeter</i> ... ..	Exeter Manufacturing Co.....	168	
	Exeter Union Co. ....	216—	384
<i>Richmond</i> .....	Richmond Manufacturing Co....	860	
	Reynolds Manufacturing Co.....	324	
	The Brothers Manufacturing Co.	324—	1,508
<i>South Kingstown</i> ..	Narragansett Manufacturing Co..	420—	420
<i>Portsmouth</i> .....	Enterprise Manufacturing Co....	150—	150
<i>Tiverton</i> .....	Globe Manufacturing Co.. ....	500	
	Union Manufacturing Co.....	264—	764
<i>Seekonk</i> .....	Pawtucket Manufacturing Co. ..	1,500	
	Wilkinson, Greene & Co. ....	2,100	
	E. Tyler & Son .....	550	
	Seekonk Manufacturing Co. ....	528	
	Thread Manufacturing Co.....	720	
	Caledonia Manufacturing Co. ...	500	
	Cove Manufacturing Co.....	750	
	Central Manufacturing Co. ....	1,056	
	Rehoboth.....	300—	8,004
<i>Attleborough</i> .....	Attleborough Manufacturing Co..	1,400	
	Allerton Manufacturing Co.....	336	
	Ingraham & Richardson .....	1,100	
	Farmers Manufacturing Co. ....	336	
	Falls Manufacturing Co. ....	1,020	
	Carried forward.....	4,192	84,796

Towns.	Mills.	No. of Spindles.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	4,192	84,796
<i>Attleborough (con- tinued)</i> .....	City Manufacturing Co.....	456	
	John Richardson.....	336	
	—— Richardson.....	500	
	—— Blackington ....	400—	5,884
<i>Rehoboth</i> .....	Palmer's River Manufact'ing Co.	700	
	Rehoboth Manufacturing Co.....	188—	888
<i>Swansey</i> .....	Swansey Manufacturing Co.....	400	
	Swansey Union Manuf'g Co. ...	360—	760
<i>Troy</i> .....	Troy Manufacturing Co. ....	1,680	
	Fall River Manufacturing Co. ...	972—	2,652
<i>Dighton</i> .....	Dighton Manufacturing Co. }	3,000—	3,000
	Bristol Manufacturing Co. }		
	Wellington Manufacturing Co. }		
<i>Taunton</i> .....	Taunton Mills, Silas Shepard ...	2,000	
	Whittington Mill .....	800	
	Dean Manufacturing Co.....	400	
	William Jett & Co.....	600	
	Metcalf, Hunt & Co. ....	300	
	S. Sandford & Co.....	150—	4,250
<i>Bellingham</i> .....	G. Fairbank.....	350	
	Bellingham Manufacturing Co. ...	800—	1,150
<i>Franklin</i> .....	Franklin Manufacturing Co.....	1,000	
	Caleb Sayles & Co. ...	160—	1,160
<i>Wrentham</i> .....	Stoney Brook Co. ....	1,200	
	Wotomapogue Co. ....	700	
	Wrentham Co. .	800	
	Dexter Co.....	400	
	Village Manufacturing Co. ....	588—	3,688
<i>Oxford</i> ... ..	Tiffany & Slater.....	1,200—	1,200
<i>Dudley</i> .....	Dudley Manufacturing Co.....	800	
	Merino Wool Manufacturing Co.	468—	1,268
<i>Douglas</i> .....	Douglas Manufacturing Co....	1,400	
	Cotton and Wool Manuf'g Co. ...	254—	1,654
<i>Mendon</i> .....	Blackstone Co.....	5,000—	5,000
<i>Uxbridge</i> .....	Iron Stone Manufacturing Co. ...	312—	312
<i>Norton</i> ... ..	Norton Manufacturing Co.....	600	
	Dean, Reynolds & Co.....	600	
	—— Presbury .....	300—	1,500
	Carried forward .....		119,162

Towns.	Mills.	No. of Spindles.	Total.
	Brought forward .....		119,162
<i>Mansfield</i> .....	John & Marcus Williams .....	240	
	Mansfield Manufacturing Co. ....	800	
	Kingman Manufacturing Co. ....	1,000	
	Rumford Manufacturing Co. ....	700—	2,740
<i>Sterling</i> .....	Sterling Manufacturing Co. ....	1,500—	1,500
<i>Plainfield</i> .....	Plainfield Manufacturing Co. ....	1,400	
	Central Manufacturing Co. ....	192	
	American Manufacturing Co. ....	500	
	Henry Sabin .....	252—	2,344
<i>Killingly</i> .....	Danielson Manufacturing Co. ...	1,200	
	Stone Chapel Manufacturing Co.	1,000	
	Killingly Manufacturing Co. ....	1,092—	3,292
<i>Pomfret</i> .....	Pomfret Manufacturing Co. ....	2,000—	2,000
<i>Thompson</i> .....	Connecticut Manufacturing Co. .	800	
	Thompson Manufacturing Co. ....	1,600	
	Quoddic Manufacturing Co. ....	750	
	Muddy Brook Manufacturing Co.	400—	3,550
			<hr/> 134,588

At a meeting of the stockholders, agents and representatives of a large number of cotton manufacturing establishments, holden at the State House, Providence, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1815—

*Voted and resolved*, That the committee, heretofore appointed, be authorized and empowered to appoint one or two agents to proceed to the city of Washington, to enforce the memorial and petition of the cotton manufacturers; and that the said committee be authorized to proportion and assess and collect, from the different manufacturing establishments, so much money as shall be found necessary to remunerate said agent or agents for their services and expenses, and to pay such contingent expenses otherwise as may arise.

A true copy from the proceedings.

(Signed,) JOHN H. CLARKE, Secretary.

At a meeting of the committee appointed by the manufacturers, Messrs. Amasa Mason, Philip Allen and Samuel W. Greene were appointed and authorized to assess the several manufacturing establishments for the payment of the expenses to be incurred under the resolutions of the meeting holden on the 6th day of November instant.

They have assessed the same at the rate of one cent for each spindle now standing in the several factories. The fund thus to be raised is to be applied, in the first place, to defray the expense attending the petition to Congress, and the residue, if any, is to be placed in the hands of the treasurer, Thomas Burgess, Esq., to defray such other charges and disbursements as the interests of the cotton manufacturers may hereafter require, and which shall be directed and allowed by their committee.

It is proposed that the cotton manufacturers should form a society or association, hold meetings as future occasion may require, and appoint annually, or otherwise, a standing committee, to have a vigilant and continued superintendence of the general interests of the trade.

For the Committee,

(Signed,) JAMES BURRILL, JUN.

Providence, November, 11, 1815.

The several cotton manufacturing establishments are requested to pay the amounts assessed upon them, respectively, to Mr. John Waterman, who has been appointed by the committee to collect the same, and is to pay the same over to Thomas Burgess, Esq., Treasurer.

(Signed,)

AMASA MASON,  
PHILIP ALLEN,  
SAMUEL W. GREENE.

## ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

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Cash on hand, January 9, 1863.....	\$62 96
Dividends, Pawtuxet Bank.....	660 00
Dividends, American Bank.....	420 00
Interest on United States Treasury note and premium.....	104 02
Admission Fees .....	165 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,411 98

### PAYMENTS.

Office expenses, rent, salary, fuel, printing, insurance .....	\$981 77
Printing transactions, binding, periodicals.....	179 98
June Exhibition.....	30 41
September Exhibition .....	129 05
Furniture purchased .....	28 93
Cash on hand, January 9th, 1864.....	61 84
	<hr/>
	\$1,411 98

W. R. STAPLES, Treasurer.



## NECROLOGICAL REPORT.

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The Secretary reported to the last Annual Meeting of the Society, that the number of members was eight hundred and thirty-nine. During the past year, thirty-three persons have become members, and during the same period eleven have paid the debt of nature. The names of the deceased members follow in the order of their deaths. A short biographical sketch of each is appended. When contributed by the friends of the deceased, the name of the author is given. The Secretary has been wholly dependent on notices in newspapers for his knowledge of the decease of members. If any are omitted, it is matter of accident.

W. R. STAPLES, Secretary.

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### WILLIAM L. BAKER.

William Loughhead Baker, son of the late Rev. Luther Baker and his wife Martha, was born in Providence, October 7th, 1818. His father was, for many years, a preacher of considerable eminence, in this State and the adjoining portions of Massachusetts. A year or two after William's birth, the family removed to North Swansea, Mass., where an accidental blow from an axe, in the hands of one of his brothers, came near terminating his life when about six years old. At twelve years of age, he entered the employment of Ivory H. Bartlett, Esq., of New Bedford, with whom he remained until old enough to commence business on his own account, when he engaged in a commission business at New Orleans. In 1844 or 1845, he returned to New Bed-

ford, and in 1846, married Emma M., daughter of the late Hon. Nathan M. Wheaton, of Warren. In the following year, he changed his place of business to New York, residing in Brooklyn. In 1850, becoming interested in the cordage manufacture in Warren, he removed thither still continuing that connection with marine affairs to which, for a long period, he had given his chief attention.

His enterprise and public spirit soon constituted him one of the leading men of that town. No one was more prominent in whatever undertaking promised to be beneficial to the community in which he lived, and his activity became proverbial. In 1855, he was chosen one of the Representatives from Warren in the General Assembly. He was several times reëlected, and wielded an acknowledged influence in a body where the presence of such a man could not fail to be of decided service. Perhaps his natural abilities for such a capacity, unaided by a liberal education, were most conspicuous in connection with the boundary dispute between the towns of Warren and Bristol. In him, the Warren side of the controversy had an advocate whose loss will be greatly felt when the question is again brought forward.

Among the public positions filled by Mr. Baker was that of Town Moderator, which office he held at the time of his failure, in the autumn of 1859. The commercial revulsion of 1857-8 had proved very disastrous to him, and he was compelled to seek another field to retrieve his fortunes. The death of a favorite child aggravated his affliction. Adversity followed him; for scarcely had he embarked in business at Baltimore, when the outbreak of the rebellion destroyed his prospects there. He took an active part on the side of the Union, and at the time of the memorable riots in that city, found it necessary to turn his back upon it.

Thus foiled in his mercantile endeavors, he, some months later, accepted an appointment as United States Consul at Guyamas, Mexico—a post to which the apprehensions of rebel piracies on the Pacific coast gave much importance. For this reason, it was, at the time, understood that it would be made a salaried office; and not until after his arrival there did he become aware that a few trifling fees, totally insufficient for a livelihood, were his sole means of support. Under such circumstances he could not long remain. He therefore repaired to San Francisco, where, with characteristic energy, he was successful in forming a company with a view to the profitable development of the rich mineral resources of Sonora, in which Guyamas is situated. Unhappily, this promising project led to his death. While on his way there,

by land, accompanied by a Mexican servant and a travelling companion, a roving band of Apache Indians attacked the party, a few miles south of San Marcial, on the morning of December 27th, 1862, killing Mr. Baker and his servant, though the companion escaped. The mutilated remains were recovered and interred at San Marcial.

Thus cruelly perished a man whose good qualities endeared him to many friends. Longer life and better fortune would doubtless have identified his career still more with the interests of his native State, in whose prosperity and fame he took remarkable pride. A coincidence connected with his death is worthy of record. Upon learning that a lady in Providence whom he greatly esteemed, and whom he had left in excellent health, was hopelessly ill with consumption, he wrote to her a very sympathetic and solemn letter, in view of her approaching death. Little did he think that they were to die within twenty-four hours of each other, as proved to be the case.

Congress, with considerate justice, appropriated to Mr. Baker's family the sum to which he would be entitled under the expected salary. His wife and three of their four children survive him. He became a member of this Society, June 14, 1855.

[Communicated by Albert J. Cooke, Esq.]

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### WALTER BOWLER SNOW,

The second son of William C. and Narcissa (Lippitt) Snow, was born in Providence, on the 15th day of June, 1826. He received his education at the public schools of his native town. At the age of fourteen years, he left the Fountain Street Grammar School, having completed his school years, and entered the store of Alexander F. Adie, Esq., as a clerk in the druggist business. He continued with Mr. Adie until he was of age. Such was his faithfulness to his employer, and such his diligence and enterprise in business during his clerkship, that Mr. Adie received him as a copartner on his reaching his majority. In the year 1861, the copartnership was dissolved by Mr. Adie's retiring from business. From this time till his death, on the 23d of February, 1863, Mr. Snow carried on business on his own account. He met with the success due to enterprise and industry. The latter years of his life were eminently fortunate, and in the midst of prosperity he was sud-

denly seized with erysipelas in the head, which, after about two weeks, brought the strong and prosperous man to the grave.

On the 20th of October, 1847, Mr. Snow married Sarah, daughter of Thomas J. Coggeshall, of Taunton, whom he left a widow. There were no children by their marriage.

Mr. Snow devoted his life to his business. He was ever recognized as an enterprising and popular man, of an amiable disposition, social in his habits, and highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

He became a member of this Society on the 22d of August, 1855.

### EDWARD ANTHONY

Was born at Warwick Neck, on the 21st of April, 1829. He was the third child of Giles and Sally R. (Greene) Anthony. All his education was acquired at the common schools in Warwick. He followed the bottling business in Providence, to which city he removed previous to 1858, and in which he resided until his death, April 12th, 1863. In March, 1854, he married Elizabeth Smith, by whom he had two children, only one of whom survived him. His body was interred in the North, or City Burial Ground. He was admitted a member of the Society on the 5th of June, 1855.

### GEORGE FREDERICK GLADDING,

Eldest son of George W. and Rebecca M. (Hill) Gladding, was born in Providence, R. I., December 29th, 1815. His father, George W. Gladding, was a well known and highly respected merchant of this city, for many years previous to, and after the birth of George, and up to the time of his own death. George commenced attending a private school at the age of three years, where, step by step, he acquired the rudiments of an English education; from thence he advanced to the higher academies of Messrs. Moses Noyes and DeWitt and Kingsbury, and finally to that of Thomas C. Hartshorn, where he remained until fif-

teen years of age. He possessed unusual taste for reading and study, and would gladly have continued the acquisition of knowledge at Brown University, or elsewhere, but for the embarrassed state of his father's financial and business matters at this time, which at once enlisted all his solicitude and energies. Much might be written of the uncommon development of deep thought and penetration into the graver realities and responsibilities of life, which George evinced from his early boyhood, and to which all his nearer relations can bear testimony. He cheerfully abandoned his cherished desire of continuing his studies, upon his father's reverses, entered his counting room, took charge of the books, assisted in the purchase and sale of goods, and manifested a warm interest in all matters relating to the business until his father's death, which occurred in 1843, when he, with his brother Benjamin, assumed the entire responsibility of conducting the business, as a fitting and promising basis from which to derive means for the maintenance of a widowed mother and fatherless brothers and sisters, left dependent upon them.

At the age of twenty-eight, Mr. Gladding married Sarah Arnold Earle, daughter of Oliver and Sally Earle, of this city, by whom he had three children (daughters.) His wife, Sarah, died February 23d, 1847, (four years after their marriage.) Two of the children died in early infancy; the third and youngest survived its mother a few months only.

After the death of his wife, Mr. Gladding returned to the home of his mother, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death, which occurred May 6th, 1863. He remained single, devotedly attached to the memory of his first and only love, and by his kindness and affability, imparted constant sunshine and encouragement in every relation and position that he sustained in life.

By untiring application and industry, and through the crowning favor of a beneficent Providence, Mr. Gladding had acquired a comfortable competency.

A bereaved mother has lost the staff of her declining years; surviving brothers and sisters, a true counsellor and friend. Now, husband, wife, children—all repose in their last, peaceful resting place, at the North Burying Ground in this city.

[Communicated by Mrs. Mahoney, sister of Mr. Gladding.]

Mr. Gladding was admitted a member of this Society on the 19th of April, 1855.



### BENNETT H. WHEELER,

The fourth son of Bennett and Zerviah (Field) Wheeler, was born in Providence, August 18th, 1788. He was the survivor of six brothers and one sister. His father, generally spoken of as Major Wheeler, was a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia. He left there soon after attaining the age of twenty-one years, and came to Providence, landing first at Boston on the fourth day of July, 1776. He was deeply imbued with the principles of the Whigs of those days, and heartily united with them in their struggle for liberty. Major Wheeler was a printer. When he arrived in Providence, there were two printing offices in the place; at one, Mr. John Carter's, *The Providence Gazette*, the only newspaper in town, was published weekly; the other, Mr. John McDougal's, was a job office, where he at once engaged to work. The first work he did was on a reprint of Pope's *Essay on Man*, an edition of 750 copies. He staid but a few months, and went to Mr. Carter's office, which place he left December, 1778, and went to work for Mr. Solomon Southwick, in Attleborough, who had been driven from Newport on the occupation of Rhode Island by the British troops, in December, 1776. In March, 1779, Mr. Southwick and Mr. Wheeler removed to Providence, and commenced publishing *The American Journal and General Advertiser*, in company, Mr. Wheeler retaining his interest in the paper until August, 1781. The paper was published until 1784. During this period, he was a member of the United Train of Artillery, under Col. Daniel Tillinghast, and says, in his journal, "When the British troops landed on the main, from Rhode Island, and burned a part of Warren and Bristol, our corps got a few shots at them from our field pieces, when they retreated quick."

In January, 1784, Major Wheeler commenced publishing *The United States Chronicle, Political, Commercial and Historical*. The *Chronicle* was printed in the building that formerly stood at the corner of Westminster and Exchange streets, and in which the Exchange Bank was afterwards located. Mr. Wheeler erected that building, and there carried on an extensive business as a printer, publisher and bookseller. A finely preserved copy of Goldsmith's "*Deserted Village*," with his imprint, is now held here a rare curiosity, as being probably its first reprint in this country. The *Chronicle* was continued until 1804, a weekly paper. It was conducted with great ability, and in its opposi-



tion to the paper money measures of 1786-7-8, which was decided, consistent and effectual, great credit was justly awarded to it. In April, 1806, Major Wheeler closed his eventful life in Providence, after a short illness.

The wife of Major Wheeler was Zerviah, second daughter of Deacon John Field, of Providence, who was a descendant of one of the early settlers of New England.

The subject of this sketch was the fourth son of this marriage. His parents intended to educate him for a physician, but events occurring changed this intent. He was, at one time, a scholar in what he afterwards called "Dicky Marvin's School." Richard Marvin, who is so irreverently alluded to, was, by birth, an Englishman. He was, in 1777, third lieutenant of the ship Warren, one of the vessels of the first fleet of the United States. When he entered the United States navy cannot now be readily ascertained. He made himself prominent in 1777, by his complaints to Congress against Commodore Hopkins, and was active in causing his removal. After the peace of 1783, Mr. Marvin opened a school on the west side of the river, in Providence, and gave instruction in Navigation, among other branches. He will be remembered by a few now living, as a loud talker, whose opinions on politics and religion were at war with those of a large majority of the citizens.

Mr. Wheeler could not have attended "Dicky Marvin's school" long, for, in 1799, he was an apprentice in his father's printing office, where he remained until 1804, when he went to Boston, in Messrs. Manning & Loring's printing office. In May, 1806, he removed to Portland, (then in the District of Maine,) and obtained work as a journeyman while yet in his eighteenth year. He left Portland, in December, 1806, from a desire to visit his relatives, and because he had received letters from Mr. Josiah Jones, in relation to the purchase and publication of *The Providence Phenix*. His diary gives very minute particulars of his journey to Providence. He left Portland at 5 A. M. in a stage sleigh. "We breakfasted in Kennebunk, a tolerably large town; passed through many good-looking towns. We rode as far as Portsmouth, this day,—sixty miles,—where we arrived about 4 P. M. It had rained hard part of the day, and grew very foggy towards night. The country is very sterile and barren, except near Portsmouth; indeed, a great part of the way nothing was to be seen but pine trees and rocks, and here and there a small pine-board hovel, over which was written—'Choice spirits.' We stopped at the ferry,—three passengers of us,—the boat

was ready and we crossed ; but it was so foggy that we ran against the wharf ere we saw the town. A sleigh was ready to take us to Davenport's stage office, by which time it was near dark. We sat down to supper about six, and I went to bed about ten. The night before, a fire had happened in Portsmouth, which consumed thirteen houses and one church. This day's expenses have been—passage, \$5 ; breakfast, 37½c. ; dinner, 50c. ; supper and lodging, 60c. ; \$6 47½.

“*Dec. 27, 1806.*—At four o'clock this morning, Mr. Davenport called us—Mr. Wyer, a goldsmith, and myself. We jumped into the stage at five. Very cold. The sun rose beautifully at half past seven ; and at eight, we stopped at Hampton Falls to breakfast ; then started through a beautiful country to Salisbury post office ; then through Newburyport, passed Lord Dexter's elegant seat, admired his images, kept on and stopped in Salem to dinner. Before we had well finished dinner, the stage-driver blew his horn, and we started without paying for our dinners. We sat down at Lamphear's coffee house, in Boston, about four o'clock. After going to “The Centinel Office” and about town, I went to bed at eleven. Up again at seven, *Dec. 28*, and started for that long-desired haven, Providence. The expenses of this day's ride were—passage, \$5 ; breakfast, 20c. ; supper, lodging and breakfast, \$1 ; \$6 20. As we approached Providence, notwithstanding the weather was bad, I felt pleasurable sensations at the thoughts of once more meeting my friends. It was quite dark before we entered the town, and it rained prodigiously. The stage stopped at Amidown's, and I walked over. At seven, had the supreme joy to find all well, and of embracing my sister at Mrs. Gladding's. My last day's ride cost me—passage, \$2 ; dinner, 50c. ; \$2 50. Two days before, \$12 67 ; expenses of recovering trunk, etc., \$4. Total, about \$19 17.”

The Providence Phenix office, at this time, belonged to Mr. William Olney. This paper was started in May, 1803, by Messrs. Theodore A. Foster and William Dunham, in aid of the election of Mr. Jefferson as President of the United States. It subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. Olney. During the first week in January, 1807, Mr. Wheeler, in company with Mr. Josiah Jones, hired the printing office of Mr. Olney. The following week, Mr. Olney died. Messrs. Jones & Wheeler continued the lessees of the establishment until March, 1809, when they purchased the same of the representatives of Mr. Olney. They continued the weekly newspaper, under the same name, until 1816, when the name was changed to that of The Providence Patriot

and *Columbian Phenix*. In 1819, Barzillai Cranston became interested in the establishment, and from January of that year the paper was published semi-weekly. Mr. Cranston's connection with the paper lasted only one year. In 1823, Mr. Wheeler disposed of his interest in the concern to Mr. Eaton W. Maxey, after which he had no further connection with the publication of the *Patriot*. The political character of the paper remained unchanged during the ownership of Mr. Wheeler.

In May, 1818, Mr. Wheeler received the appointment of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Providence. This office he declined to accept, although it was then the most lucrative office in the State. In 1819, he was elected a public notary for the county of Providence, and a justice of the peace for Providence. In 1820, he was appointed Adjutant General of the militia of the State. He also received from the electors of President and Vice-President, in the same year, the appointment of messenger to carry their votes to Washington. In May, 1824, President Munroe appointed Mr. Wheeler Postmaster of Providence, after the death of Mr. Gabriel Allen, which office he held until removed, in 1830, by President Jackson, to make room for a political partisan. This was the last public office held by Mr. Wheeler. After his removal from the post-office, he passed his days in the quiet of home, without engaging in any particular business. His garden occupied much of his attention. For thirty-two years he discharged gratuitously the duties of treasurer of the New Market Association, resigning his charge only a very short time before his death.

In 1809, Mr. Wheeler married Betsey S. Gardner, a daughter of Capt. John Gardner, of Swanzey, Mass. She died in 1855. They had four children, three sons now living and one daughter who died in infancy. He died in the house in which he was born, on the 17th of May, 1863. His remains are deposited in Swan Point Cemetery.

Mr. Wheeler was admitted a life member of this Society on the 17th of October, 1821. At that, the second annual meeting of the Society, the publishers of all the papers in Providence were, by vote, admitted members. At his decease, Mr. Wheeler left two of that number to survive him. Since then, Mr. Hugh H. Brown, one of the survivors, has deceased, and Mr. Josiah Jones, the former partner of Mr. Wheeler, is now the only survivor.

Soon after the decease of Mr. Wheeler, an obituary notice, from the pen of one intimately acquainted with him, appeared in the *Providence Daily Journal*, a portion of which is as follows :—

“ Mr. Wheeler was formerly one of the most prominent citizens of the State, and, for a long period, exerted a controlling influence in public affairs. He was a native of Providence, the son of Bennett Wheeler, who printed and edited a newspaper here for a quarter of a century succeeding the year 1779. From him, the son learned the trade of an editor as well as printer. In fact, we believe there was not, at the beginning of the present century, an editor in the country who was not also a practical printer. So well trained was Mr. Wheeler in both departments of his business, that, in January, 1807, when a little more than eighteen years of age, he entered into copartnership with Mr. Josiah Jones—who still lives, taking as deep an interest in the world’s busy movements as in the days of his youth—and purchased the Providence Phenix, a paper which had been established four years previously for the support of Mr. Jefferson and his school of politics. For sixteen years Mr. Wheeler remained in this position, and during the whole time the Phenix was a power in the State which has never been equalled by any other press. Elaborate leading articles were not in fashion in those days, and Mr. Wheeler seldom attempted them; but in terse, racy, pungent paragraphs, which stung like scorpions, he had no equal.”

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#### JOSEPH VEAZIE,

The fifth child of Benjamin and Abigail (Winslow) Veazie, was born in Providence, on the 28th day of December, 1788. His mother was a descendant of Gov. Winslow of Plymouth colony, one of the passengers in the Mayflower. He attended the public school in this city taught by John Dexter, until he commenced his apprenticeship at the jewelry business, with Messrs. Pitman & Dorrance. He carried on the business, for a short time, in company with the late Arnold Whipple, and thenceforward, until about 1840, in his own name. Success crowned his efforts, and when middle-aged, he relinquished active business as a jeweller and goldsmith, to enjoy the fruits of his industry. About twenty-five to thirty years before his death, he purchased a small place in North Providence, and built him a house there, in which he resided, occasionally, in summer. Here he indulged in his love of gardening and fruit culture.

Mr. Veazie was never married. He survived both of his parents and all his brothers and sisters. They required and found in him an affectionate son and brother. He was rather eccentric in his notions, taking a very active interest in many of the questions which, in his day, agitated society. He favored the adoption of a written constitution in this State, in 1842, and urged the measure with his pen and purse. He was not willing, however, with arms, to oppose the existing government. He was a decided abolitionist, and an ardent friend of temperance. To these last named subjects he devoted much of his energies in the latter part of his life. The poor and friendless have cause to mourn his death.

He died in Providence, May 17th, 1863, and his body was interred in the North Burial Ground.

He became a member of this Society, April 17th, 1861.

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### SAMUEL LOW

Was born in Old Warwick, October 25th, 1771, the fourth child of Anthony and Sarah (Stafford) Low. All the education that he received in his youth was acquired in the common schools in Warwick. At the age of seventeen years, he commenced going to sea, a common sailor. At the age of twenty-one, he sailed as supercargo and master of a vessel from Providence. He "followed the seas" until 1818, sailing from Providence, with the exception of one or two years, when he was employed by a commercial house in Baltimore, as master of a vessel from that port. After 1818, he was, for a few years, interested in mercantile business in Providence. After he gave up the seas and his business in Providence, he cultivated his farm in Old Warwick, and became a practical and successful farmer. His place of birth was his place of residence during his life, with the exception of about six years, from 1802, when he resided in Providence.

On the 2d of April, 1797, he married Elizabeth Holden, of Old Warwick, one of the descendants of Randall Holden, a friend and follower of Samuel Gorton, and one of the first purchasers and settlers of Warwick. They had seven children, six of whom survive him.

Captain Low was one of the Representatives from Warwick to the General Assembly, in May, 1813. He was one of the founders of the



**Providence Marine Society.** That society was incorporated in June, 1798, on the petition of sixty-four persons. Captain Low was the last survivor of these petitioners. He was an early member of this Society, though he did not become a life member until June, 1830,

He died at Old Warwick, May 28th, 1863, full of years, having wrought out for himself, through his long life, a character for industry and integrity that endears his memory to his surviving relatives and friends. His body was interred in the family burial ground near his residence.

### GEORGE ROBERT KINNICUTT,

The third child of George R. and Hannah (Drown) Kinnicutt, was born in Barrington, on the 27th day of September, 1829. While he was quite young, his parents removed to Providence, where he obtained a good common-school education at the Richmond Street Grammar School. Subsequently removing back to Barrington, he commenced the business of farming, which he followed there until his death.

On the 16th of August, 1853, he married Sophia Smith, daughter of Joseph M. Smith, of East Killingly, Conn., by whom he had four children, three of whom survive him. He died in Barrington, on the 21st of August, 1863, and was buried in the Allen burial ground in said town.

From the commencement of the present rebellion, he had a wish to enter the army in support of the government. When the call came for nine months men, he enlisted in company E, twelfth regiment of Rhode Island volunteers. He remained in service during the time of his enlistment, and was honorably discharged. He returned home July 22d, with typhoid fever settled upon him; and after an illness of about four weeks' duration, attended with intense suffering, died among his friends.

Mr. Kinnicutt became a member of this Society on the 12th of September, 1855.



## GEORGE ALLEN HOWARD

Was born in Warwick, on the 6th day of October, 1810. When nine years of age, he went to live with his grandmother, Patience Whipple, in Warwick, and made it his home at her house until he was more than twenty years of age. From early youth, he was accustomed to labor. Very little opportunity was allowed him to attend school, and very little instruction did he receive at home. As soon as he could get employ, he would work by the day, or month, or season, for neighboring farmers, and spend his Sundays in taking care of the small lot of land that belonged to his grandmother. What of his earnings remained, after clothing himself, went to her support. His industry and application attracted the notice of Captain Elisha P. Smith, of Pawtuxet, who owned a mill and farm at Swanzey. In March, 1831, he engaged Mr. Howard to work for him in Swanzey, as a farm laborer and as a teamster, for eight months at ten dollars per month. Gathering his few clothes into a bundle, he started on foot with them for Swanzey, a distance of about twenty miles. These were months of great labor. His ordinary duties required him to be on hand in the morning before daylight; nor was he released from them till nine or ten o'clock at night. Twice each week he came to Providence with a team, returning the same day. This required extra early rising and later retiring than on other days. He fulfilled his engagements to the satisfaction of his employer, and at its completion received seventy dollars in cash, the balance due him. This was the beginning of his fortune, the first money he ever saved. His employer, Mr. Smith, advised him to return with his fortune to Providence, which he did; and there, by the same advice, attended a school, for a short time, to learn book-keeping.

In the spring of 1832, Mr. Howard went to New Bedford, and there, in company with Mr. William H. Thurber, commenced manufacturing segars. The partnership did not continue a very long time. Mr. Thurber retired from the firm, and Mr. Howard continued to carry on that business, connecting with it the grocery business, until 1835. He then sold out and returned to Providence, and bought the furniture wareroom of Mr. Ezekiel Adams, and commenced the furniture business, in company with Mr. Isaac S. Hall, on the 10th day of June, 1835, in the four story building on Westminster street, which stood where Dorrance street now is. In connection with this business, Mr.

Howard was, at the same time, carrying on the manufacture of segars in the attic story of the same building, on his own account.

On the first day of November, 1835, Mr. Howard married Eliza A. Gardner, of Swanzey, and in the January following, they commenced housekeeping in the third story of the same building. The partnership with Mr. Hall was dissolved soon after this, Mr. Howard retaining the business and the location. Then he had one man to assist him in his furniture business. He allowed himself no leisure. In the morning he would open his warerooms and prepare for business, then attend his customers through the day, and at evening carry their purchases to their homes in a hand-cart. This done, he would prepare the tobacco which was to be used by his segar-makers the next day, and take account of the segars made on the day then ended. His day's work seldom closed till after midnight.

In 1839, he built an addition to his warehouse building, extending it back to what was then called Cove street. These premises belonged to Mr. William A. Howard, and he thereupon raised the rent. This stimulated Mr. George A. Howard to greater exertions. He resolved to occupy a building of his own. It was about this time that he took a lease of the lot adjoining his warehouse on the east, the same that is now occupied by the Howard building. In 1847, he commenced the erection of a building on this lot, the size of the present Howard building. The hall in this building was first opened November 1st, 1848. He removed his business to this building, occupying a large portion of it himself. On the 26th of October, 1853, this building, with all his stock of furniture, was consumed by fire. The theatre, which stood next to Howard building, on Westminster street, was also destroyed. Mr. Howard rebuilt the Howard building the following year, and having purchased the lot where the theatre stood, erected the Museum building at the same time. Both of these buildings were destroyed by fire, November 15th, 1858. Within a year they were again rebuilt, at greater cost than before. The hall in the present Howard building was first opened November 28th, 1859. Before erecting the second Howard building, he had become the owner of five-sixths of the land on which it stood, (being all that could be bought,) and of other large and valuable real estates in various parts of the city.

Mr. Howard started alone in the battle of life. He had few friends or connexions to cheer him at the outset. His first capital was the earnings of his own hard labor at Swanzey. The possession of this excited his ambition, and the habits of industry and economy which

enabled him to earn and to save it were the habits of his whole life. Persevering energy and unremitting diligence marked his course. And these produced their uniform results. Fortune smiled on him, and success crowned his efforts. A large and well invested property gradually and steadily increased to the day of his death. The recollection of the time when he was friendless and poor made him an available friend to the unfortunate and destitute. The poor have cause to bless his memory.

Mr. Howard was the father of nine children, four of whom survive him. He died at Providence, on the 21st of September, 1863, after a protracted and painful illness. His body is interred in the North Burial Ground.

He became a member of this Society, June 19th, 1862.

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### HUGH H. BROWN.

Hugh Hall Brown was born in the city of Providence, May 16th, 1792, and died at Rochester, N. Y., October 4th, 1863, at the age of 71 years. His father, Captain Jeremiah Brown, was the third son of Governor Elisha Brown, the grandson of the Rev. James Brown, pastor of the First Baptist Church, who was grandson of Chad Brown, one of the original founders of the colony. The complete line of descent was—Chad, John, James, Elisha, Jeremiah, Hugh H. The mother of Hugh H. Brown was the second wife of Jeremiah. She was the widow of Thomas Bowen of Seekonk, and daughter of John Welch of Boston. Hugh H. married Eunice E. Tabor, and by her had three sons and three daughters, of whom only the daughters survive him. Mr. Brown learned the trade of a printer in the office of John Carter, and followed the business of printer and publisher, in Providence, from early manhood until age and infirmity compelled him to retire, in 1861.

In February, 1814, Mr. Brown, in company with Mr. William H. Wilson, son of the late Rev. James Wilson, became the proprietor and publisher of *The Providence Gazette*. The publication of this newspaper commenced in 1762. It was the first paper printed in Providence. Mr. Carter was interested in this publication from 1767, and from 1799, was its sole proprietor. Age and infirmity compelled him to relinquish it in 1814. In August of the same year he closed his life. Messrs. Brown & Wilson were the proprietors and publishers of

The Gazette until 1816, when it passed into the hands of Mr. Brown. He continued its publication until January, 1820. Up to this period, it had been a weekly publication. From 1820, it was issued semi-weekly, and was the joint concern of Mr. Brown and the late Walter R. Danforth, Esq., under the name of Brown & Danforth. Mr. Danforth had charge of the editorship, and Mr. Brown of its mechanical execution. This firm continued until January, 1825, when Mr. Danforth retired from the concern, and Mr. Brown became its sole proprietor, with Albert G. Greene, Esq., for editor. In the October following, The Gazette was united with The Rhode Island American, and the joint concern became the property of Messrs. Brown & (F. Y.) Carlile. They issued a semi-weekly paper until March, 1827, when Mr. Brown sold out his interest to his partner, Mr. Carlile. William S. Patten, Esq., was their editor from October, 1825, for one year, and was succeeded by the late Christopher E. Robbins, Esq.

From the time that The Gazette became the property of Mr. Brown, in 1814, until October, 1825, when it was united with The Rhode Island American, the office of publication was at the corner of South Main street and Market square. Afterward this was the printing office of Mr. Brown till he retired from business, in 1861.

Mr. Brown also printed The Juvenile Gazette, in 1818, The Hopkinsian Magazine, from 1824 to 1840, The Rhode Island Register, from 1819 for several years. The first "Directory" of Providence was published by Brown & Danforth, in 1824. The printing press of Mr. Brown, for very many years, gave, annually, to the world of almanac readers, The Rhode Island Almanac, by Isaac Bickerstaff. The Providence Tax Book was published many years at the same office.

Seldom has the printer lived who has given publicity to so few aberrations from known truth as Mr. Brown. His friends may challenge his survivors to point out a work, or a line in a work, which tended to the disparagement of a sound morality. His principles controlled his actions every day in the week. He has been known to refuse to print common bill-heads and a business circular for a man who dealt in intoxicating liquors, for he was a temperance man. Money could not induce him to print a work that controverted the known and peculiar doctrines of christianity, for he believed those doctrines to be true.

It was not, however, as a man of business that the name of Hugh H. Brown is to be held in perpetual remembrance. It was the simplicity and purity of his character, the uniform uprightness and exemplariness



of his life, and the unostentatious but effective usefulness of his labors for the welfare of his fellow men, which constitute his enduring memorial. He became a member of the First Baptist Church, April 1st, 1820, and his life to the end was an illustration of the beauty and power of Christian faith. He lived always for unselfish and practical ends. His children were educated with scrupulous care. The regularity of his business habits pervaded equally his church relations. He was always in his place, and his duty always performed. Without holding official station, and instinctively shunning the recognition of his labors, he sought his chief sphere of usefulness, as a member of the church, in visiting the sick and the afflicted, and especially the aged and the poor. Nor were these ministries confined to those connected with the congregation of which he was a member. He was, for many years, an active officer of the Fuel Society, and the dispensations of charity with which he warmed the dwellings of the poor were not less blessings to his own heart than to them. He was a trusted almoner of the bounty of the rich, especially of his kinsman and friend, the late Hon. Nicholas Brown, who often made him the channel of his benefactions to the poor. In the spirit of good will to men, he was a sincere friend of peace, and down to the period of his leaving Providence, was, for many years, treasurer of the Rhode Island Peace Society.

His own and his wife's health rapidly declining, they broke up their old home in the fall of 1861, to spend their remaining days with their children. They left Providence in October of that year, and Mr. Brown never returned except to bury his wife, whose useful and honored life terminated at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 27th, 1862. Immediately after this event, Mr. Brown went to Rochester, N. Y., and there remained to the end of his life. In October of that year he ceased to be able to leave his chamber, and for the last eight months of his lingering helplessness, he was unable to leave his bed except as lifted by a strong man. His christian serenity never left him. His prayers now, as always, were marked by overflowing gratitude for Divine mercies, and by humble trust in the Saviour of sinners. He fell asleep, peacefully, and his remains, brought to his native city, were interred, after funeral services in the First Baptist Church, and amid many demonstrations of affection and respect, in the North Burying Ground, the resting place of his ancestors for many generations.

Mr. Brown, with the publishers and editors of the Providence newspapers, was admitted a life member of this Society, on the 17th of February, 1821, as the vote of their admission says, "in consideration

of his services for the promotion of its objects." The whole life of Mr. Brown bore testimony to his personal devotedness to the cause of domestic industry and economy.

[Communicated by the Rev. Mr. Cutting, of Rochester, N. Y., son-in-law of Mr. Brown.]

### JOHN DANIELS BURGESS

Was born in Moosup village, in the town of Plainfield, Conn., on the 28th day of November, in the year 1820. He was the eldest son and third child of Dr. Morey and Martha (Green) Burgess. Dr. Burgess was a skillful and successful physician, who removed to the village of Moosup, about 1815, soon after his marriage, and continued there the practice of his profession until his death, in 1856.

John D. Burgess received such an education as the district schools of Connecticut afforded to all the children of that State. When only about fifteen years of age, he entered a country store in his native village, as a clerk. After a few years, he left and went to Norwich, Conn., and there opened a grocery store on his own account. In 1845, he removed to Providence and there commenced a retail dry goods business, in company with Frederick Hicks, under the name of Hicks & Burgess. After a few years he gave up that business, and opened a commission store, dealing principally in cotton and oil, and in cotton and woolen manufactures.

On the 6th of July, 1846, he married Elizabeth W., daughter of Uriah Benedict, of Pawtucket. They had two children, both of whom survived him. After a sickness of about a year, he died at Providence, on the 10th day of November, 1863. His remains were carried to his native village and were interred in the family burial ground.

He became a member of this Society on the 26th day of February, 1851.





## APPENDIX.

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### PREMIUMS TO AMERICANS AT THE HAMBURG FAIR.

PROVIDENCE, March 11th, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—

I am much obliged for the loan of the copy of Hon. Joseph H. Wright's Report, as Commissioner of the United States, at the recent Hamburg International Exhibition.

Gov. Wright has a list of the premiums and awards to citizens of the United States, which my immediate departure from Hamburg, at the close of the exhibition, prevented my procuring. If it is not too late, I would ask the favor of having his list, (with proper acknowledgments,) appended to my own report. It would be an interesting document for preservation. Please make the effort, and oblige,

Very respectfully yours,

ELISHA DYER.

Hon. WM. R. STAPLES, Sec'y, &c.,

Providence, R. I.

The following is the List of Premiums alluded to, but it was received too late for insertion in immediate connection with Gov. Dyer's report.

### PREMIUMS AND REWARDS TO THE AMERICAN EXHIBITORS, AT THE HAMBURG FAIR, JULY, 1863.

George Campbell, of Westminster, Vermont, for 12 sheep—two first class, and one second premium, \$150; C. H. McCormick, of Chicago, Illinois, (reaper,) one large gold medal and diploma; Seymour, Mor-

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gan & Co., Brockport, New York, (reaper,) silver medal and diploma; Thompson & Avery, Tunckhannock, Pennsylvania, (threshing,) silver medal and diploma; John Kelsey, Yardleyville, Pennsylvania, (harrow,) bronze medal and diploma; John Van Derbelt, New York, (assorted agricultural implements,) medal and diploma; L. P. Rose, Detroit, Michigan, (hoes and forks,) bronze medal and diploma; J. W. Free, Goshen, Indiana, (fanning mill,) bronze medal and diploma; Solomon Hubbell, Unadilla, New York, (seed sower,) bronze medal and diploma; James A. Saxton, Canton, Ohio, (reaper,) bronze medal and diploma; Whittmore, Belcher & Co., Chicopee, Massachusetts, (ploughs and straw cutters,) bronze medal and diploma; R. H. Allen, New York, (agricultural implements,) bronze medal and diploma; Hall & Spiel, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, (plough iron,) bronze medal and diploma; E. A. Tampton, Worcester, Massachusetts, (wood machine,) bronze medal and diploma; J. Redstone, Indianapolis, Indiana, (shingle machine,) bronze medal and diploma; William D. Windle & Co., New York, (domestic utensils,) bronze medal and diploma; H. G. Hotchkiss, Lyons, New York, (essential oils,) bronze medal and diploma; Hall & Parshall, Lyons, New York, (essential oils,) bronze medal and diploma; B. P. Johnson, Secretary New York State Agricultural Society, Albany, New York, (seeds,) medal and diploma; Sylvanus R. Ward, New York, (anthracite coal,) medal and diploma; George Campbell, Vermont, (turnip cutter,) medal and diploma; B. M. Rhodes, Baltimore, Maryland, (turnip cutter,) medal and diploma; Duryea —, New York, (mazena,) medal and diploma; J. Johnson & Co., New York, (washing machine,) medal and diploma.

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## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR THE YEAR 1863.

The following meteorological tables and remarks have been copied from communications made by Professor A. Caswell to the Providence Daily Journal, and published monthly in that paper. The daily observations were made at the residence of Dr. Caswell, on College Hill in this city. Of their absolute correctness, none need doubt. They have been made for thirty-two successive years, and uniformly received and acknowledged as being as perfect as any made in this country. The tables, as published, contain other particulars, valuable especially to scientific men. Such parts only have been copied, and such remarks as would seem particularly applicable to the common uses of life. Our thanks are due to Dr. Caswell for permission thus to avail ourselves of his labors.

## JANUARY.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humid'y	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	20	31	25	57.4	....	Very fine.
2	25	40	34	46.6	....	Very fine.
3	30	48	32	47.2	....	Mild and very fine.
4	24	39	39	96.7	....	Pleasant in the morning, heavy fog p. m. and evening with fine mist.
5	37	47	38	76.3	....	Very fine.
6	36	46	32	97.3	0.05	Cloudy, with considerable fog; moderate rain in the evening.
7	32	27	15	49.5	..	Very blustering. Evening clear and cold.
8	10	22	20	51.3	....	Morning cold but pleasant; evn'g cloudy.
9	15	27	19	64.4	....	Pleasant. Evening fair.
10	19	34	42	82.5	0.65	Clear at S. R. Snow began to fall at 4 p. m. which soon turned to rain. At 10 p. m. wind heavy, without rain or snow.
11	36	42	33	74.0	....	Mild and pleasant.
12	30	36	31	56.3	....	Very fine. Evening cloudy.
13	24	34	30	60.4	....	Morning fine; evening cloudy. A slight flurry of snow last night.
14	31	41	37	94.4	....	About an inch of moist snow on the ground which melted before night.
15	48	46	50	100.0	...	Fog and light rain at intervals.
16	57	54	37	92.6	1.80	Rain, heavy; wind S. by W. & S. West'ly. Frost out of the ground in most places.
17	21	24	15	45.5	....	Fine.
18	8	20	14	67.2	....	Cold but fine. Barometer very high.
19	14	27	23	69.9	....	Fine.
20	20	30	29	80.4	....	Pleasant.
21	35	35	32	80.2	0.25	Began to snow from 2 to 3 p. m.
22	27	34	33	100.0	....	From 1 to 2 in. of damp snow on the gr'd this a. m.; fog and mist through the day.
23	35	41	36	78.4	....	Cloudy a. m.; evening clear and mild.
24	29	34	32	76.3	....	Morning pleasant; evening cloudy.
25	35	46	38	85.5	....	Heavy fog and mist; ground dusted with snow. Evening clear.
26	35	43	39	78.8	....	Light rain from 6 to 8 p. m.
27	36	35	33	100.0	0.5	Light rain and drizzle a. m. Snow p. m., which melted as it fell.
28	31	32	32	100.0	1.15	Light snow, in evening snowing faster.
29	33	34	28	95.8	0.21	Snow at intervals through the day; mostly clear at 10 p. m.
30	23	40	32	75.9	....	Pleasant.
31	30	37	31	....	....	Very fine.
	28.6	36.4	31.7	75.9	3.61	
		32.2				

## REMARKS.

1. We have for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 32.2 which is nearly five degrees (4.9) above the average of 32 years. The warmest January in 32 years was that of 1848,—mean temperature 16.3; the coldest, that of 1857,—mean temperature 16.3, showing a difference of 17.9, in mean temperature. In a period of 32 years, five Januaries only have been warmer than the present.

2. Snow or rain fell on eleven days. Total quantity of rain and melted snow, 3.61 inches, which is a little more than a quarter of an inch above the average of this month.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 12 days; between east and south, 4; between south and west, 6; between west and north, 7. On the average, more than half the heavens were covered with clouds.

## FEBRUARY.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humid'y	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	24	39	39	81.3	....	Very fine. Sprinkling of rain at 11 p. m.
2	40	34	24	85.1	....	Very fine.
3	10	15	7	81.4	0.03	Cloudy morning; light snow; cl'r in ev'g.
4	-5	0	-6	66.2	....	Clear and very cold.
5	0	16	28	87.6	....	Cloudy; air full of snow from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
6	41	44	37	96.5	1.78	Rain from S. E.; clouds broken at 11 p. m.
7	31	39	30	67.9	....	Very fine.
8	30	42	35	76.1	....	Mild and very fine.
9	34	42	36	68.5	....	Very mild; cloudy, p. m.
10	42	45	30	60.5	....	Blustering, bnt otherwise pleasant.
11	25	34	31	75.0	....	Very mild and pleasant.
12	32	34	30	92.8	0.62	Very gentle snow, a. m.; light rain from 4 to 6 p. m.; snow in evening, about 3 in.
13	25	26	13	77.1	....	Cloudy, a. m.; sun out mid-day; ev'g cl'r.
14	8	28	29	71.8	....	Very fine; evening overcast.
15	36	45	38	93.6	....	Mist with light rain; cl'dy p. m.; ev'g cl'r.
16	29	37	28	53.9	....	Very fine; evening overcast.
17	21	27	22	60.2	....	Cloudy till toward night; evening clear.
18	20	39	31	69.4	....	Pleasant through the day; eve'g overcast.
19	36	50	47	95.1	0.33	Mist and occasional light rain.
20	42	49	33	73.8	....	Pleasant; evening clear; frost out of the ground in sunny places.
21	21	24	13	39.5	....	Very clear; wind cold and piercing.
22	10	19	20	77.5	....	Cloudy; a. m.; snow began to fall at 2 p. m.; heavy snow storm in evening.
23	14	23	15	62.6	1.00	Snowing lightly at sunrise; clouds broken at 10 a. m.; evening clear; about 12 in. light snow on the ground.
24	11	31	28	65.0	....	Morning cold and clear; cloudy, p. m.
25	20	39	26	70.9	....	Very fine; evening splendid.
26	31	40	36	90.0	0.28	Began to sprinkle at 12 m.; light, fitful rain, p. m. and evening.
27	39	49	39	86.4	....	Sprinkling of rain in morning; clouds broken at noon; evening clear.
28	30	39	31	61.1	....	Pleasant; evening hazy; snow of 22d and 23d has nearly all disappeared.
	25.2	33.9	27.5	71.8	4.04	
		28.9				

## REMARKS.

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 28.9, which is just 2° warmer than the average of this month for 32 years; range 57. The warmest February in 32 years was that of 1842—mean temperature 34.4; the coldest, that of 1836,—mean temperature 18.5, showing a difference of 15.9 in mean temperature.

2. Snow or rain fell on eleven days. Total quantity of rain and melted snow, 4.04 inches, which is 1.22 inches above the average of this month for 32 years. The average quantity of rain and melted snow, for the first two months of the year, is 6.17. The quantity, this year, is 7.65 inches, showing an excess of rain equal to 1.48 inches on the first day of March.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 8 days; between east and south, 3; between south and west, 7; between west and north, 10. On the average, more than one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds.

## MARCH.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	31	34	32	100.0	0.66	Commenced to snow from 5 to 6 a. m.; light rain, p. m. and evening.
2	28	43	32	73.4	....	Very fine.
3	29	33	29	93.6	0.25	Snow during greater part of day.
4	21	26	13	56.1	....	Air cold and raw; evening cold and clear.
5	6	19	16	57.4	....	Cold and fine.
6	28	36	34	83.8	....	Very blustering, with snow squalls; at 10 p. m., clear.
7	32	29	39	85.9	....	Pleasant at sunrise; began to snow from 10 to 11 a. m.; snow thr'h day and ev'g.
8	29	27	21	95.0	1.08	Snowing continues through a. m.; 5 or 6 inches snow.
9	20	40	29	63.1	....	Cloudy morning; clear, p. m. and evening.
10	20	36	30	36.9	....	Mor'g pleasant; chilly, p. m., and cloudy.
11	28	35	31	81.1	0.25	Light snow from the east till noon; cloudy, p. m.; ev'g part'ly clear; 2 to 3 in. snow.
12	24	23	11	52.7	....	Fine, but cold.
13	2	17	6	66.9	....	Clear and cold; flurry of snow dur'g night.
14	7	27	18	67.5	....	Fine; sky overcast at 10 p. m.
15	5	20	16	38.0	....	Cold, but fine; flurry of snow last night.
16	8	29	23	64.9	....	Pleasant; overcast at noon; clear evening.
17	14	40	34	63.5	....	Milder.
18	34	35	20	50.6	0.01	Half in. snow last night; fine after 10 a. m.
19	14	25	16	53.0	....	Cold, but fine.
20	10	25	17	46.7	....	Cold and clear for the most part.
21	12	35	32	84.0	....	Very chilly, p. m.
22	38	45	39	52.5	0.30	Rain last night, and from 7 to 9½ a. m.; clear after.
23	34	41	31	48.3	....	Pleasant.
24	31	42	35	73.2	....	Cloudy.
25	45	48	48	90.1	0.75	Began to rain from 10 to 11 a. m.; rain continued in showers; snow nearly gone from open fields
26	46	51	39	79.3	....	Fog in mor'g; cleared from 10 to 11 a. m.; pleas't after; first spring day this sea'n.
27	36	44	31	71.2	....	Pleasant.
28	27	39	42	92.9	0.65	Morning clear; began to snow from 2 to 3 p. m.; rain in evening.
29	34	36	29	94.6	....	Cloudy; occasional snow squalls; eve'g, clear.
30	31	45	32	35.1	....	Pleasant.
31	30	32	33	92.8	0.80	Began to snow from 11 to 12 a. m.; continued till 8 p. m.; then rain.
24.3		34.1	27.4	60.2	4.88	
		28.6				

## REMARKS.

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 28.6, which is five degrees and six-tenths colder than the average of 32 years. The warmest March in 32 years was that of 1859,—mean temperature 40.6; the coldest, that of 1836,—mean temperature 27.8, showing a difference in mean temperature of 12.8. With the exception of 1856, the present is the coldest March in 32 years.

2. Snow or rain fell on 14 days. Total quantity of rain and melted snow, 4.88 inches, which is 1.56 inches more than the average of 32 years. The average quantity of rain, including melted snow, for the first three months of the year, is 9.49 inches. The quantity this year is 12.53 inches, showing an excess of 3.04 inches on the first day of April.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 6 days; between east and south, 3; between south and west, 4; between west and north, 18. On the average, just one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds.



## APRIL.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	29	35	25	77.9	....	Fine; cold, p. m. and evening. The ground this morning covered with from 1 to 2 in. snow and ice, which mostly disap'd during the day. Between 1 and 2 p. m. thermometer fell 4° in 30 minutes.
2	32	45	41	81.7	....	Mostly cloudy; sprinkling rain, 3 to 4 p. m.
3	33	44	29	42.1	....	Pleasant; evening cloudy.
4	26	30	32	68.5	....	Heavy storm from N. E.; began to snow fr. 11 to 12; in ev'g snow turned to rain.
5	35	39	34	100.0	1.25	Moderate rain nearly all day.
6	34	51	43	77.3	....	Very pleasant; evening cloudy.
7	40	39	30	75.0	0.40	Before 12 began to rain; p. m., snow and heavy wind at N. E.
8	21	36	29	76.4	....	This morning ground covered with show. Flurry of snow in evening.
9	28	44	37	61.3	....	Pleasant; northern lights in evening.
10	38	62	47	37.3	....	
11	47	66	49	75.1	....	Cloudy, a. m.; between 1 and 2 p. m. ther. rose to 67°; warmer than on any day since Nov. 1; eve. hazy near horizon.
12	46	68	47	66.9	....	Very fine; evening hazy—then overcast.
13	40	50	36	74.4	....	Pleasant.
14	34	63	41	49.2	....	Very fine.
15	38	58	45	43.2	....	Pleasant.
16	41	44	48	95.0	3.15	Rain began to fall between 5 and 6 a. m., and continued through the day.
17	45	57	50	85.8	....	Cloudy and damp; foggy in the evening.
18	44	56	51	83.5	....	Cloudy.
19	51	58	53	88.7	....	Cloudy, with occasional sprinkl'g of rain.
20	42	39	39	98.2	....	Cold mist in morn.; cl'dy & uncomfortable.
21	35	52	39	77.8	....	Pleasant.
22	44	64	47	59.4	....	Very fine.
23	48	50	44	64.8	....	Very fine.
24	47	51	48	94.8	....	Cloudy in morning; rain set in at 11 a. m. and continued through the day.
25	44	41	41	82.9	0.72	Rain and mist.
26	39	48	44	31.6	....	Raw & cold for season; cl'dy; cl'r in eve'g.
27	40	66	54	35.1	...	Very fine spring day.
28	48	75	55	64.9	....	Fine a. m.; overcast, p. m.; thick haze, eve.
29	44	48	48	76.9	....	Cl'dy a. m., occasional sprinkling, eve. cl.
30	43	50	50	72.0	....	Cloudy for most part, a. m.; even'g clear.
	39.2	51.6	42.5	70.6	5.52	
		44.4				

## REMARKS.

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, by three daily observations, 44.4, which is one-half a degree colder than the average of April for 32 years. The warmest April in 32 years was that of 1844,—mean temperature 50.6; the coldest, that of 1817,—mean temperature 40.1, showing a difference of 10.5 in the mean temperature of the month.

2. Rain or snow fell on 10 days. Total quantity of rain and melted snow, 5.52 inches, which is 1.73 inches above the average for the month. The average quantity of rain and melted snow, from January 1st to April 30th, inclusive, for a period of 32 years, is 13.38 inches. The quantity this year is 18 10 inches, showing an excess of 4.82 inches on the first of May.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 15 days; between east and south, 1; between south and west, 9; and between west and north, 5. On an average more than one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds.

## MAY.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	46	57	48	81.4	...	Pleasant; rather cool towards evening.
2	50	76	59	51.9	....	Warm and pleasant; overcast in evening.
3	46	58	45	76.1	....	Thin clouds in morn., with now and then a dash of heavy drops of rain; afterwards sun out; evening hazy.
4	50	57	55	100.0	....	Heavy fog in morning; heavy showers, p. m.; evening cloudy.
5	44	45	42	80.3	0.48	Cloudy, occasional light rain; cool in eve.
6	43	45	41	60.9	....	Cold and raw, now and then light rain.
7	40	41	38	90.9	1.28	Very cold rain storm.
8	38	49	40	80.5	....	Cloudy and cold, a. m.; clouds broken between 1 and 2 p. m.; at 10 p. m., cl'r.
9	43	63	48	57.3	....	Fine.
10	55	75	55	55.6	....	Very fine; sky overcast towards night; mostly clear at 10 p. m.
11	54	85	65	55.7	....	Very warm for the season.
12	55	70	45	71.3	0.21	Warm, a. m.; grew cooler fast, p. m.; brisk thunder shower, 9½ to 10 p. m.
13	47	62	50	84.4	....	Cl'dy; cool, p. m.; moderate rain in eve'g.
14	46	49	42	96.8	0.36	Cool for the season; occasional light rain.
15	43	57	48	64.1	....	Cloudy for the most part, with now and then a dash of rain; evening clear.
16	42	60	51	77.9	....	Pleasant; evening hazy.
17	52	57	51	92.5	....	Cl'dy; very damp, sprinklings of rain.
18	50	68	49	58.4	....	Very fine.
19	48	70	56	54.5	....	Very fine.
20	60	79	63	50.6	....	Very fine.
21	62	85½	68	55.6	....	Very hot for season; hazy round horizon.
22	68	91½	77	42.1	....	Excessively hot; max'm heat 92°, which is highest point reached since July 11, 1858, when thermometer stood 93°.
23	60	72	54	82.8	....	Cool wind from N. E., a. m.; came to southerly toward night.
24	49	57	47	76.8	....	Cool for the season.
25	45	51	45	72.2	....	Very cool.
26	46	68	52	72.5	....	Pleasant.
27	50	71	53	52.9	....	Very fine; air hazy.
28	53	78	62	62.9	....	Very fine; air hazy, but mostly with't cl'ds.
29	61	82	64	60.7	....	Pleasant; air very hazy.
30	64	73	63	86.2	....	Cloudy; air very damp.
31	61	68	61	88.7	....	Cloudy; partly clear in the evening.
	50.6	65.1	52.8	70.3	2.33	
		56.2				

## REMARKS.

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 56.2, which is one degree and one-tenth warmer than the average of May for 32 years. The warmest May in 32 years was that of 1844,—mean temperature 59.5; the coldest, that of 1861,—mean temperature 61.1, showing a difference of 8.4 in mean temperature.

2. Rain fell on nine days. The total amount 2.33 inches, which is 1.04 inches below the average for May. The average quantity of rain, including melted snow, from the first of January to the first of June, for a period of 32 years, is 16.72 inches. The quantity this year is 20.48 inches, showing an excess of rain of 3.71 inches on the first of June. The excess on the first of May was 4.82 inches.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 11 days; between east and south, 8; between south and west, 6, and between west and north, 6. On the average more than half the heavens was covered with clouds.

## JUNE.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	61	82	58	62.7	....	Heavy gust and rapid fall of thermometer after 2 p. m.
2	55	70	57	78.5	....	Pleasant.
3	55	62	56	77.0	....	Cloudy; evening mostly clear.
4	58	67	53	71.5	....	Pleasant.
5	53	68	55	71.9	....	Very fine.
6	55	67	59	80.6	....	Light sprinkling of rain at 11 a. m.
7	53	56	51	93.2	0.39	Light rain through the day.
8	52	57	54	86.7	....	Mist and occasional sprinkling of rain.
9	53	58	53	86.8	0.33	Showery; heavy shower at 6 p. m.
10	52	74	62	72.1	....	Very fine.
11	63	81	64	67.4	....	Very pleasant.
12	62	74	56	89.3	0.15	Cloudy and sultry, a. m.; at 4 p. m., began to rain.
13	52	51	49	97.1	0.95	Mist and light rain.
14	50	65	58	91.2	....	Very fine, p. m.; evening hazy.
15	64	88	64	58.2	....	Hot and sultry.
16	55	68	57	39.2	....	Cloudless through the day.
17	53	62	53	72.8	....	Cloudy and cool; occasional sprinkling of rain; evening clear.
18	53	70	59	80.0	....	Pleasant; evening overcast.
19	57	65	51	84.5	....	Cloudy till 3 to 4 p. m.
20	50	62	49	73.6	....	Very cool.
21	50	64	54	74.7	....	Cloudy towards night.
22	53	69	57	82.7	....	Clear at mid-day; fog in evening.
23	58	74	59	67.3	....	Fine; evening air hazy and smoky.
24	59	64	57	83.5	0.08	Fine, a. m.; heavy dashes of rain, 2 to 5 p. m.; evening clear.
25	58	74	59	67.3	....	Very fine.
26	57	69	58	81.5	....	Pleasant.
27	57	79	60	63.2	....	* * * *
28	60	78	59	73.4	....	Very fine.
29	54	74	58	76.4	....	Hot and dry.
30	60	76	62	82.2	....	Very fine.
	55.6	68.9	56.7	76.2	1.90	
		60.4				

## REMARKS.

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 60.4, which is four degrees and seven-tenths colder than the average of June for 32 years. The warmest June in 32 years was that of 1841,—mean temperature 68.6; the coldest, that of 1836,—mean temperature 52.9, showing a difference of 8.7 in mean temperature. With the exception of 1836, this is the coldest June in the above-named period.

2. Rain fell on nine days; total amount 1.90 inches, which is less than one-half the average quantity. The average quantity of rain, including melted snow, from the first of January to the first of July, for a period of 32 years, is 20.04 inches. The quantity this year is 22.33 inches, showing an excess of rain on the first of July of 1.67 inches. At the middle of May we were more than five inches in advance of the usual quantity. Since that time, the deficiency has been very marked, the entire amount, from the middle of May to the first of July, being less than two inches.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 4 days; between east and south, 10; between south and west, 11, and between west and north, 5. On the average not quite half the heavens was covered with clouds.

## JULY.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humid'y	Rain in inches.	* SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	57	76	62	74.9	....	Hot sun; ground greatly in need of rain.
2	63	74	66	80.7	....	Hot, cloudy, damp.
3	67	78	66	83.4	0.07	Light shower last night.
4	61	78	64	83.9	...	Very sultry; fog in the evening.
5	64	73	66	89.5	....	Sultry; occasional sprinkling of rain.
6	64	77	67	86.2	....	Cloudy, sultry, damp; ev'g, north'n lights.
7	63	79	69	88.9	....	Very sultry.
8	69	82	70	77.6	....	Very hot and sultry; sun out at times, p. m.
9	65	72	65	96.3	2.12	Occasional showers through day, heavy rain last night, after midnight.
10	61	63	61	94.2	....	Cloudy with mist now and then.
11	62	74	68	88.5	....	Hot sun, noon: mostly overcast, 10 p. m.
12	69	79	71	89.2	....	Hot and very sultry.
13	63	66	61	89.9	....	Fog and occasional light mist.
14	63	71	58	100.0	2.10	Heavy rain last night; showery, p. m.
15	64	75	70	98.8	....	Warm; air very damp.
16	69	79	71	91.6	....	Warm; air very damp.
17	65	78	71	89.9	1.21	Heavy rain early this morn., with occasional thunder; sun out at 10 a. m., and at times, p. m.; evening overcast.
18	70	79	70	90.2	0.11	Showery in the morning and evening.
19	68	72	68	96.4	0.26	Showery, a. m.
20	66	78	67	84.0	....	Light showers at intervals.
21	67	70	63	96.3	0.23	Showers, p. m.
22	59	77	70	54.5	....	Very fine; evening very clear.
23	65	77	64	76.6	....	Very fine; evening clear.
24	58	73	63	79.8	....	Very fine; hazy in evening.
25	66	78	68	57.8	0.29	Copious showers from 3 to 7 a. m.
26	69	84	72	84.4	2.08	Very heavy thunder shower this morning, fr 5 to 8; sun came out between 9 & 10.
27	72	78	68	88.2	0.62	Thunder and sprinkling of rain at 1 p. m.; heavy shower from 5 to 6 p. m.; light rain till 9 p. m.
28	68	79	69	90.0	....	Pleasant.
29	70	70	70	98.4	0.28	Cloudy; heavy shower at 2 p. m.; ther. from 78° at 1 p. m. to 70° at 3 p. m.
30	70	78	72	90.2	0.05	Light showers and sprinkling at intervals.
31	72	79	73	88.5	....	Mostly cloudy and very damp.
	65.5	75.7	67.5	87.3	9.42	
		69.6				

## REMARKS.

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 69.6, which is eight-tenths of a degree lower than the average for 32 years. The warmest July in 32 years was that of 1838—mean temperature 75.9; the coldest, that of 1832,—mean temperature 64.4, showing a range of 9.6 in mean temperature.

2. Rain fell on thirteen days; total quantity 9.42 inches, which is nearly three times the average (3.24) due to this month. In 32 years, I have no record of so large an amount of rain. The average quantity of rain, including melted snow, from the first of January to the first of August, for a period of 32 years, is 23.88 inches; the quantity this year is 31.75 inches, showing an excess of rain of 7.87 inches on the first of August.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 3 days; between east and south, 11; between south and west, 16; between west and north, 1. On an average more than seven-tenths of the heavens was covered with clouds.

## AUGUST.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humid'y	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	72	79	74	90.4	....	Cloudy; fog in evening.
2	75	80	76	92.0	0.89	Thunder showers last night; heavy shower 2 p. m.
3	76	91	78	76.2	....	Hot and sultry.
4	68	81	68	69.1	....	Very fine.
5	72	65	71	79.5	....	Fine.
6	72	85	75	81.8	....	Very hot sun.
7	69	76	64	81.7	....	Very fine; evening partly overcast.
8	68	70	69	84.7	0.12	Very damp; occasional light showers.
9	71	88	76	84.2	....	Very hot and sultry.
10	74	87	76	79.9	....	Very hot; many shooting stars seen in eve.
11	78	80	74	87.1	....	Sky covered with heavy clouds, 11 to 12 m. Thunder, sprinkling rain; clear 10 p. m.
12	76	84	71	71.6	....	Very fine; a few shooting stars.
13	65	79	65	73.4	....	Very fine.
14	62	81	72	85.2	....	Very fine.
15	72	79	70	77.4	....	Very fine.
16	62	73	63	89.1	1.52	Pleasant, a. m.; heavy thund. shower between 5 and 6 p. m.; 1.42 in. rain falling in 20 minutes; light rain till 9 p. m.
17	58	66	57	88.1	....	Very cool for the season.
18	51	69	59	74.1	....	Pleasant.
19	59	80	67	80.4	....	Fine.
20	67	81	69	81.9	....	Fine; evening partly overcast.
21	68	83	71	82.4	....	Very warm; evening overcast.
22	71	77	71	85.4	0.45	Rain at 2 or 3 a. m.; lightning in evening; sprinkling of rain.
23	68	80	73	91.7	....	Very hot; 10 p. m., overcast, lightning.
24	73	85	74	83.5	....	Hot and sultry.
25	74	82	68	83.9	1.50	Sprinkling of rain at 10 p. m.
26	71	61	59	90.9	....	10 a. m., rain from northeast.
27	56	68	58	74.5	....	Pleasant; overcast p. m.; pleasant eve.
28	60	66	59	80.4	0.11	Cloudy, a. m.; began to sprinkle at 2 p. m.; gentle showers.
29	61	70	70	89.3	....	Cloudy and foggy.
30	56	66	56	72.5	....	Very fine.
31	50	64	65	84.7	....	Clear in morn.; mostly overcast dur. day.
	66.8	77.3	67.9	82.6	4.59	
		70.7				

## REMARKS.

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 70.7, which is just two degrees above the average for 32 years. The warmest August in 32 years was probably that of 1818,—mean temperature for 18 days was 76.2; the coldest, that of 1836,—mean temperature, 65.2. In the above period there have been four Augusts warmer than the present, viz.: 1838, 71.; 1840, 71.; 1846, 71.3 and 1848, 76.2. August this year will rank with the very warm Augusts.

2. Rain fell on eight days; total quantity for the month 4.59 inches, which was 0.52 of an inch above the average for this month. The average quantity of rain, including melted snow, from the first of January to the first of September, for a period of 32 years, is 27.90 inches; the quantity this year is 36.34 inches, showing an excess of rain of 8.44 inches on the first of September.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 5 days; between east and south, 8; between south and west, 10; between west and north, 8. On an average just one half of the heavens was covered with clouds.



## SEPTEMBER.

Days.	8. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	53	56	53	93.3	0.20	Moderate rain, p. m.; clouds broken, eve.
2	52	67	58	86.0	....	Very fine; cloudy at 10 p. m.
3	57	64	60	94.0	....	Cloudy.
4	59	67	54	84.0	....	Cloudy through the day; eve. partly clear.
5	48	66	53	71.1	....	Very fine.
6	53	75	64	84.8	....	Very fine.
7	67	76	65	100.0	....	Light fog in morning; evening cloudy.
8	61	74	63	91.1	....	Heavy fog in morning; evening clear.
9	67	60	53	84.0	....	Cloudy till 4 p. m.; northern lights in eve.
10	48	63	49	73.7	....	Very fine.
11	44	64	52	81.0	....	White frost in the morning. Very fine.
12	56	70	63	90.2	....	Mostly cloudy.
13	60	60	57	91.9	0.13	Light shower about 6 a. m.; cloudy.
14	55	67	60	88.2	....	Pleasant; evening clear.
15	60	77	65	86.1	....	Very fine.
16	63	82	67	80.2	....	Very fine.
17	65	72	69	95.3	....	Cloudy through the day; clear at 10 p. m.
18	68	73	68	91.2	0.12	Cloudy with dashes of rain, p. m.; clear at 10 p. m.
19	50	68	52	90.9	....	Cloudy; dashes of rain in evening.
20	57	55	51	100.0	0.96	Light rain at intervals.
21	45	62	56	49.6	....	Very fine.
22	48	54	42	83.9	....	Very fine.
23	37	58	48	75.0	....	Slight traces of white frost on College hill in the morning—first in the season; northern lights in evening.
24	47	58	48	74.1	....	Fine; at 10 p. m. very clear.
25	52	62	52	96.1	0.33	Rain in the evening.
26	47	52	41	81.9	....	Cloudy for most part through the day; clear in the evening.
27	44	62	46	72.8	....	Very fine.
28	40	62	48	80.6	....	Very fine.
29	42	63	49	72.3	....	Very fine; light fog in the morning.
30	45	66	53	82.4	....	Very fine; light fog in the morning.
	52.9	65.2	55.4	84.03	1.74	
		57.8				

## REMARKS.

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 57.8, which is three and one-half degrees colder than the average of the 31 preceding Septembers. The warmest September in this period was that of 1857, —mean temperature 68.3; the coldest, that of 1835, —mean temperature 57.4.

2. Rain fell on six days. Total quantity for the month 1.74 inches, which was 1.49 inches below the average of this month in the preceding 31 years. The average quantity of rain, including melted snow, from the 1st of January to the 1st of October, for a period of 31 years, is 31.13 inches. The quantity this year is 38.08, showing an excess of rain of 6.95 inches on the first of October.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 5 days; between east and south, 7; between south and west, 10; and between west and north, 8. On an average, not quite one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds,



## OCTOBER.

Days.	8. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humid'y	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	49	71	55	81.7	....	Light haze in morning, without clouds; evening hazy.
2	49	65	57	91.8	....	Fog in morning; evening overcast.
3	63	61	62	100.0	0.90	Heavy rain fr. 4 to 5 a. m.; showery a. m.
4	56	67	63	90.2	0.09	Cloudy, a. m.; rain, p. m.; mist, evening.
5	55	64	45	83.6	....	Very fine.
6	41	60	45	78.7	....	Very fine.
7	43	60	53	79.4	....	Fine, a. m.; cloudy, p. m.; light shower after 4 p. m.
8	61	60	57	88.4	0.41	Showery through the day and evening.
9	57	61	47	80.5	....	Very fine.
10	45	63	50	76.9	....	Pleasant mostly; cloudy, p. m.; eve. cl.
11	48	58	47	82.4	....	Cloudy.
12	42	58	42	70.0	....	Fine; northern lights at 11 p. m.
13	38	56	42	74.1	....	Slight appearance of frost on College hill this morning; fine.
14	37	63	50	77.1	....	Very fine; appearance of wh. frost, morn.
15	56	72	56	79.2	....	Very fine.
16	49	64	61	98.1	....	Mist and dashes of rain, p. m. and eve'g.
17	61	67	58	85.0	1.07	Heavy showers from 3 to 5 a. m.; cleared from 9 to 10 a. m.
18	58	63	60	94.0	....	Cloudy in morning; clear at mid-day; fog and clouds in evening.
19	60	67	62	82.6	....	Cloudy in morning; sun out from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; showery p. m. and evening.
20	48	63	47	78.4	....	Very fine.
21	40	67	44	82.1	....	Very fine.
22	44	55	43	61.2	....	Very fine.
23	37	56	44	84.2	....	Very fine; appearance of wh. frost this m.
24	45	52	44	93.9	0.50	Clouds and light rain.
25	39	44	35	83.3	....	Cloudy through the day; clear at 10 p. m.
26	30	42	33	67.1	....	Black frost this morn., first of the season to injure delicate plants on College hill; ice formed as thick as window glass.
27	29	41	34	66.2	....	Cool, but very fine.
28	34	43	34	61.9	....	Very fine.
29	29	47	37	62.5	....	Very fine.
30	40	60	50	85.6	....	Fine.
31	34	64	50	87.2	....	Heavy fog and mist a. m.; eve. mostly cl.
	46.5	59.2	48.5	80.9	2.97	
		51.4				

## REMARKS.

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 51.4, which is eight-tenths of a degree above the average temperature of 32 Octobers. The warmest October in 32 years was that of 1838,—mean temperature 54.5; the coldest, that of 1836,—mean temperature 48.4, showing a difference of 6.1 in mean temperature.

2. Rain fell on eight days. Total quantity for the month 2.97 inches, which is 0.87 of an inch below the average of 32 years. The average fall of rain from the first of January to the first of November, for a period of 32 years, is 34.46 inches. The quantity this year is 41.05 inches, which is 6.59 inches above the average for this period.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 7 days; between east and south, 11; between south and west, 9; and between west and north, 4.

4. On an average, less than one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds.

## NOVEMBER.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humid'y	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	39	51	37	63.2	....	Very fine; evening cloudless.
2	31	46	44	68.2	....	Fine; cloudy in evening.
3	47	57	42	75.0	0.12	Light rain in morning; clear in evening.
4	37	51	37	60.9	....	Very fine; northern lights in evening, not very bright.
5	40	53	58	82.3	....	Mostly cloudy.
6	50	56	44	70.6	....	Mostly cloudy thro. the day; clear 10 p. m.
7	36	50	44	66.4	....	Clear in morning; overcast before noon.
8	36	49	39	81.7	....	Morning pleasant; cloudy, for most part, p. m. and evening.
9	35	41	35	56.0	....	Cloudy for greater part of day; light rain and snow in the evening.
10	32	37	28	52.9	....	Cloudy for most part; eve. clear and cool.
11	28	42	44	53.7	..	Very blustering.
12	40	57	42	59.2	....	Pleasant; evening overcast.
13	37	56	45	76.7	....	Pleasant; evening overcast.
14	40	42	49	92.0	....	Cloudy with mist.
15	52	56	55	100.0	2.55	Heavy rain at intervals, day and evening.
16	44	50	49	94.8	....	Morning pleasant; began to rain 4 p. m. and continued through the evening.
17	58	61	54	100.0	2.47	Rainy a. m.; mist and rain p. m. and eve.
18	60	48	43	79.4	....	Cloudy with occasional glimpses of sun.
19	42	58	48	73.8	....	Very fine.
20	44	63	47	63.9	....	Pleasant.
21	44	41	42	89.0	1.45	Began to rain moderately at 10 a. m.; rain through the day and evening.
22	43	50	36	69.3	....	Very fine.
23	31	43	32	74.8	....	Very fine.
24	35	44	43	97.3	0.80	Moderate rain all day; at 10 p. m. misty.
25	40	43	39	56.4	....	Pleasant; cloudy in the morning.
26	32	42	34	62.6	....	Very fine.
27	32	47	36	66.7	....	Very fine.
28	39	55	54	95.4	0.12	Mist and light rain through the day.
29	46	41	30	58.3	....	Cloudy and cool.
30	21	28	22	60.2	....	
	39.4	48.8	41.6	73.3	7.51	
		43.3				

## REMARKS.

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 43.3, which is three degrees and one-tenth above the average of 32 years. The warmest November in 32 years was that of 1849,—mean temperature 47.5; the coldest, that of 1838,—mean temperature 35.3.

2. Rain fell on eight days. Total quantity 7.51 inches, which is nearly three and a half inches above the average for this month. The average fall of rain from the first of January to the first of December, for a period of 32 years, 38.58 inches. The quantity, this year, is 48.56 inches, which is 9.98 inches in excess of the usual quantity.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 6 days; between east and south, 3; between south and west, 9; between west and north, 12. The mean force of the wind was somewhat less than usual. On the average, more than one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds.

## DECEMBER.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humid'y	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	20	33	32	64.5	....	Pleasant; evening overcast.
2	37	46	29	68.6	....	Very blustering.
3	16	27	25	63.8	....	Cold, but fine.
4	44	53	43	65.7	....	Mild; windy.
5	37	48	36	67.9	....	Pleasant.
6	19	25	18	55.9	....	Cold, but fine.
7	14	30	22	58.4	....	Very fine.
8	18	42	30	56.9	....	Very fine.
9	28	45	27	64.4	....	Light sprinkling rain from 10 to 11 a. m.
10	8	18½	10	51.7	....	Clear and cold; wind brisk.
11	10	24	23	75.2	....	Cloudy p. m.; began to snow very moderately from 8 to 9 p. m.
12	23	39	33	100.0	1.00	The ground covered with snow, about an inch; sprinkling of rain.
13	35	52	54	100.0	....	Raining for most part.
14	41	61	47	95.2	0.86	Heavy fog at sunrise; heavy showers a. m. and till near sunset.
15	36	43	32	46.8	....	Very fine.
16	27	33	25	47.1	....	Clear a. m.; cloudy p. m.; clear in evening.
17	21	29	33	89.3	...	Light snow and hail began from 11 to 12, which turned to rain in the evening.
18	34	33	35	92.7	2.60	Rain till 3 or 4 p. m.; evening mostly clear; heavy rain last night.
19	31	33	25	59.7	....	Pleasant.
20	20	24	16	66.5	....	Fine, but cold.
21	10	21	10	68.7	....	Cold but fine; wind light all day.
22	8	16	11	70.5	....	Very cold; light wind at N. W.
23	11	23	13	53.6	....	Clear and cold; cloudy in the evening.
24	13	23	21	58.4	....	Very sharp wind during the day; snow flurry early in the morning.
25	18	29	22	63.7	....	Very fine.
26	16	33	25	40.1	....	Very fine.
27	31	36	30	69.6	....	Mild; cloudy through the day; evening mostly clear.
28	28	31	35	93.6	1.20	Began to snow gently from 9 to 10 a. m.; rain in the evening.
29	27	35	30	94.7	....	Cloudy, a. m.; evening mild and clear.
30	30	40	34	92.8	....	Very fine.
31	32	35	32	87.3	....	Overcast through the day; began to snow 9 p. m., continued till midnight; 4 inches fell and then rain.
	24.0	34.0 28.5	27.6	70.4	5.66	

## REMARKS.

1. We have for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 28.5, which is nearly four degrees (3.9) colder than the average of this month for 32 years. The warmest December in 32 years was that of 1852,—mean temperature 37.8; the coldest, that of 1831,—mean temperature 18.2.

2. Rain or snow fell on ten days. Total quantity of rain and melted snow, 5.66 inches, which is 1.81 inches above the average for this month.

The total quantity of rain for the year is 54.22 inches, which is 13.5 inches above the average of 33 years, and is nearly an inch in excess of any year in that period. The annual quantity next largest was in 1853, which amounted to 53.27 inches.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 6 days; between east and south, 1; between south and west, 7; and between west and north, 17. On the average, less than one-half the heavens were covered with clouds.

## SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1863.

	Prevalling winds come from some point between				Tenths cloudy.	No. days of rain or snow.	Relative humidity.	Amount of rain & melt- ed snow.
	N. & E.	E. & S.	S. & W.	W. & N.				
January . . . . .	12	5	7	7	5.4	11	75.9	3.61
February . . . . .	8	3	7	10	5.5	11	71.8	4.04
March . . . . .	6	3	4	18	5.0	14	69.2	4.88
April . . . . .	15	1	9	5	6.0	10	70.6	5.52
May . . . . .	11	8	6	6	5.3	9	70.3	2.33
June . . . . .	4	10	11	5	4.8	9	76.2	1.90
July . . . . .	3	11	16	1	7.4	13	87.3	9.42
August . . . . .	5	8	10	8	5.0	8	82.5	4.59
September . . . . .	5	7	10	8	4.9	6	84.3	1.74
October . . . . .	7	11	9	4	4.2	8	80.9	2.97
November . . . . .	6	3	9	12	5.6	8	73.3	7.51
December . . . . .	6	1	7	17	4.3	10	70.4	5.66
	88	71	105	101	5.8	117	76.1	54.17

## REMARKS.

The mean temperature of the year was 47.70, which is 0.49 below the average of 32 years.

The following months were warmer than the average: January, 4.9; February, 2.0; May, 0.1; July, 0.8; August, 2.0; October, 0.8; November, 3.1. The following, colder: March, 5.6; April, 0.5; June, 4.7; September, 3.5; December, 3.9.

The maximum temperature was 92., on the 24th of May; the minimum, -6., or six below zero, on the 4th of February, showing 98. as the range of the year. The hottest day of the year was May 22d,—mean temperature 78.8 By far the coldest day was February 4th,—mean temperature -3.3 or 3.3 below zero. The thermometer did not rise above zero during the day. The wind was fresh from N. W. This was the only time during the year that the thermometer was below zero. The warmest month was July, 70.7. The coldest, December, 28.5.

The quantity of rain was extraordinary, being 54.17 inches, which is no less than 13.05 inches above the average of 32 years. This is the largest quantity of rain upon my record. The year which comes nearest to it was 1853, when the amount was 48.27 inches. The rain fall in July, 9.42 inches, exceeds that of any other month in 32 years. The nearest approach to it was in November, 1845; amount, 9.08 inches.

The largest monthly range of temperature was 67., in February; the least, 28., in July.

The relative humidity of the air does not indicate the absolute quantity of vapor of water contained in it, but rather, the tendency to evaporation. The lower the relative humidity, the more rapid the evaporation, and, of course, the more rapid the drying process. Whenever the air is saturated with vapor, the drying process ceases. From the column of relative humidity, it will be seen that March was the best drying month, July the worst. Farmers have seldom had so bad a month for making their hay as last July.













T R A N S A C T I O N S

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY

FOR THE

Encouragement of Domestic Industry,

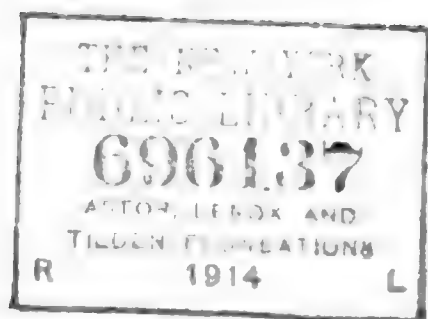
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## ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1865.

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### PRESIDENT :

WILLIAM SPRAGUE,\* OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN.

### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT :

HENRY W. LOTHROP,† OF PROVIDENCE.

### SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT :

JOSEPH H. BOURN,‡ OF NORTH PROVIDENCE.

### THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT :

CYRUS B. MANCHESTER,§ OF PROVIDENCE.

### SECRETARY AND TREASURER :

WILLIAM R. STAPLES, OF PROVIDENCE.

### AUDIT AND FINANCE COMMITTEE :

WILLIAM VIALL,  
EDWARD P. TAFT, } OF PROVIDENCE.  
WILLIAM S. PATTEN,

### STANDING COMMITTEE :

OBADIAH BROWN.....North Providence.  
GEORGE B. PECK.....Providence.  
OLIVER JOHNSON.....“  
ROBERT S. BURROUGH.....“  
JAMES Y. SMITH.....“

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\* Elected by the Standing Committee, February 15th, in place of Elisha Dyer, who declined the office.

† Elected by the Standing Committee, in place of William Sprague, elected President.

‡ Elected by the Standing Committee, in place of Henry W. Lothrop, elected First Vice-President.

§ Elected by the Standing Committee, in place of Joseph H. Bourn, elected Second Vice-President.



ELISHA A. LAWTON .....	Cranston.
ALFRED B. CHADSEY .....	North Kingstown.
AMASA SPRAGUE,* .....	Cranston.
HENRY STAPLES... ..	Barrington.
CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT.....	Providence.
LEMUEL M. E. STONE ... ..	North Providence.
THOMAS G. TURNER .....	Warren.
ALLEN O. PECK.....	Providence.
WILLIAM B. SPENCER.....	Phenix.
HENRY J. ANGELL.....	Providence.
GEORGE F. WILSON.....	East Providence.
SETH PADELFORD .....	Providence.
ALBERT BRIGGS.....	“
C. B. FARNSWORTH.....	Pawtucket.
CHARLES S. BRADLEY.....	North Providence.
JAMES DEW. PERRY.....	Bristol.
JOHN B. FRANCIS ....	Warwick.
ROYAL C. TAFT.....	Providence.
SILAS MOORE†.....	Cranston.
ALLEN C. MATHEWSON .....	Barrington.
CHARLES N. HOYT.‡.....	Providence.
JOHN G. CLARKE, JR. ....	South Kingstown.
GEORGE B. RUGGLES .....	North Providence.
LYMAN B. FRIEZE §.....	Providence.
ELISHA DYER ¶ .....	“

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\* Declined, and subsequently, February 15th, elected by the Standing Committee.

† Elected by the Standing Committee, February 15th, vice Edward A. Greene, who declined.

‡ Elected by the Standing Committee, February 15th, having declined when elected by the Society.

§ Elected by the Standing Committee, February 8th, vice John D. Frost, who declined the office.

¶ Elected by the Standing Committee, February 8th.

## C I R C U L A R.

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THE STANDING COMMITTEE of the Society, for the current year (1865,) is divided into standing sub-committees. The names of the members of each committee, and the post-office address of each member, are as follows :—

### ON AGRICULTURE.

Obadiah Brown, Chairman, Manton.	Allen C. Mathewson, Barrington.
John B. Francis, Secretary, Providence.	Elisha A. Lawton, Olneyville.
Charles S. Bradley, Providence.	James DeW. Perry, Bristol.
Amasa Sprague, Providence.	John G. Clarke, Jr., Kingston.
Alfred B. Chadsey, Wickford.	George B. Ruggles, Providence.

### ON HORTICULTURE.

Joseph H. Bourn, Chairman, Providence.	William B. Spencer, Phenix.
Edward P. Taft, Secretary, Providence.	Silas Moore, Providence.
Cyrus B. Manchester, Providence.	George B. Peck, Providence.
Henry Staples, Providence.	Christopher Lippitt, Providence.

### ON MANUFACTURES.

Elisha Dyer, Chairman, Providence.	Robert S. Burrough, Providence.
C. B. Farnsworth, Secretary, Pawtucket.	James Y. Smith, Providence.
Lyman B. Frieze, Providence.	William Viall, Providence.
Royal C. Taft, Providence.	

### ON THE MECHANIC ARTS.

Henry W. Lothrop, Chairman, Providence.	Henry J. Angell, Providence.
George F. Wilson, Secretary, Providence.	Lemuel M. E. Stone, Providence.
Albert Briggs, Providence.	George B. Peck, Providence.

### ON THE FINE ARTS.

William S. Patten, Chairman, Providence.	Oliver Johnson, Providence.
Allen O. Peck, Secretary, Providence.	Thomas G. Turner, Providence.
Seth Padelford, Providence.	

### ON ZOÖLOGY.

Elisha Dyer, Chairman, Providence.	George B. Peck, Providence.
Charles N. Hoyt, Secretary, Providence.	William Viall, Providence.
William S. Patten, Providence.	

### ON MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Henry Staples, Chairman, Providence.	J. DeWolf Perry, Bristol.
Henry J. Angell, Secretary, Providence.	George B. Ruggles, Providence.

Any person wishing to communicate or to receive information on either of the foregoing subjects, is invited to apply, in writing, to any member of the sub-committee having charge of it, or to the Secretary of the Society.

All productions of nature and art, which tend to elucidate or promote the objects of the Society, will be thankfully received for exhibition, in the Society's rooms, at the Railroad Station, Providence.

The Standing Committee hold stated meetings, on the third Wednesdays in March, May, July, September and November. Members of the Society are invited to attend and participate in the discussions.

The rooms of the Society are open daily during business hours. They are furnished with the newspapers of the day, and with several agricultural and other periodicals. Members of the Society, and others interested in its objects, are solicited to visit our rooms.

The Society would be happy to receive, for their exhibition-room, mechanic tools and implements of all kinds, of old and new styles.

Provision is made for holding informal meetings of the Society and others, for the discussion of agricultural and industrial matters, in any village or town in the State, where they may be useful; application to be made to the President, or to either of the Vice-Presidents.

Members of the Society are desired to communicate to the Secretary, the death of any member that may occur in their vicinity.

The Society now consists of about eight hundred and fifty members, living in all parts of the State. May not each of these, with little exertion, add at least one new member, during the year. The payment of five dollars constitutes a life member, subject to no annual assessments.

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## ANNUAL MEETING.

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The Annual Meeting of the RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY was held at the rooms of the Society, over the Worcester Ticket Office, in the Railroad Depot, Providence, on the third Wednesday in January, 1865, being the 18th day of said month, at ten and a half o'clock, A. M.

Edward D. Pearce, President, in the chair.

The Standing Committee presented their Annual Report, which was received, and read, and ordered to be placed on file.

The Treasurer presented an abstract of his accounts for the past year, showing a balance of \$103 40, in his hands on the sixth day of January, 1865, which was received and ordered to be placed on file.

The Secretary presented his Necrological Report, for the past year, which was received and ordered to be placed on file.

It was voted that the thanks of the Society be presented to the proprietors of the "Providence Daily Journal," the "Providence Daily Post," and "The Evening Press," for their papers, gratuitously furnished to the rooms of the Society, the past year.

It was voted that a committee of five be appointed to nominate the officers of the Society, for the next year. Messrs. C. B. Manchester, O. Brown, E. Dyer, J. B. Francis, and H. J. Angell, were appointed.

*Voted,* That when this meeting adjourn, it shall be to Wednesday, January 25, at ten and a half o'clock, A. M.

It was voted that the Treasurer pay to Lucy Johnson, of Coventry, the sum of twenty dollars, as a remuneration for her services in preparing, for the Society, a statement of her proceedings on the hand loom, including her invention of seamless bag weaving, and for the specimens of her loom work, sent to our rooms.

It was voted that the Secretary be directed to print 1000 copies of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting and of the Report of the Standing Committee, and such other papers and documents as the Standing Committee may direct to be appended thereto. The meeting then adjourned.

### ADJOURNED MEETING.

Wednesday, January 25, 1865, at ten and a half o'clock, A. M.

At the hour appointed, Henry W. Lothrop, the second Vice-President, took the chair and called the meeting to order, the President and first Vice-President being absent.

George F. Wilson, by letter, offered excuse for his absence from the meetings of the Standing Committee, the last year; and excuses were also offered for William Sprague, Amasa Sprague and Albert Briggs, all of which were accepted as satisfactory.

The Committee appointed at the meeting on the 18th inst. to nominate officers for the Society, for the year ensuing, reported as follows:

EDWARD D. PEARCE, of E. Prov...for President.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of Providence.....for First Vice-President.

HENRY W. LOTHROP, of Providence...for Second Vice-President.

JOSEPH H. BOURN, of N. Providence...for Third Vice-President.

WILLIAM R. STAPLES, of Providence...for Secretary and Treasurer.

WILLIAM VIAL, of Providence.....	} for Audit and Finance Committee.
EDWARD P. TAFT, of Providence.....	
WILLIAM S. PATTEN, of Providence....	

### FOR STANDING COMMITTEE.

Obadiah Brown.....of North Providence.

George B. Peck..... Providence.

Cyrus B. Manchester.....	Providence.
Oliver Johnson.....	Providence.
Robert S. Burrough.....	Providence.
James Y. Smith.....	Providence.
Elisha A. Lawton.....	Cranston.
Alfred B. Chadsey.....	North Kingstown.
Amasa Sprague.....	Cranston.
Henry Staples.....	Barrington.
Christopher Lippitt.....	Providence.
Lemuel M. E. Stone.....	North Providence.
Thomas G. Turner.....	Warren.
Elisha Dyer.....	Providence.
Allen O. Peck.....	Providence.
William B. Spencer.....	Phenix.
Henry J. Angell.....	Providence.
George F. Wilson.....	Providence.
Seth Padelford.....	Providence.
Albert Briggs.....	Providence.
C. B. Farnsworth.....	Pawtucket.
Charles G. Bradley.....	North Providence.
James DeW. Perry.....	Bristol.
John B. Francis.....	Warwick.
Royal C. Taft.....	Providence.
Edward A. Greene.....	Providence.
Allen C. Mathewson.....	Barrington.
Charles N. Hoyt.....	Providence.
John G. Clark, Jr.....	South Kingstown.
John D. Frost.....	North Providence.

Whereupon, the Secretary read a letter from Mr. Pearce, declining the nomination for President, on account of his other engagements.

It was then voted to refer the report back to the nominating committee, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the declination of Mr. Pearce.

The committee retired and in a short time returned, all the members, except E. Dyer, being present, and reported that they were unable to agree upon a nomination, and recommended that the Society should take an informal ballot for President, to aid the committee in making a nomination. Such

ballot was ordered, when it was found that seven votes were cast for Elisha Dyer, two for Joseph H. Bourn, two for Amasa Sprague, two for Henry W. Lothrop, two for Elisha A. Lawton, one for James Y. Smith, one for William Sprague, one for Cyrus B. Manchester, one for Charles G. Bradley, and one for Thomas P. Turner.

The name of Elisha Dyer was then substituted for that of Edward D. Pearce, and the name of George B. Ruggles, of North Providence, added to the Standing Committee, in place of that of Elisha Dyer, in the Report of the Committee appointed to nominate officers for the Society.

It was then voted to dispense with a ballot in the election of officers.

*Voted*, That the persons named in the Report of the Nominating Committee, be elected officers of the Society for the year ensuing.

Edward D. Pearce was admitted an honorary member of the Society.

It was voted that the holding of a Cattle Show and an Industrial Exhibition, and other exhibitions, during the year, be referred to the Standing Committee, to provide for holding all or any of them, as they may think expedient.

The following named persons were admitted members of the Society, to wit :

Darius Farnum.....	of Woonsocket.
Ira B. Peck.....	Woonsocket.
Charles E. Aldrich.....	Woonsocket.
Amos Aldrich.....	Woonsocket.
Charles B. Aldrich.....	Woonsocket.
George Staples.....	Slatersville.
George D. Wilcox.....	Providence.

The Society then adjourned, *sine die*.

# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# STANDING COMMITTEE.

---

The Standing Committee, pursuant to the by-laws adopted by the Society, beg leave to present the following Report of their proceedings during the past year.

At the close of the last Annual Meeting when they were elected to office, they held their first meeting, the Standing Committee of the last year having adjourned to that time.

The only business then acted on was the adoption of a resolution, requesting the President to divide the Board into the usual Standing Sub-Committees, with the same powers and duties as had been conferred on similar sub-committees for several years past. They then adjourned for one week.

At the adjourned meeting, January 27, fourteen members attended. A letter was read from Edward Harris, of Cumberland, who had been elected First Vice-President of the Society, and one from Marshall Woods, of Providence, who had been elected a member of the Standing Committee, at the Annual Meeting of the Society, declining the appointments, on account of their many pressing business engagements.

It was voted that a committee of three be appointed by the President, to nominate persons to fill vacancies that had occurred, or which should occur, in the Standing Committee. The President subsequently appointed for that purpose, Henry W. Lothrop, Edward P. Taft, and Lyman B. Frieze.

At an adjourned meeting, February 20, this Committee made a report, nominating William Sprague, for First Vice-President; Henry W. Lothrop, for Second Vice-President, in place of William Sprague; Joseph H. Bourn, for Third Vice-President, in place of H. W. Lothrop; Edward P. Taft, one of the Audit and Finance Committee, in place of J. H. Bourn; and Amasa Sprague, of Cranston, and Lemuel M. E. Stone, of North Providence, members of the Standing Committee, in place of Edward P. Taft and Marshall Woods.

The report was received, and the persons nominated were severally elected to the offices for which they were nominated.

The Treasurer presented a bond, with sureties, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, which was accepted as satisfactory, and delivered to the President, for safe keeping.

The Secretary was directed to procure a Meteorological Report of the last year, to be appended to the transactions of the Society.

The Board then adjourned to February 10.

The adjourned meeting, February 10, was attended by fourteen members. The President reported the appointment of the several Standing Sub-Committees, as follows:

#### ON AGRICULTURE.

James DeW. Perry, Bristol.	Alfred B. Chadsey, Wickford.
Henry Staples, Barrington.	Amasa M. Eaton, N. Providence.
Obadiah Brown, North Providence.	Amasa Sprague, Cranston.
Elisha A. Lawton, Cranston.	

#### ON HORTICULTURE.

Joseph H. Bourn, N. Providence.	Silas Moore, Cranston.
Edward P. Taft, Providence.	Christopher Lippitt, Providence.
Cyrus B. Manchester, Providence.	C. B. Farnsworth, Pawtucket.
William B. Spencer, Phenix.	

#### ON MANUFACTURES.

Elisha Dyer, Providence.	William Sprague, Providence.
Lyman B. Frieze, Providence.	Henry Lippitt, Providence.
William Viall, Providence.	Cyrus Harris, Providence.
James Y. Smith, Providence.	



## ON THE MECHANIC ARTS.

Henry W. Lothrop, Providence.	Henry J. Angell, Providence.
George F. Wilson, E. Providence,	Albert Briggs, Providence.
William Field, Providence.	L. M. E. Stone, N. Providence.

## ON THE FINE ARTS.

William S. Patten, Providence.	Thomas G. Turner, Warren.
Samuel W. Peckham, Providence.	Seth Padelford, Providence.

## ON ZOOLOGY.

Elisha Dyer, Providence.	Geo. F. Wilson, E. Providence.
Amasa M. Eaton, North Providence.	William S. Patten, Providence.
William Viall, Providence.	

## ON MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Allen O. Peck, Providence.	Robert S. Burrough, Providence.
George B. Peck, Providence,	Oliver Johnson, Providence.

These Sub-Committees reported their organization as follows,  
at the stated meeting in March :

## ON AGRICULTURE.

James DeW. Perry, Chairman.	Henry Staples, Secretary.
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## ON HORTICULTURE.

Joseph H. Bourn, Chairman.	Edward P. Taft, Secretary.
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## ON MANUFACTURES.

Elisha Dyer, Chairman.	Lyman B. Frieze, Secretary.
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## ON THE MECHANIC ARTS.

Henry W. Lothrop, Chairman.	George F. Wilson, Secretary.
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## ON THE FINE ARTS.

William S. Patten, Chairman.	Samuel W. Peckham, Secretary.
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## ON ZOOLOGY.

Elisha Dyer, Chairman.	Amasa M. Eaton, Secretary.
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## ON MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Allen O. Peck, Chairman.	George B. Peck, Secretary.
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The stated meeting for March was held on the 16th of that month. Fourteen members were in attendance.

The Society, at its Annual Meeting, voted that the holding of a Cattle Show, and an Industrial Exhibition and other exhibitions during the year, be referred to the Standing Committee, to hold all or any of the same, if they should deem it expedient. The holding of a Cattle Show and an Industrial Exhibition, was called up at this meeting and referred to an adjourned meeting, to be held on the 23d of the same month. The Secretary was directed to give special notice of the same, to the members. At that meeting, which was a large and full one, it was voted that it was expedient to hold a Cattle Show and an Industrial Exhibition during the present year.

It was also voted, that James DeW. Perry, Joseph H. Bourn, Elisha Dyer, Henry W. Lothrop, William S. Patten, Allen O. Peck, with the President and Secretary, be appointed an Executive Committee, to attend to the details in relation to the proposed Cattle Show and Exhibition, under the direction of the Standing Committee.

It was further voted, that the several Standing Sub-Committees be directed to report to the next meeting of this Board, the part of the premium-list and show-bill of the proposed Cattle Show and Exhibition, belonging to each Sub-Committee.

The Executive Committee was also directed to ascertain and report where suitable accommodations, for the proposed Cattle Show and Exhibition, could be obtained, and on what terms.

At an adjourned meeting, April 9, the several Standing Sub-Committees reported in relation to the premium-list and show-bill, and their reports were referred to the Executive Committee, to be incorporated into the show-bill.

The Executive Committee was also directed to report rules and regulations for the Cattle Show and Exhibition.

At an adjourned meeting, on the 27th of April, the Executive Committee made a report, the reading of which was arrested by a motion to reconsider the vote of the Board to hold a Cattle Show and an Industrial Exhibition during the year; and pending the discussion of this motion, it was voted to adjourn to May 11th, and the consideration of the motion to

reconsider was referred to that time. The Secretary was directed to notify this adjourned meeting, and the pendency of said motion, in the newspapers. At the adjourned meeting, May 11, only eleven members were present.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted by a vote of seven to three.

In view of the state of public affairs in this country, at the present time, and of the demands that the existing war makes upon all its citizens, and in the prospect that a sanguinary battle will very soon be fought, the result of which will materially affect all business and business concerns and the future being of the country itself, this Board deem it unadvisable to proceed in perfecting arrangements for a Cattle Show and an Industrial Exhibition this year, as was some months since resolved, and the holding of a Cattle Show and Exhibition is postponed until the autumn of 1865.

The vote in favor of holding a Cattle Show and an Industrial Exhibition, this year, was adopted at an adjourned meeting, held March 23d. Notice was given to the members of the Standing Committee that the motion would be acted on at that time. Twenty members attended that meeting and the measure was adopted by a large majority. Adjourned meetings were holden, one on the ninth of April, which twenty-one members attended; and one on the 20th of April, which was attended by fourteen members; one on the 27th of April, when fourteen members attended, and one on the 11th of May, which was attended by only eleven members, although special notice of this meeting, and that a motion to postpone the Cattle Show and Exhibition till the next year, would be then acted upon, was advertised in the newspapers. The principal object of all the above named adjourned meetings, except the last, was to make arrangements for the Cattle Show and Exhibition. It was apparent, from the outset, that this measure did not meet with that cordial approbation necessary to insure its success. Several who voted in its favor avowed a belief that it would prove a failure, and a great burden on the Treasury of the Society. They gave an unwilling assent to it, because of the long time that had elapsed since the Society had held such a

**Cattle Show and Exhibition.** When the matter came up before the Board, in its details, other circumstances not named in the final vote postponing it, seemed to lessen the prospects of success. The New England Agricultural Society had decided to hold their first Cattle Show in Springfield, Mass., commencing on the first Tuesday in September. This would effectually prevent the holding of a Cattle Show in this State, during the same week. It was well known that some of the best farmers in this State would attend that Cattle Show, with their stock, in preference to exhibiting it at home. The American Pomological Society had appointed their biennial Session, on the week following, at Rochester, N. Y. Most of the members of that Society from this State, among whom were our best pomologists, were intent on being present at that Session. Their absence would have seriously affected any display of fruit in this State. Postponed till the next week, and our horticulturists could promise us no flowers, as a frost generally ravages the flower gardens before that time. There seemed no time not occupied, which was at all appropriate for a Cattle Show and Exhibition in this State. On neither of the weeks, appropriate for such a show, could this Society bring out its whole force, or anything like its whole force. A Cattle Show and Exhibition would, under these circumstances alone, have been a failure, probably a disgrace to the Society, while the additional expenditures required, this year, for such an object, would make a loud call on the funds of the Society. Take, in connection with these circumstances, the situation of our country in May last, calling for the best exertions of all our citizens, in the hope of ending, during the year, the rebellion, which threatened the very existence of our government, we now believe the Board did well in postponing the Cattle Show as they did. Could they have foreseen the events which transpired between May and September, they might have attempted a Cattle Show, they could have held one; but with diminished hopes of success and with greatly diminished powers and means.

At the stated meeting, in March, the President informed the Board that, after the last adjourned meeting, he had received a

copy of some resolutions, passed by the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, proposing a meeting at Worcester, of the Agricultural Associations in New England, for the purpose of forming a New England Agricultural Society ; and that, as the proposed meeting was to be held before any meeting of the Board, he had appointed Edward D. Pearce, of East Providence ; Amasa Sprague, of Cranston ; James DeW. Perry, of Bristol ; Thomas B. Buffum, of Newport ; and Alfred B. Chadsey, of North Kingstown, delegates from this Society to said meeting : that said delegates, with the exception of Mr. Sprague, attended said meeting and assisted in the formation of a New England Agricultural Society ; and that a copy of the Constitution of said Society, would be left at the rooms of this Society, for the signatures of such persons as might choose to become members.

The following letter from Ansel Holman, of Slatersville, for many years a member of the Standing Committee, was read at an adjourned meeting, held on the 23d day of March :

SLATERSVILLE, R. I., March 21, 1864.

WM. R. STAPLES, ESQ.,

Sec'y R. I. Society for Encouragement of Domestic Industry :—

My Dear Sir—I see, by the papers, that there has been some discussion, by the Standing Committee, in relation to introducing the cultivation of Lucerne. I would here say, that late in the season of 1840, I received from a friend a small quantity of Lucerne seed. He had received it direct from France. In the spring of 1841, I planted the seed in hills, on rather light, but well worked, soil. It came up and grew about twenty-four inches high, the first season. The second season it grew very rapidly and was cut several times and fed to cattle and hogs, all of which ate it readily. It was cultivated four years. It did not seem inclined to spread, as many kinds of grasses do, but seemed hardy, standing the winters well. After it had been cultivated four years, the land was stocked down to grass, and but one hill survived. That hill held its own for six years, standing high, above all other grasses in the field. The seventh year, the sod was turned under, which made a finish of the Lucerne. I have never been able to procure any seed since. There is not a shadow of doubt, in my mind



about our climate being suited to its growth, and that it will stand our winters, and will be a great acquisition to our grass crop ; particularly to those that feed green crops. In haste

Your obedient servant,

ANSEL HOLMAN.

It will be recollected that Elisha Dyer, in December, 1863, sent to the office of the Society, a bag containing 250 lbs. of Lucerne seed, for gratuitous distribution. The seed had been procured from Germany, in the hope that it might be found as advantageous to the Rhode Island farmer, as it had proved to be, to the farmers on the European Continent. A portion of the seed so received at the rooms of the Society, was, during the last spring, distributed among farmers in the different sections of the State. The number of persons supplied was twenty-four. The only condition imposed on the recipients, was the one suggested by Mr. Dyer, in his letter accompanying the gift, that each recipient should "report his success with it, from year to year." The reports received this year, if any shall be, will be appended to this Report, in the transactions of the Society. The unprecedented drought of the last season, was very inauspicious for Lucerne sown in the spring. Generally, it is said to "endure drought well," and, from the depth of its roots, this might seem most probably correct, after once the plants have acquired a stand in the ground. The very circumstance alluded to, the depth of the roots, would seem to require a good degree of moisture, soon after it is planted, in order to secure that depth.

Some part of the seed furnished by Mr. Dyer was not distributed last year. This will be distributed for spring sowing in 1865, on the same condition as last year.

At the adjourned meeting, April 20, application was made, by the pastor of Zion's Church, Providence, for the loan of certain old and curious articles belonging to the Society, for exhibition at a Fair to be held for the benefit of said church, which application was refused, on the ground that, if granted, it would lead to frequent loans of such articles, and to their probable loss.



A letter from Dr. D. J. Macgowan, of the United States Army, in relation to a proposition before the General Government, to set on foot an exploring expedition to the countries of Eastern Asia, chiefly in the interests of Agriculture, was read at the adjourned meeting, held April 27th.

The proposition met with favor from the Board, and the President and Secretary were requested to forward a reply to the same, which they subsequently did, in the name of the Standing Committee, expressing their approbation of the project, and the hope that it would be adopted by Congress.

Only seven members attended the stated meeting in May. At this meeting the Secretary was directed to collect and report the facts which constituted the life of Col. Jonathan Knowles, then late of Providence, deceased, as a mechanic and an inventor.

No report has been made by the Secretary. As the labor was imposed on him by his own motion, the Board attribute the want of report to causes other than his willful negligence. As a skillful mechanic and very ingenious man, Col. Knowles' labors should not outlive his memory. As one of the earliest, if not the earliest in this country, who attempted, with any degree of success, to reduce flax fibre to a state to be manufactured on cotton machinery, every step in his process should be ascertained and noted. Zealous men of ardent temperament, profess to believe that what Mr. Knowles attempted will eventually be done, with so little cost, as to make it available. Then, surely, the first step, and every subsequent step, in that direction, by a Rhode Island man, should be recorded by this Society. But if success should not crown the attempt, if record be made of the courses pursued and steps taken, that record may prevent others from pursuing the same experiment in the same way.

There are other Rhode Island mechanics who have been pioneers in their business. Ought not their names to be cherished with their labors. Our little State has always been in the van in trying experiments, as well in mechanical industry, as in civil government and in soul liberty. Can this Society do bet-

ter than to keep up the record of these experiments in mechanics and manufactures.

The Standing Committee held an adjourned meeting on the 25th of May, the principal object of which, was to prepare for an Exhibition of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers, in June. Eleven members attended this meeting.

Joseph H. Bourn moved the adoption of the following list of premiums, to be awarded at an exhibition to be held in June :

#### VEGETABLES.

	For best display of early vegetables.....	\$4
	For next best display of early vegetables.....	3
<i>Potatoes.</i> —	For best peck of Potatoes.....	2
	For next best peck of Potatoes.....	1
<i>Cauliflowers.</i> —	For the best.....	2
	For the next best.....	1
<i>Cucumbers.</i> —	For the best.....	2
	For the next best.....	1
<i>Lettuce.</i> —	For the best.....	2
	For the next best.....	1
<i>Peas.</i> —	For the best peck.....	2
	For the next best peck.....	1
<i>Rhubarb.</i> —	For the best.....	2
	For the next best.....	1

#### FRUITS.

<i>Grapes.</i> —	For the best specimen, not less than two branches....	4
	For the next best specimen, not less than 2 branches..	2
<i>Pine Apples.</i> —	For the best 2 specimens, exhibited in pots....	3
	For the next best 2 specimens, exhibited in pots....	2
<i>Straubberries.</i> —	For the best collection, not less than 4 varieties, 1 box of each.....	4
	For the next best collection, not less than 4 varieties, 1 box of each.....	3
	For the next best collection, not less than 4 varieties, 1 box of each..	2
	For the best specimen, not less than 2 boxes.....	3
	For the next best specimen, not less than 2 boxes....	2
	For the next best specimen, not less than 2 boxes....	1

## FLOWERS.

	For the best display of cut Flowers . . . . .	4
	For the next best display of cut Flowers . . . . .	3
	For the next best display of cut Flowers . . . . .	2
<i>Roses.</i> —	For the best 12 varieties . . . . .	3
	For the next best 12 varieties . . . . .	2
	For the best 6 varieties . . . . .	2
	For the next best 6 varieties . . . . .	1
<i>Verbenas.</i> —	For the best 12 varieties in pots . . . . .	2
	For the next best 12 varieties in pots . . . . .	1
	For the best Basket of Flowers . . . . .	3
	For the next best Basket of Flowers . . . . .	2
	For the best Table Bouquet, promiscuously arranged .	3
	For the next best Table Bouquet, promis. arranged .	2
	For the best two Hand Bouquets . . . . .	2
	For the next best two Hand Bouquets . . . . .	1

After discussion and due deliberation, the same was adopted by the Board.

*Voted*, That the several Standing Sub-Committees, be directed to examine all articles in their departments, which may be placed in the rooms of the Society, on the day of the June Exhibition, and to recommend to the Standing Committee, the payment of gratuities or the granting of diplomas, for such as they may consider worthy of such notice.

The following Rules and Regulations were adopted for the Exhibition :

1. The rooms will be open for the reception of articles, from 6 to 10 o'clock A. M., of the day of Exhibition.

2. Exhibitors will furnish, with their contributions, full lists of their articles. These lists will be numbered in the order in which they are received, and a card, with the number, placed on each article on each list.

3. Every article must be distinctly labelled with its name.

4. When Fruits or Flowers are presented for a name, the exhibitor is requested to state, on his list, all the information he has as to their origin and local names.

5. Every article offered for a premium must be the growth or production of the person who exhibits it.

6. Every article offered for a premium, if not marked "Reserved," on the list of its contributor, will be deemed relinquished to the Society after the closing of the Exhibition.

7. No article exhibited will be removed until after the Exhibition is closed.

8. No article will be received to compete for more than one premium.

9. Competent judges, persons not contributors, as far as practicable, will be selected by the President, to award the premiums. They will be furnished with lists of articles, without the names of the contributors, on or before 12 o'clock M., of the day of Exhibition.

10. No premium will be awarded to any article not worthy of a premium, in the opinion of the judges.

11. The premiums will be announced as early as practicable, by placing placards on the premium articles, after which contributors may add their names to the cards on their articles.

12. The premiums will be paid, if demanded within sixty days after the close of the Exhibition. Neglect to demand a premium within that time, will be a relinquishment of the same to the Society.

13. The Exhibition will be open to the public from 12 o'clock M. to 4 P. M.

*Voted*, That the Secretary give notice of the day of Exhibition, when the same shall have been determined upon, by advertisement in the newspapers.

*Voted*, That the Standing Sub-Committee on Horticulture be requested to make preparations for the usual Strawberry Festival of the Society, to be held on the afternoon of the day of the June Exhibition.

*Voted*, That the Board adjourn to meet, at the call of the Secretary, on the day selected by the Sub-Committee on Horticulture, for the June Exhibition.

The Board convened June 21, at the call of the Secretary. Present, twenty-four members.

The President being absent, Mr. Vice-President Lothrop appointed the judges to award premiums, as follows :

#### ON VEGETABLES.

S. S. Bucklin,

J. E. Lester,

Roberl McDougal.

## ON FRUITS.

H. R. Nightingale,

John F. Jolls,

Levi Metcalf.

## ON FLOWERS.

Levi Metcalf,

John D. Frost,

Robert McDougal.

The following contributions were received from the following named persons :

## VEGETABLES.

*From Arthur Reid.*—Lettuce.

*From Joseph J. Cooke.*—Lettuce.

*From Peter Walker*, gardener to Benjamin Buffum.—Lettuce, four varieties, Turnip Root Blood Beets, White Stone Turnips, Yellow Malta Turnips, Cabbage, Peas, (Tom Thumb variety.)

*From E. D. Pearce.*—Greene Cos Lettuce, Victoria Lettuce.

*From Byron Sprague*, by M. Sweeney, gardener.—Early Paris Cauliflowers, Beets.

*From Mrs. Fanny Sprague*, by Robert McDougal, gardener.—Lettuce, Rhubarb.

*From H. W. Gardiner*, by J. Donigan, gardener.—Lettuce, Long and Green English Cucumbers.

## FRUITS.

*From E. D. Pearce.*—Black Hamburg, Sweet Water, and Muscat of Alexandria Grapes, Triomphe de Gand Strawberry.

*Mrs. Fanny Sprague*, by Robert McDougal, gardener.—Calabrian or Raisin, Black Hamburg, Wilmot's Hamburg, Austrian Muscat, Trebiana Champion Hamburg, Muscat of Lorrell, Black Prince, Victoria Hamburg, Flamed Tokay and Muscat of Alexandria, Grapes; Triomphe de Gand and Cruikshank's Seedling, Strawberries.

*From Joseph P. Child.*—White Strawberries.

*From Byron Sprague*, by M. Sweeney, gardener.—Black Hamburg, Victoria Hamburg, Bouker, Chasselas, Golden Hamburg, Muscat Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria and Cannon Hall Muscat, Grapes; Wilson's Albany, and Triomphe de Gand, Strawberries.

*From Henry A. Rhodes.*—Great Austin Strawberry.

*From C. B. Manchester.*—Triomphe de Gand, Great Austin, Wilson's Albany, Boyden, Russell's Seedling, Cutter's Seedling, Strawberries.

*From J. H. Bourn.*—Wilson's Albany Strawberry.

*From C. F. Brown.*—Cutter's Seedling Strawberry.

*From W. Johnson.*—Newport Strawberry.

#### FLOWERS.

*From E. D. Pearce.*—Roses, Petunias, Pinks, Antirrhinum, Lupines, Double Catchfly, Phloxes, and Peonies.

*From Sarah T. Bucklin.*—Basket of Flowers.

*From Sophie Blaisdel.*—Table Bouquet.

*From H. W. Gardiner, by J. Donegan, gardener.*—Table Bouquet Hand Bouquet.

*From Mrs. Peter Church.*—Perpetual Roses and Cut Flowers in variety.

*From C. B. Manchester.*—Peonies.

*From Robert Johnson, (Perry Place.)*—Fuchsias, in pots, Roses, Verbenas, Heliotrope, Begonias, Hybiscus and other Annuals, 1 Basket of Flowers, 2 Hand Bouquets.

*From Robert J. Moore.*—Perpetual and June Roses, and other cut Flowers.

*From J. H. Bourn.*—12 Roses, 6 Roses, cut flowers, in variety.

*From W. B. Spencer.*—Cut Flowers, 50 varieties, Roses, 40 varieties.

*From John D. Frost.*—Cut Flowers, in varieties.

*From Peter Walker, gardener to B. Buffum.*—Cut Flowers, Roses, Carnations.

The following awards were made by the judges:

#### VEGETABLES.

*To Peter Walker, gardener to Benjamin Buffum.*—For best peck of Peas.....\$ 2

For best display of Early Vegetables.....4

*To Byron Sprague, M. Sweeney, gardener.*—For best Cauliflowers..2

*To H. W. Gardner, J. Donegan, gardener.*—For best Cucumbers..2

For best Lettuce.....2

*To E D Pearce.*—For next best Lettuce.....1

For the Committee,

J. ERASTUS LESTER, Chairman.

#### FRUITS.

*To Mrs. Fanny Sprague, R. McDougal, gardener.*—For best specimen of Grapes.....\$ 4

*To E. D. Pearce.*—For next best specimen of Grapes.....2



<i>To Byron Sprague, M. Sweeney, gardener.—For fine display of</i>	
Grapes .....	2
<i>To Mrs. Fanny Sprague, R. McDougal, gardener.—For best two</i>	
specimens Pine Apples .....	3
<i>To C. B. Manchester.—For best collection of Strawberries.....</i>	4
<i>To Byron Sprague, M. Sweeney, gardener.—For best two boxes</i>	
Strawberries .....	3
<i>To E D Pearce.—For next best 2 boxes Strawberries .....</i>	2
<i>To Henry A. Rhodes.—For next best 2 boxes Strawberries ....</i>	1
<i>To Mrs. Fanny Sprague, R. McDougal, gardener.—For display of</i>	
Strawberries .....	2
<i>To Joseph P. Child.—For display of Strawberries. ....</i>	2
<i>To Joseph H. Bourn.—For display of Strawberries. ....</i>	1

H. R. NIGHTINGALE, }  
JOHN F. JOLLS, and } Committee.  
LEVI METCALF, }

#### FLOWERS.

<i>To Wm. B. Spencer.—For best display of cut flowers.....</i>	\$ 4
<i>To Robert Johnson.—For next best display of cut flowers .....</i>	3
<i>To Mrs. Peter Church.—For next best display of cut flowers.....</i>	2
<i>To Joseph H. Bourn.—For best 12 Roses .....</i>	3
<i>To Robert J. Moore.—For next best 12 Roses .....</i>	2
<i>To Joseph H. Bourn.—For best 6 Roses .....</i>	2
<i>To Peter Walker, gardener for B. Buffum.—For next best 6 Roses.</i>	1
<i>To Sarah T. Bucklin.—For best basket of flowers .....</i>	3
<i>To Robert Johnson, (Perry Place.)—For next best bas. of flowers.</i>	2
<i>To H. W. Gardner. J. Donegan, gardener.—For best Table Bouquet.</i>	3
<i>To Jessie Blaisdell.—For next best Table Bouquet.....</i>	2
<i>To Robert Johnson, (Perry Place.)—For best two Hand Bouquets.</i>	2
<i>To H. W. Gardiner, J. Donegan, gardener.—For next best 2 Hand</i>	
Bouquets .....	1
<i>To Robert Johnson.—For display of Fuchsias in pots, (special.)..</i>	2
For the Committee,	

LEVI METCALF, Chairman.

The following communication, from J. B. Chapin, Commissioner of Public Schools, was read and ordered to be placed on file.

## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }  
 PROVIDENCE, May 31, 1864. }

Judge STAPLES :

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to report that I have received from the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and from other sources through their means, two thousand six hundred and sixty packages of Flower Seeds, which I have distributed to eighteen towns of the State.

School officers and teachers have manifested much interest in the distribution, and all the fortunate children were delighted. The plan must largely increase the interest in the most delightful employment, the cultivation of flowers. Besides, there will naturally flow out from this, a love of whatever is beautiful, reflecting upon the moral, the social and the intellectual natures of children, making them more chaste, more gentle and more thoughtful. I have suggested that the children should, at a proper time, make a report, either to this department, or to their teachers, of their success in cultivation, &c., &c. I anticipate quite a little volume of communications. I hope your Society will find encouragement for continuing its beautiful project.

Yours truly,

J. B. CHAPIN,

Com. Public Schools.

On the report submitted by the Commissioner of Public Schools, in relation to the reception and distribution of flower seeds, among children at the public schools in this State, it was

*Voted and Resolved*, That this Board has increased confidence in the good which will result from the distribution of flower seeds among school children.

*Resolved, further*, That the large supply of seeds furnished the School Commissioner for distribution this year, when the subject was not broached until after the middle of September last, leads us to hope that, commencing at this time, we may collect seeds enough to supply all the towns in the State, for the next year's cultivation.

*Resolved*, That the members of this Society, and all others interested in this subject, be earnestly requested to collect and forward to the Secretary of this Society, all the seeds of all the flowers raised by them and not wanted for their own use, to be distributed among the school children in this State, by the Commissioner of Public Schools.

*Resolved*, That those children who have received seeds this year, be reminded to save the seeds from their flowers, for future use of themselves and friends, and further, that specimens of their flowers will always be acceptable at the rooms of the Society, and especially at their proposed exhibition in September next.

The Secretary was directed to have the foregoing communication from the Commissioner of Public Schools, and resolutions of the Standing Committee, published in a circular and distributed throughout the State.

This was done very soon after the close of the meeting. Up to the close of December, donations of flower seeds have been received from only two individuals. Several others have professed a willingness to aid in this matter, by donating seeds. It is to be hoped that they will not only not forget their own good resolutions, but that they will stir up others to the work. A little labor among the cultivators of flowers, and every school district in the State would be turned into a flower garden, and every scholar at our public schools, into a flower culturist.

The Standing Committee, before their adjournment, passed the following resolutions :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the individuals who have contributed Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers, for an exhibition this day.

*Voted*, That the contributions at the exhibition, not "reserved," be presented to the Children's Friend Society, for their "Exhibition," and that Messrs. E. P. Taft, E. Dyer, and J. H. Bourn, be a committee for that purpose.

*Voted*, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Standing Sub-Committee on Horticulture, under whose special auspices and direction the exhibition has, this day, been held, for the energy and industry that have made the exhibition successful and acceptable.

After the close of the Exhibition, came off the usual Strawberry Festival of the Society. The Board and members of the Society and invited guests proceeded to examine the Strawberries "in quantity," provided by the Committee, and testified by their acts the appreciation of the labors of the

Committee. The popularity of this festival seems to increase annually. The day of its celebration will be marked with a red letter in the Calendar of the Society.

The stated meeting in July was attended by seven members. At this meeting it was Voted, that the President be requested to appoint Delegates from this Society to attend the Biennial Session of the American Pomological Society, at Rochester, N. Y., in September next.

The President subsequently appointed Messrs. J. H. Bourn, C. B. Manchester, Edward P. Taft, Silas Moore, William B. Spencer, and Edward D. Pearce. At the adjourned meeting on the 4th day of January last, they made their report, which may be found in Document No. 1, appended to this Report.

At the same meeting, the following resolutions were also passed :

*Voted*, That the Standing Sub-Committee on Horticulture be authorized to prepare a Show of Fruits, from this vicinity ; for the American Pomological Society, and for the New England Agricultural Society.

*Voted*, That the expediency of holding an Exhibition in the coming autumn, be referred to the President, the Standing Sub-Committee on Horticulture and the Secretary, with power to call a special meeting of the Standing Committee, to arrange for such exhibition, if necessary.

This Committee have made no report. The only Exhibition then contemplated, was one of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers. It may be that the prospects of a fruit crop, were so injured by the drought that they deemed it inexpedient to attempt to make a passable show of fruit. If they held such views before the crop ripened, they, probably, at its maturity, were convinced that their opinions were well founded, and that they escaped a failure by having no Exhibition.

Twelve members attended the stated meeting in September.

The Treasurer was directed to invest the proceeds of the United States Treasury Note, held by the Society, in a six per cent. bond of the United States, payable in 1881.

The specimens of flax cotton sent to the Society during the year, the Secretary was directed to deliver to the Standing

Sub-Committee on Manufactures, to be by them sent to the United States Commissioners on Flax Cotton, if anything new or especially worthy of notice shall be found in the same.

A special meeting of the Standing Committee was held on the 5th of October, attended by ten members. The object of the meeting was a notice from the Treasurer of the Providence and Boston Railroad Corporation, that they wished to occupy the rooms that the Society had rented of them.

After discussing the matter of removal, the Board appointed the President and Secretary to make arrangements for the accommodation of the Society in the Railroad Depot, or elsewhere, at their discretion as to place and terms.

This committee reported to the stated meeting in November, that they had engaged two rooms of the Providence and Worcester Railroad, in the Worcester end of the Depot building, at the rent of \$150 per year, payable quarterly, commencing November 1, and subject to be determined on a notice of three months.

The Society is now occupying these two rooms, directly over the ticket office of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company, on the terms proposed by the Railroad Company. It may not be inappropriate to note the several resting places that the Society has had since its formation. The first meeting, for the formation of the Society, was held on the evening of Thursday, the 24th of February, 1820. The following evening the Society was formed, primary laws adopted, and officers chosen. These meetings were held at "Blake's Hotel," a building which has long ceased to be. It was located on the East side of Market Square, where the "What Cheer Building" now stands. The building was then, in 1820, an old one, a part of it quite as old as any building then in the town of Providence. It had, for a time, and whereof neither the legal nor the artificial memory of man runneth to the contrary, been a "public house," most generally taking the name of the landlord, for the time being, but for many years in the latter part of its existence, called the "Manufacturers' Hotel." It is sup-



posed that Daniel Abbott, who was Town Clerk in 1677, kept "an ordinary," as it was then called, in this house about that time. The town meetings were probably held here, and, without corresponding profit to the landlord, as appears by his petition to the town for the erection of a Town House, to "keep their meetings at."

This house is somewhat noted in the local history of the town. From the balcony on its west front, the Declaration of Independence was read, in 1776, and the news of peace proclaimed in 1783. No one who recollects this house, will not also bear in mind the beautiful horse chestnut tree which stood at its south front. It was the largest tree, of the kind, in the town, if not in the State, when it was cut down, which was at the time the house was giving place to the What Cheer Building. No list of the occupants of this house has been preserved. Mr. Blake, during whose official career this society came into being, subsequently removed to New York, where he sustained his fame as a good landlord, which he acquired here.

Many persons find fault, with the long name, in which this Society rejoices. For their comfort, let them remember that it came very near having a longer one, at its inception. The proposition was made, by the late Moses Brown, to call it the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, at the first or second meeting, but it was negatived, after discussion.

The Society obtained a Charter of Incorporation from the October Session of the General Assembly, 1820. Of the twenty-seven members who signed the petition for the Charter, four only are now living. The primary laws embodied in the Charter, required the Annual Meeting of the Society to be held in the village of Pawtuxet, on the third Wednesday in October, until changed by the Society. This was the time and place when and where the Annual Cattle Show was held. Then, as now, the Society held only one meeting in a year, the business of the Society being principally done by a Standing Committee. This Committee held its meetings, generally, in Providence, but were not obliged to meet at any place other than the one selected by itself. At first, its meetings were



held quarter yearly, then monthly, and now bi-monthly, as the Society directs. The Annual Meetings continued to be held in October, on the day of the Annual Cattle Show, until 1850. The primary law in relation to meetings, was altered in October, 1849, after which, the Annual Meeting for election was directed to be held in January, on a day to be selected by the Standing Committee. In 1855, the Annual Meeting was appointed to be held on the third Wednesday in January, on which day it has been since held. All the Annual Meetings and Fairs were held in Pawtuxet until 1846. That year it was held in Kingston, and after that, at Pawtuxet, until 1850, and then at Providence.

In the year 1824, the Society erected a hall for their accommodation, in Pawtuxet, in which the elections of the Society were held so long as held in Pawtuxet; after which the property was sold. Somewhere in the beginning of 1863, the Society elected a Secretary and established an office in Providence, which should be always open. This was in the rooms lately surrendered to the Providence and Boston Railroad Company. After the occupation of a permanent office, by the Secretary, in the Railroad Depot of Providence, the Fairs and Exhibitions of the Society were held in the halls adjoining. The present removal of the Secretary's office need not interfere with this arrangement hereafter.

It is hoped that the attention of the Society will be called to the expediency of having a permanent home of our own. Let it be recollected that the Worcester Railroad Company can, at any time, claim possession of our new rooms, by giving three months notice. Though it is not probable that such notice will be given until some change, some great change, in their business shall require it, it may come. The probabilities of obtaining a desirable central location are not increased in proportion to the erection of new buildings, while such new buildings may occupy locations that this Society might obtain for its own, if the liberality of its liberal minded, and the energy of its energetic members, and the friends of the Society, should be directed to that point.

Eleven members attended the stated meeting in November.

The expediency of adopting means to secure the taking of the Industrial Statistics of the State, during the year 1865, and on every tenth year thereafter, was referred to the President, Messrs. Smith, E. Dyer, and the Secretary, with power to take such action as they may deem expedient. This committee has made no report, it being understood that the subject would be brought before the General Assembly of the State, at their January Session, 1865, and be acted upon by that body.

The removal of the Secretary's office, in part discloses the amount of exhibition materiel, newspapers, gas pipes and old lumber of various kinds, which had been accumulating since the permanent removal of the Society's resting place to Providence. Some parts of it had become of little value. The Board appointed a committee, consisting of the President, Mr. Smith, and the Secretary, to make sale of the whole or such part of this as they should deem advisable. They also empowered the same committee to make such alterations and improvements in the new rooms, as they should deem expedient.

This committee reported to the adjourned meeting, held January 4, recommending that the Providence newspapers, belonging to the Society, should be bound in a strong, substantial manner, and kept for future use; that the gearing in the east hall of the Railroad Depot be left where it is, unless a very full price can be obtained for the same; and that the cattle-pens and lumber in the building on the Butler lot, remain as they are for the present. They further reported, that they had sold the lead tank and some of the old lumber belonging to the Society, and hope soon to dispose of the rest of the lumber, and also, of the gas pipe. They also reported that they had caused the necessary repairs and alterations to be made in the Society's rooms.

An adjourned meeting was held on the 4th of January, 1865, attended by thirteen members.

The Secretary presented a list of the persons in this State, to whom Patents, for useful inventions, had been granted, from 1859 to 1861, inclusive, which was received and ordered to be annexed to, or embodied in, the Annual Report of the

Standing Committee, the Secretary being permitted to extend the list through the year 1862, if he shall be able to do so.

This list is annexed to the report, as Document No. 2.

The Standing Sub-Committee on Horticulture made their Annual Report, in writing, which was received and ordered to be appended to this report. It may be found in Document No. 3.

The Standing Sub-Committee on Manufactures, by their chairman, E. Dyer, made their Annual Report, in writing, which was received and ordered, with such other additions as the Committee may make to the same, to be appended to this report. This constitutes Document No. 4.

The Secretary presented a draft of the Annual Report of the Standing Committee, so far as he had been able to complete the same; which was received and referred to Messrs. Pearce, Brown and Peckham, for examination, to report at an adjourned meeting, to be held on the third Wednesday in January, at nine and a half o'clock A. M. At the adjourned meeting, January 18, said committee reported verbally, that they had examined the same, and recommended that the same be adopted, and signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, and sent to the Annual Meeting of the Society this day, which report was received.

The Secretary was directed to advertise notice of the Annual Meeting, to be held on Wednesday, January 18th, at ten and a half o'clock A. M.

The Treasurer was directed to pay to Rev. Job Manchester, ten dollars, for his services in preparing a model of his loom for the Society.

An adjourned meeting was held January 18th, at which eight members were present.

The Treasurer presented his accounts for the year, which had been examined by the Audit Committee, on the 6th inst. The balance in the treasury was \$103 40.

The Standing Sub-Committee on Agriculture presented their Annual Report, which was received and ordered appended to this report. It may be found as Document No. 5.

A communication from Messrs. Austin Baldwin & Co., N. Y.,

in relation to the International Agricultural Exhibition and Exhibition of General Industry of all Nations, to be held in May next, at the city of Stettin, Prussia, was read and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Board then adjourned, to meet immediately after the close of the meeting of the Society.

It appears, from the foregoing detail of the proceedings and meetings of the Standing Committee, that the Board has held the stated meetings required by law, one special and ten adjourned ones. They cannot report that they have been so punctual in their attendance upon these meetings as they might and ought to have been. Individual members, who have been rendered ineligible by their neglect, will offer their excuses to the Society. The following named members of the Board, have thus become ineligible unless excused, to wit: William Sprague, William T. Grinnell, Amasa Sprague, William Field, Silas Moore, George F. Wilson, Cyrus Harris, Henry Lippitt, and Albert Briggs.

At each stated meeting, the Treasurer has always reported the state of the treasury.

The property of the Society consists of—

220 Shares in the Pawtuxet Bank, par value \$50...	\$11,000 00
112 Shares in the American Bank, par value \$50...	5,600 00
United States' Bond, payable 1881.....	1,000 00
Fixtures and moveables, exclusive of Library, pictures and curiosities,.....	2,059 00

Some of the articles embraced in the last item will probably be sold, under the power given to a committee, at the stated meeting in November. The whole are valued at a much greater sum than the Society could obtain for them on a sale, though probably they could not be replaced at their valuation.

During the year, twenty-three persons have been admitted members of the Society. Of these, thirteen have paid their admission fee, also, two, admitted near the close of the last year. It will appear, by the Secretary's Necrological Report, that the number of members is less than at the commencement of

the year. This need not be so. A little exertion by the members, and their number could be doubled.

The Secretary has, at each stated meeting, presented a list of the books and other articles received at the rooms of the Society, which lists are embodied in the following, with the names of the persons from whom they were received.

*From the Department of Agriculture.*—Annual Reports of that Department for 1862, 4 copies ; Garden seeds ; Bi-Monthly Report for January and February, 1864, 20 copies ; Bi-Monthly Report for March and April, 1864, 20 copies ; Bi-Monthly Report for April and May, 1864, 20 copies ; Bi-Monthly Report for June and July, 1864, 4 copies ; Bi-Monthly Report for September and October, 1864, 20 copies ; Annual Report of Department, for 1863, 3 copies ; Garden seeds, Turnip seed, Seed Wheat.

*From Secretary of State.*—Transactions N. Y. State Agricultural Society for 1862 ; California Wine, Wool and Stock Journal for Feb. 1864 ; Report Ohio State Board of Agriculture, 1862 ; Bi-Monthly Report Department of Agriculture, for September and October, 12 copies.

*From Thomas A. Jenckes.*—Bi-Monthly Report Department of Agriculture for September and October, 1 copy.

*From William Sprague.*—Bi-Monthly Report Department of Agriculture, for September and October, 2 copies.

*From Casey B. Tyler.*—One Pod Auger ; Charter of City of Providence and Mayor Bridgham's Inaugural Address ; Professor Goddard's Address on changing the Government of the State.

*From Lucy Johnson.*—Specimen of four ply carpeting and other products of her hand loom, in 1823.

*From George F. Wilson.*—Specimen of Superphosphate of Lime.

*From Corey Williston.*—Ball of Wild Cotton from Mexico.

*From Sons of Rhode Island in New York.*—Dr. Vinton's Oration and Curtis's Poem, before that Association, in 1863.

*From Middlesex Agricultural Society.*—Transaction of Society, 1863.

*From Charles Jackson.*—Tobacco seed.

*From Thomas A. Jenckes.*—Garden seeds ; Turnip seeds ; Report of Agricultural Department, 1862, 87 copies ; Population of the United States, Census of 1860 ; Commercial Relations of the United States, Census of 1860, 2 copies ; Patent Office Report, 1861, 2 copies ; Message and Documents, 1863-4, 2 copies ; Smithsonian Report, 1862, 1



copy ; Report relative to Armored vessels, 1864, 1 copy ; Report of Condition of Banks, 1863, 1 copy.

*From Joseph H. Bourn.*—Transactions Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1863 ; Proceedings American Pomological Society, 1864 ; Specimen of field Corn ; Specimen of Potatoes, Colebrook Seedling.

*From Mrs. J. J. Stimpson.*—Fancy Inkstand.

*From Daniel A. Smith.*—Bottle of Grape Wine.

*From R. W. Greene.*—Memorial of Hon. A. C. Greene.

*From E. R. Potter.*—Patent Office Agricultural Report, 1846.

*From H. B. Anthony.*—Report Department of Agriculture, 1862, 6 copies ; Garden Seeds.

*From American Philosophical Society.*—Proceedings in June, 1863 ; Proceedings No 71, Vol. 9.

*From Elisha Dyer.*—Specimen of Knit Goods, by Dalton's Knitting Machine ; New England Farmer, Volumes 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 ; American Agriculturist, Volumes 16, 17, 18 ; The Homestead, Volumes 2, 3, 4, and Volume 1 from No. 38.

*From William Sprague.*—Garden Seeds ; Report of Finances, 1863 ; Report of Secretary of War, June, 1864 ; Internal Revenue Law ; Bi-Monthly Report Department of Agriculture, March, and April ; Bi-Monthly Report, Department of Agriculture, Sept. and Oct.

*From American Institute.*—Transactions for 1862.

*From C. L. Flint.*—Report of Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, 1863, 10 copies ; Report relative to Agricultural Schools in Europe, 2 copies.

*From A. B. Hamilton.*—Premium List Penn. Agricultural Society, 1864.

*From Davies & Co.*—Specimens of Flax Cotton.

*From William M. Snow.*—Specimen of Sorghum Syrup, made in Cranston, in 1864.

*From Robert S. Burrough.*—Specimen Flax Cotton.

*From John Weaver.*—Stalk of Tampico or Turtle Soup beans.

*From William Taylor.*—A California Bulb, name not known, full of an extremely fine fibre.

*From E. P. Wilcox.*—Four cases of Insects.

*From William Sprague.*—Report Secretary of Treasury on Commerce and Navigation, 1862 ; Report Secretary of Treasury on Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1864 ; Report of Committee of Senate on Naval Supplies, 1864 ; Laws of the United States, 1863-4 ; Coast Survey, 1862.



*From Gov. Smith.*—Specimens of the woven Fabrics of the Union Twine Co., Providence.

*From California State Agricultural Society.*—Transactions for 1863.

The books and pamphlets referred to in the foregoing list, with the exception of two copies of each, reserved for the library of the Society, have been distributed when called for, wherever it was thought they would be read and appreciated. The Annual Reports of the Commissioner on Agriculture, do much more than supply the place of the Annual Agricultural Reports of the Patent Office. They evidently show greater attention to the subject, while the various essays which they contain, from the pens of distinguished writers, make them an acceptable reading book to men not particularly engaged in Agriculture. The bi-monthly reports of that department are becoming more and more valuable, as the correspondents are increased in number and in efficiency, who supply the statistics they contain—statistics valuable to the farmer, the merchant, and the consumer. It is desirable to obtain, for the library, the various statistical works published by the General Government, as well as by others. As works of reference, no public library should be without them, while a small private library would hardly be improved by their presence. Like a Dictionary, they are valuable for reference and in their places, though few would regard them as a particularly interesting reading book. We recollect that our predecessors, the Standing Committee of last year, represented that the library contained a full series of the Agricultural Reports of the Patent Office, from 1839, with the exception of the years 1840, 1842, and 1846. The report of 1846, has been received this year. Probably many copies of the reports of 1840 and 1842 are now lumbering up the garrets of some of our members. They would confer a great favor by sending them forward for the library.

The other articles described in said list vary as well in value as in the purposes for which they were sent to our rooms. Some of them, the seeds, for instance, were sent for distribution, and they have been distributed to all who called for them. The number of persons who inquire at the rooms for “patent

office " seeds, as they are generally called, has greatly increased since the establishment of the Agricultural Department of the United States Government. Fewer complaints are made of the quality of the seeds now received. Some of the seeds have produced Vegetables of better qualities than have heretofore been found in our vicinity. Sometimes, it is true, the gardener is surprised by seeing some old, rejected variety of vegetable luxuriating by his culture, under some new name received at Washington. The loss of a crop, especially of one expected to be new and rare, affects injuriously the patience as well as the purse of the cultivator. He complains, as well he may. The Commissioner of Agriculture will hear him. His, is the responsibility, and if continued and repeated mistakes prevail in the character of vegetables described, and of seeds dispensed, the complaints will become loud enough and long enough to disturb the equanimity, and overthrow the popularity of any official of the Government. It is not that we apprehend any such result to the present Commissioner of Agriculture, that we make these remarks. Hitherto, as before stated, we have had few complaints against him.

The sorghum syrup from Mr. Snow excels, in quality, that which has usually been made in this State. It is lighter colored, much thicker and more free from acidity and extraneous substances. His experience in the manufacture of this article, while a resident in Kansas, has probably profited him here. It is very doubtful whether his expectations of making it a paying crop can be realized in this State.

The insects contributed by Mr. E. P. Wilcox, late of this city,—now residing in New York,—are peculiarly valuable at this time. They number about six hundred specimens, collected, principally, about Providence, and put up with great neatness and care. Some of them are rare. They are peculiarly valuable now, for they will find scientific managers in our committee on Entomology, and a convenient resting-place in the new entomological cabinet, which a few of the standing committee contributed to place in the rooms of the Society. We hope, by another year, that the farmer may meet most of his insect friends and enemies, face to face, in this cabinet.

The report of the standing committee of last year states, "that at an adjourned meeting, held on the 13th of January, the attention of the board was called to a seamless pillow-case woven by Miss Lucy Johnson, of Coventry, R. I., on a hand-loom, nearly fifty years ago."

Soon after the annual meeting, in January, 1864, Miss Johnson came to Providence, partly at the instance of the Secretary, and brought with her several samples of her handy work on the old-fashioned loom. Among these were a piece of four-ply carpeting, a piece of blue and white with a twilled stripe, a piece of ribbed twilled stripe, a piece of a fancy vest pattern, and a piece of thick pantaloons stuff,—all of which are now in the Secretary's office.

While in Providence, she spent an hour or two in the rooms of the Society. Mr. Dyer, the chairman of the sub-committee on Manufactures met her there with a short-hand writer. She was induced to repeat her statements in relation to these samples of her industry and ingenuity. These statements were taken down, at the time, without her knowledge, to be used in case any accident should prevent her from reducing the same to writing on her return home, she having promised to send them to the Society. Early in the present month, the Secretary received the promised communication from her. It shows that, although she has been living, as she expressed herself at the Society's rooms, for some years on "borrowed time," that time has dealt gently with her. Her recollection is very clear and distinct, and her signature is traced in plainer characters than are taught by modern fashionable writing masters. Though Fortune has not smiled on her, her frowns have not destroyed her cheerfulness nor her usefulness. Nothing but sickness could ever render her inactive. She is evidently one of those that will wear, rather than rust out.

Her statement is appended to this report,—Document No. 6.

The presentation of this report closes the labors of this standing committee. It is the last act of their official life. They would be glad, on looking back in their memory, to find more done than their records contain, but the one is equally

lean as the other. In political bodies, rotation in office is, by some, regarded as an important principle,—important as well to the appointing power as to officials. Past experience in this Society's proceedings does not indicate its adoption as a principle of common action. It has been, instead of a general rule, an exception to their general course of proceeding. This committee cannot be accused of being guided altogether by selfish motives by reminding the Society of the existence of this principle. Most of the board are active, business men, oppressed by their own business, which calls largely on their time. Other members of the Society there may be, not so circumstanced, who would esteem it a privilege to serve the Society, as members of the standing committee. The zeal that we feel for the welfare and progress of the Society urges us to make this suggestion, and to leave it to the action of the Society.

EDWARD D. PEARCE, *President*.

W. R. STAPLES, *Secretary*.

## DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

### DOCUMENT No. 1.

#### THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ATTEND THE SESSION OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The committee appointed to attend the meeting of the American Pomological Society, at Rochester, would respectfully submit the following report :—

The tenth session of the American Pomological Society was held at Rochester, on September 13th, 14th and 15th, and was attended by all but one of your committee. Though the exhibition of fruit was not as large as at the previous meeting of the Society, in 1862, in Boston, yet, in the variety and the excellence of the specimens exhibited, it compared very favorably with that exhibition. Most of the collections of fruit were from the nurseries about Rochester and Geneva, with a fine display of grapes from Dr. Grant, Mr. J. W. Bailey and others. Owing to the distance, and to the unfavorable character of the present year's fruit crop, your committee did not deem it advisable to make a general collection of the fruits successfully cultivated in this State, to be exhibited at Rochester. Some of your committee, however, carried specimens of a few varieties of pears and peaches, two of which—the Belle Lucrative and the Doyenné Boussock pears—were pronounced by Messrs. Barry and Hovey superior to any previously exhibited specimens of those varieties.

In the absence of President Wilder, detained at home by sickness, no annual address was delivered ; and the Society, having organized

under Dr. J. H. Warder as President, proceeded at once to the discussion of the various varieties of fruits.

On the subject of apples, nothing specially new was elicited in the discussion, which, owing to the large number of members present from the west, was confined almost entirely to varieties that succeed well in that section of our country. One valuable statement was made by Dr. Trimble, that may be worthy of record,—an account of his mode of destroying the apple worm. He winds ropes of hay around the trunk, three or four coils around each tree, and, on removing the coils, large numbers of the moths (in one case, ninety-five specimens) are found beneath them, which are readily crushed and destroyed. He continues this process from early in the season till after midsummer, and finds it to succeed admirably.

The subject of pears was thoroughly discussed, and much valuable information obtained as to the newer varieties, as well as about those which are better known and universally approved. Among the comparatively new pears, the Sheldon, Doyenné du Comice and Dana's Hovey were recommended highly by all. The De Tongres had been found very tender, liable to winter killing, and a poor grower. There were no new pears, of any merit, not previously exhibited; and the discussion was confined mainly to the well-known varieties, and to subjects connected with their successful cultivation. Mr. Barry gave an interesting account of his mode of ripening winter pears, treating them in the same manner as apples, putting them in barrels, under protection from rain, in the open air, until there is danger of freezing, and then removing them to a cool dry cellar, under which process, Vicars, Lawrences and Easter Beurrés would mature and ripen as easily as Baldwin apples.

On the grape and its cultivation,—a subject which is now attracting more attention among pomologists than any other,—the discussions were full and very interesting. All seemed to agree, that no grape can be successfully cultivated without a judicious and systematic course of pruning, and that the rambling mode of growing grapes, without much training or shortening of the laterals, will seldom, if ever, produce perfect fruit. The Concord met with universal approval as a grape for the million,—hardy, vigorous and productive; the Delaware, were it larger, would need nothing more to make it a perfect grape; the Diana, Rebecca and Allen's Hybrid were all highly approved by the most experienced cultivators; while the Crevelling, though commended by every one for its hardiness, vigor, freedom from dropping and general excellence, was objected to by several for its thin and



straggling bunches. The Rogers Hybrids did not seem to have met the hopes that were entertained with regard to them on their introduction, and were referred to the committee on native fruits, to select such as promise well, and to report names for those they deem worthy of cultivation. Of the three newer varieties,—the Adirondac, Iona and Israella,—very fine specimens were on exhibition, and full accounts of their characters were given by Mr. Bailey and Dr. Grant. The Adirondac was described as earlier than the Hartford, almost equal to the Black Hamburg in quality, vigorous in habit, as hardy as the Isabella, requiring covering in winter, while its fine berries and large bunches strongly recommend it. The Iona, a seedling of the Diana, larger and more acid, very agreeable in flavor, and much earlier, ripening evenly at the same time that the Delaware begins to ripen scatteringly, very hardy and vigorous, met with great commendation from all who saw and tasted its tender and luscious fruit. The Israella, a supposed seedling of the Isabella, a good sized, compact-bunched, dark grape, with a handsome bloom, was strongly recommended as perfectly hardy, ripening nearly two weeks before the Delaware and Concord, and more than a week earlier than the Hartford and the Iona; while it ripens early, it has a long season on the vines, hanging firmly to the bunches, keeping well in winter, and, above all, is of an unexceptionable excellence in quality. Much is hoped for from these last three varieties, and, should they prove to be all that is expected, there will be little to be desired to complete the perfect grape, and one which will afford to all a source of pleasure, as well as of profit, in their cultivation.

The subject of small fruits occupied the attention of the Society during the last afternoon of the session. Dr. Knox, of Pittsburg, gave a very full account of his strawberry plantations and mode of culture, recommending the cutting off of all runners on bearing plants, and giving the following varieties, as those from which he had obtained the most successful crops, viz.: For early, Baltimore Scarlet, Jenny Lind, Burr's New Pine and Golden Seeded; for medium, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany, Fillmore and Russell; for late, Trollope's Victoria and Kitley's Goliath. The following varieties of raspberries were also recommended by those who participated in the discussion: Brinckle's Orange, Franconia, Improved Black Cap, Hornet, Pilate, Imperial, Souchetti and Jouet,—the last five, newer varieties, but regarded as very promising acquisitions.

The Society adjourned on the evening of the 15th, to meet at St. Louis, in 1866, having passed three days in the pleasant and profitable discussion of subjects which are associated with the leisure hours of the

amateur, and the earnest labors of the successful pomologist. New facts in the culture of fruit were brought out and made known to others less conversant with the varied subjects of discussion ; and no one who was present could have failed to be benefited by the well-matured knowledge of those who brought to the discussions a ripe experience, and a deep interest in their beloved science of pomology.

EDWARD P. TAFT,

For the Committee.

Providence, December 31st, 1864.

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DOCUMENT No. 2.

PATENTS AND PATENTEES IN RHODE ISLAND.

In the year 1859, the Secretary compiled a list of the patents granted to residents in this State, with the names and residences of the patentees, from the year 1790 to the year 1858, inclusive, which list was published in the Transactions of the Society, for the year 1859. Having found that a convenient table for reference, and believing that its continuation yearly, in the Transactions of the Society, will be regarded favorably by the public, he offered to the Standing Committee a similar list from 1859 to 1861, inclusive, which was received and ordered to be appended to their Annual Report. The following is the list last referred to :

1859.

James N. Allen, Providence.—Constructing rims and field pieces for watch and locket cases, June 28.

Reuben L. Allen, Providence.—Sleeve fastener, November 29.

Edward R. Arnold, Providence.—Cut-off valves for steam engines, November 1.

Edward R. Arnold, Providence.—Cut-off gear of steam engines, May 17.

G. W. Babcock. Westerly.—Bronzing machine, October 25.

- S. W. Baker, Providence.—Blankets for printing, December 20.
- A. C. Barstow, Providence.—Burial cases, April 19.
- John K. Barney, Warren.—Instruments for gauging casks, June 21.
- Henry Bedlow, Newport.—Chimney-cowl, June 7.
- Peter S. Bishop, Smithfield.—Manufacture of thimbles, Sept. 20.
- Charles G. Bloomer, North Kingstown.—Operating window blinds, October 18.
- Henry W. Bowen, Providence.—Wind engine, July 5.
- John Calvin Brown, Providence.—Machine for making chain, November 29.
- Isaac A. Brownell, Providence.—Machine for packing starch, &c., November 15.
- S. S. Burlingame, Warwick.—Instrument for threading needles, February 15.
- Tisdale Carpenter, Providence.—Operating the valves of steam engines, October 11.
- Samuel Chase, Providence.—Awnings, October 11.
- Robert H. Champlin, East Greenwich.—Washing machine, Nov. 1.
- Abram H. Clear, Providence.—Connections for steam-pipe boilers, August 16.
- Charles W. Clewly, Providence.—Machine for making watch rims, &c. September 6.
- George H. Corliss, Providence.—Steam engines, July 5.
- C. B. Cottrell, assignor to self and Nathan Babcock, Westerly.—Feeding device for planing machines, May 17.
- Perry Davis, Providence.—Wheels for buggy-boats, June 14.
- Daniel Dunham, assignor to D. D. Sweet, James Bromley and E. W. French, Pawtucket.—Machine for spacing and boring blind-slats, June 14.
- James I. Essex, Newport.—Elastic bulb syringes, August 23.
- William Field, Providence.—Horse-power machine, June 7.
- Truman Freeman, Jr., Providence.—Rotary pump, April 26.
- Thomas J. Goff, Warren.—Machines for making hay, June 14.
- William J. Ironis, Providence.—Awl and punch belt, Nov. 15.
- George L. Jenks, assignor to George Kendall and John Kendrick, Providence.—Sewing machine, August 2.
- Douglas B. Jordan, Woonsocket.—Mode of oiling journals, Mar. 15.
- Henry L. Kendall, Providence.—Wood screws, June 14.
- H. B. Knowles, Providence.—Attachment to treddles of sewing machines, October 4.

James Launcellott, South Providence.—Making ornamental chains, March 22.

James Launcellott, South Providence.—Making ornamental chains October 18.

Robert B. Lawton and William H. Bliss, Newport.—Hose coupling, February 22.

Thomas J. Linton, Providence.—Mounting precious stones, &c December 6.

H. H. Luther, Warren.—Harvesting machine, June 7.

Albert H. Manchester, Providence.—Anti-friction support for the backs of rudders, May 17.

Benjamin A. Mason, Newport.—Horse-shoe nail machine, Jan. 18.

Benjamin A. Mason, Newport.—Machine for cutting railroad bars, December 13.

George Miller and C. M. Andrews, Providence.—Leather washers, December 20.

Samuel Moore, Providence.—Hoops for skeleton skirts, Aug. 9.

George D. Osbrey, Providence.—Heating apparatus, Nov. 8.

John S. Palmer, assignor to Self and Charles S. Capron, Providence.—Rolling metal for jewelry, June 14.

Daniel A. Pierce, East Greenwich.—Pencil cases, April 5.

John G. Perry, Kingston.—Meat cutter, March 15.

John G. Perry, Kingston.—Meat cutter, August 2.

John G. Perry, Kingston.—Sausage stuffer, September 13.

John A. Reid, Providence.—Stove polish mixer and scraper, April 26.

Henry Simon, Providence.—Fastening for shirt studs, April 12.

Henry Simons, Providence.—Shirt studs, July 26.

Henry T. Sisson, Providence.—Portfolio, April 5.

William H. Smith, Newport.—Stove, April 19.

William H. Smith, Newport.—Rotary planing machine, May 3.

William H. Smith, Newport.—Hose coupling, August 30.

William Spink, assignor to Oliver A. Washburn, Jr., Providence.—Machine for pointing nails and spikes, July 5.

O. M. Stillman and S. W. Wilcox, Jr., Westerly.—Thermostat for steam boilers, April 19.

Euclid C. Thayer, Providence.—Belting for pulleys, Dec. 13.

John Tyler, Providence.—Ice tongs, February 15.

Horace Vaughan and W. Hutton, assignors to Horace Vaughan, Providence.—Lubricating compound, August 2.

Edward Walcott, Providence.—Gas retorts, June 21.

Stephen R. Weeden, Providence.—Preparation of candlewicks, August 23.

Joseph Westley, assignor to Joseph Westley, D. B. & H. Smith, Providence.—Skeleton skirts, September 6.

Cullen Whipple, Providence.—Machine for combing fibrous materials, April 9.

Stephen Wilcox, Jr., Westerly.—Air Engine, May 2.

#### RE-ISSUES.

Charles G. Bloomer, Wickford.—Rim for lockets, Nov. 15.

Charles G. Bloomer, Wickford.—Mode of constructing lockets, November 18.

George B. Corliss, Providence.—Cut-off and working valves of steam engines, July 12.

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George B. Corliss, Providence.—Cut-off and working valves of steam engines, July 12.

George B. Corliss, Providence.—Cut-off and working valves of steam engines, July 12.

George B. Corliss, Providence.—Cut-off gear, July 26.

Cullen Whipple, assignor to New England Screw Co., Providence.—Machinery for making wood screws, April 12.

Cullen Whipple, assignor to New England Screw Co., Providence.—Machinery for making wood screws, April 12.

Cullen Whipple, assignor to New England Screw Co., Providence.—Machinery for making wood screws, April 12.

Cullen Whipple, assignor to New England Screw Co., Providence.—Machinery for making wood screws, April 12.

#### DESIGNS.

A. C. Barstow, Providence.—Cook stoves, March 22.

Thomas and Samuel Lincoln, Providence.—Trade mark for soap boxes, December 20.

#### ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Douglas B. Jordan, Cumberland.—Mode of oiling journals, Mar. 15.

## 1860.

Isaac Angell, assignor to the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company, Pawtucket.—Looms for weaving hair cloth, November 13.

A. C. Barstow, Providence.—Cooking stoves, March 20.

A. C. Barstow, Providence.—Cooking ranges, June 12.

Reuben N. Bates, assignor to J. Morrison, Jr., and Thomas H. Bates, Providence.—Plates of a cooking-stove, June 19.

Charles F. Brown, Warren.—Wheels for gun carriages. &c., July 10.

Charles F. Brown, Warren.—Fire arms, September 13.

Charles W. Clewly, Providence.—Method of constructing rims for watches, June 19.

Stephen G. Coleman, assignor to Self and William Coleman, Providence.—Mousing hooks, May 1.

L. B. Darling, Providence.—Construction of stone tanks, Aug. 21.

Perry Davis, Providence.—Construction of boats, January 3.

Perry Davis, Providence.—Boat convertible into a land carriage, November 13.

George P. Foster, Providence.—Breech loading fire arms, Apr. 10.

George P. Foster, Providence.—Cartridge cases, April 10.

Porter A. Gladwin, North Providence.—Sash fastener, Oct. 2.

E. P. Gleason, Providence.—Die Plate for cutting screws, Oct. 16.

Elliot P. Gleason, Providence.—Coupling socket,

James Greenhalgh, Sen., Pascoag.—Harness frames for looms, May 15.

George Hancock, assignor to Self and James H. Rutherford, Providence.—Hose coupling, August 7.

Charles E. Haskins, Providence.—Shirt studs, December 18.

William Hathaway, assignor to Self and D. H. Tillson, Providence.—Carpenter's square, June 26.

Jeremiah Heath, Providence.—Heel screws for skates, Feb. 21.

Jeremiah Heath, Providence.—Skates, July 3.

J. W. Howard and Thomas A. Searle, Providence.—Nail plate Feeder, February 28.

John A. Howland, Providence.—Coal sifters, January 10.

James Jackson, Jr., Westerly.—Oil cans, July 31.

William Jeffers, Pawtucket.—Pump valves, April 17.

Robert W. Jenks, Jr., Providence.—Railroad gates, February 7.

R. W. Jenks, Jr. and F. A. Steere, Providence.—Brakes for city railroad cars, April 17.

Patrick Kenney, Providence.—Valve gear for steam engines, August 14.



Samuel J. Ladd, assignor to H. L. Webster & Co., Providence.—Metallic cup and stand, May 6.

Levi S. Lapham, Providence.—Lubricators, March 20.

Isaac Lindsley, assignor to self and Daniel F. Tompkins, Providence.—Cigars, July 31.

Isaac Lindsley, Providence.—Making gold chains, August 7.

J. P. Manton and H. A. Billings, Providence.—Hanging rudders, February 14.

William T. Nicholson, Providence.—Spirit level, May 1.

William T. Nicholson and T. Searle, Smithfield.—Egg-beater, September 25.

Charles H. Perkins, Providence.—Machine for punching horse shoes, November 29.

John G. Perry, Kingston.—Machine for filling sausages, March 20.

“ “ Sausage stuffer, April 10.

“ “ Sausage machine, May 15.

“ “ Sausage filler, June 26.

“ “ Meat cutter, July 31.

“ “ Sausage filler, August 28.

“ “ Meat cutter, September 18.

Benjamin L. Philips, Providence.—Machine for engraving copper cylinders, July 3.

Robert Plews, Smithfield.—Cylinders for spinning frames, Dec. 18.

H. A. G. Pomeroy and R. F. Hudson, Providence.—Plows, June 12.

Isaac M. Potter, Providence.—Manufacture of finger rings &c., October 12.

Joseph Reynolds, Providence.—Marine propulsion, February 14.

Fitsjames Rice and G. W. Hayward, Providence.—Rollers for pressing dough, July 3.

Henry Simon, Providence.—Shirt stud, April 10.

Erastus N. Steere, Providence.—Oiling spindles, December 18.

Joseph Storm, Woonsocket.—Paper rag engine, February 14.

William Tallman, Providence.—Horse-shoe nail machine, April 27.

Lauriston Town, Providence.—Making chains from sheet metal, December 10.

Enoch B. Turner, Providence.—Brakes for railroad cars, Mar. 13.

Silas T. Vallett, Providence.—Washing machine, July 3.

John A. Wadsworth, Providence.—Elastic pessaries, January 21.

Stephen Wilcox, Jr., Westerly.—Hot air engine, February 14.

“ “ Air engine, November 20.

“ “ Air engine, November 20.

M. P. Wilmarth, Pawtucket.—Ring spinning frames, January 10.  
 Turner Williams, assignor to Self and D. Heaton, 2d, Providence.—  
 Window stop and fastener, July 17.

## RE-ISSUES.

Charles T. James, Providence.—Projectiles, December 11.  
 Lauriston Town, Providence.—Chain machine. March 13.  
 Stephen Wilcox, Jr., Westerly.—Air engines, November 20.  
 Stephen Wilcox, Jr., Westerly.—Air engines, November 20.  
 Turner Williams, assignor to Self and D. Heaton, 2d, Providence.—  
 Window stop, June 12.

## 1861.

Benjamin Arnold, East Greenwich.—Lamp shade, July 9.  
 Benjamin Arnold, East Greenwich.—Filters, July 15.  
 Varnum G. Arnold, Providence.—Stud and button fastening,  
 July 16.  
 Joseph H. Atwater, Providence.—Portable copying press, Mar. 14.  
 S. W. Baker, Providence.—Woven endless belting, October 22.  
 A. C. Barstow, Providence.—Stove, (design,) March 25.  
 A. C. Barstow, assignor to Barstow Stove Company, Providence.—  
 Cooking stoves, April 30.  
 S. S. Bartlett, assignor to self and Thomas H. Dodge, Woonsocket.  
 —Mortising machine, September 24.  
 Henry A. Billings, Providence.—Pipe moulding machine, Sept. 17.  
 Charles F. Brown, Warren.—Projectiles for ordnance, Oct. 1.  
 Ira S. Brown, Hopkinton.—Saw teeth, January 8.  
 J. F. Brown and S. S. Bartlett, Woonsocket.—Grain and grass  
 harvester, (reissued,) January 1.  
 James C. Butterworth, Providence.—Sash fastener, April 16.  
 J. C. Butterworth and B. Arnold, East Greenwich.—Converting  
 reciprocating into rotary motion, July 1.  
 H. W. Cady and J. M. Carpenter, Providence, Gilman K. Carpen-  
 ter, Pawtucket.—Braiding machines, October 29.  
 Tisdale Carpenter, Providence.—Steam engine, July 29.  
 Alfred C. Chamberlain, Newport.—Method of growing plants and  
 fruits, November 26.  
 E. B. Coffin, assignor to self and A. B. Sylvester, Johnston.—Lan-  
 terns, April 23.  
 William Dennis, Providence.—Composition for soap, September 24.  
 Thomas Gattrick, Providence.—Knapsacks, September 24.

J. Gorham, G. Thurber and L. Dexter, Jr., Providence.—Spoon and fork handles, (design) July 16.

J. Gorham, G. Thurber and L. Dexter, Jr., Providence.—Handles of table spoons and forks, (design,) July 16.

J. Gorham, G. Thurber and L. Dexter, Jr., Providence.—Spoons, (design,) September 3.

Samuel F. Hilton, assignor to self and W. D. Hilton, Providence.—Cement for leather and other substances, August 13.

August L. Hoffman, Providence.—Pickers, July 9.

Albert Holbrook, Providence.—Pickers, July 9.

George J. Huling and Albert Taplin, Providence.—Stove cover lifter and poker, October 29.

R. W. Huston, Providence.—Stove cover lifter, November 26.

William Jeffers, Pawtucket.—Hose nozzles, September 3.

George L. Jenks, Providence.—Hemming guides, June 11.

Richard F. Joynes, Bristol.—Cultivators, June 4.

Richard F. Joynes, Bristol.—Steering apparatus, May 28.

William R. and Henry E. Kay, assignors to themselves and Benjamin D. Kay, Westerly.—Car brakes, June 25.

B. B. Kenyon and Ira S. Brown, Hopkinton.—Water wheels, Apr. 30.

Beujamin F. Knowles, Providence.—Harness motion for looms, January 22.

Charles H. Leffingwell, assignor to self and P. B. Carpenter, Providence.—Boot legs, May 14.

J. W. Lewis, Providence.—Blacking box holder, January 1.

Isaac Lindsley, Providence.—Looms for weaving hair cloth, June 25.

W. N. Martin, Providence.—Sash holder and fastener, October 11.

Benjamin A. Mason, Newport.—Splicing rails for railroads, Apr. 16.

Horace Mason, Hopkinton.—Ropewalks, June 4.

William J. Nicholson, Providence.—Egg-beater, July 23.

John S. Palmer, Providence.—Constructing bracelets, &c., Mar. 10.

John S. Peaslee, Providence.—Washing machine, May 7.

Charles H. Perkins, Providence.—Toe calkings for horse shoes, April 1.

Charles H. Perkins, Providence.—Machine for making horse shoes, June 25.

Edwin H. Perry, assignor to Sacket, Davis & Co., Providence.—Machine for making split rings, August 20.

Charles Potter, Jr., Westerly.—Printing presses, March 5.

John S. Rand, North Providence.—Water elevator, July 2.

Casper D. Schubarth, Providence.—Breech loading fire arms, June 25.

Nancy D. Terry, Providence.—Bonnets, (design,) July 16.

Daniel B. Waite, Providence.—Making watch and locket rims, April 23.

Daniel B. Waite, Providence.—Making watch and locket rims, July 23.

Stephen R. Weeden, Providence.—Lamp and candle wicks, Jan. 1.

Phineas D. Wesson, Providence.—Steam trap, March 26.

Charles S. Westland, assignor to A. Alexander and Wm. J. Innis, Providence.—Lubricating cups, October 22.

R. S. White, Newport.—Newspaper files, January 22.

R. S. White, Newport.—Newspaper files, April 2.

George Whitfield, Providence.—Wash board, August 20.

George B. Wiggin and John W. Hoard, Providence.—Steam trap, June 4.

Dutee Wilcox, Providence.—Sleeve fastener, February 5.

Stephen Wilcox, Jr., Westerly.—Hot air engines, April 2.

Turner Williams, assignor to self and David Heaton, 2d, Providence.—Converting Reciprocating into Rotary motion, ante dated September 5. 1860, March 5.

Turner Williams, assignor to self and David Heaton, 2d, Providence.—Centre in cranks, April 2.

Turner Williams, assignor to self and David Heaton, 2d, Providence.—Crank for driving sewing machines and other machinery, November 12.

George F. Wilson, Providence.—Army cooking wagon, Nov. 19.

G. K. Winchester, assignor to N. E. Butt Company, Providence.—Braiding machine, January 1.

Joseph S. Winsor, Providence.—Machines for tentering and drying cloth, April 9.

## DOCUMENT No. 3.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURE.

Varied success has been obtained in horticultural pursuits within our State, during the year 1864. The spring opened favorable for all kinds of planting, and the trees came forward strong and vigorous. The month of May, with its genial showers, was succeeded by a drought, of unexampled severity, which commenced in early June, and lasted during the entire summer. Seeds sown late did not come up; and vegetation, in July, of every description, showed its effects. Trees made but little growth, and, in many localities, shed their leaves or dropped their fruits. Old trees failed to bear for the want of the requisite quantity of sap to sustain their burden; while young trees, carefully mulched, produced good specimens in chosen grounds. Besides the disastrous effects of the drought, the canker worm and the caterpillar prevailed to an unusual extent at the time of the flowering of the cherry and apple trees, and where the proper remedial agents were not applied, destroyed both the leaves and the fruit.

It is manifest to the observer who has watched the results of the past year in the department of horticulture, that only a partial degree of success has been obtained. The amateur has been deprived from making those experiments which he ever delights to make; while the gardener and the orchardist, although compensated in a measure by the high prices of their products, have not received the usual supply in quantity and quality.

In the department of vegetables, the late crops were much better than anticipated. The rains of early September caused the roots to grow rapidly, and potatoes dug late were free from disease, and in nearly the usual quantity. The White Apple and Colebrook varieties, in many localities, yielded largely. Lettuce was exhibited upon our tables, in June, of superior excellence. The sweet corn introduced into our State by Mr. Thomas J. Hill still maintains its superiority in flavor over all other varieties; while the "Stowell's Evergreen" is one of the best late varieties. The French tree tomato last year ripened as early as the other varieties, and yet ranks unsurpassed in flavor. The introduction of the Turban and Yokohama squashes are valuable acquisitions. The former grows to a good size for family use, averag-

ing, in weight, about seven pounds, and is dry, very fine grained and rich flavored,—the best variety for fall use. The latter variety is a Japanese squash, small in size, of a peculiar aromatic flavor, and is valuable only to the amateur gardener.

The florist, during the year which has just passed, has derived rich treasures from his garden only in proportion to the extra amount of labor bestowed. The excessive drought caused a frequent use of garden implements, and a constant application of water by artificial means, to secure a degree of success. Rose bushes were not so much infested with insects as usual, at the time of their flowering in June, and fine blooms of the Shakespeare, Lord Raglan, Louise Darzeus, Madame Hardy and Jules Margottin decorated our tables at our annual Strawberry Festival. Antirrhinums, dahlias, verbenas, petunias, chrysanthemums and annuals generally have not bloomed in their usual perfection; while hyacinths, tulips, phloxes, asters, pinks, geraniums, fuschias and gladioli, with moderate care, have exhibited good show flowers. The gladioli, with their graceful variegated spikes, are increasing in public favor annually; and the exhibition of native seedlings reminds us that we shall not have to depend upon our friends abroad for the finest varieties. Among the best grown, the past summer, are named the Reine Victoria, Madame de Vatry, Le Pouissen, Achille, Junon, Ophir, La Quintinie, Comte de Morny, Bertha Rabbourdin and the Princess Clotilde. Early in the spring of 1864, this Society caused to be distributed to the scholars in many of our public schools, in different parts of the State, flower seeds; but we fear, on account of the dry season, many of the children met with indifferent success. Their hopes were disappointed, and tender plants came out of the ground only to die before the evening dews descended. But they must not be discouraged, for, another year, flowers may deck their gardens worthy of a place in the basket or bouquet. They must remember that florists of larger experience than themselves are often disappointed in the results of their experiments, arising from causes beyond their control.

The exhibition of a fine fruit grown in our vicinity, during the season which has just passed, was indeed a rarity as well as a luxury to look upon. Strawberries were produced in not half their usual abundance; but noble dishes of the Wilson's Albany, Triompe de Gand and La Constante varieties were exhibited upon our tables. Berries in good condition, were picked from vines of the last named variety as late as the twentieth of July, and it is certainly a most valuable acquisition if its hardiness can be established. All of the other summer fruits were



inferior, if we may except currants, which hung on the bushes late in August, sweet and juicy. Some of the autumn varieties of pears were of superior size and beauty, such as the Dayenne Bousack, the Belle Lucrative, the Swan's Orange, the Sheldon and the Figue; but nearly all varieties of this favorite fruit were deficient in their peculiar characteristic flavor. Apples, throughout the year, ripened prematurely, dropped from the trees,—or when carefully picked, soon decayed.

While the pomologist has failed to receive a large reward for his industry, during the past year, and the orchardist to witness that vigor of growth which he has been accustomed to see, we can but notice the increased attention paid to the cultivation of fruit, and, more especially, to the setting out of apple and pear trees throughout our State. And perhaps a few suggestions might be useful to those who are engaging in this most worthy enterprise.

A deep, gravelly, fertile, soil, bordering on a high rise of land, sloping towards the south and west, is regarded as the best location for an orchard; for, on elevated ground, the temperature is milder and more uniform than in the valley. Protection from the bleak winds which blow from the north and west is essential; and no tree affords a better screen, is cheaper, grows more rapidly or is more ornamental than the Norway spruce. No more trees should be planted than can be well taken care of; for success in raising a young orchard depends entirely upon the care in which the trees are planted and the attention they receive for the first few years after planting. Trees transplanted in autumn generally succeed better than in the spring; for at that period the growth of a tree is not quite over; and the first impulse of nature is, in the spring, to find new mouths by which to feed. To insure the best growth to the trees, thorough broadcast culture should only be relied on, and not circle culture; for the fine roots which contribute the nourishment are spread at great distances from the trunk. As a general rule, trees make double the growth on clean, unplanted ground, and hence come into bearing in less than half the time than when planted in a grassy field, with no cultivation from spring to autumn. The orchardist will be sure of success, by bestowing the same attention upon his trees as he does to his vegetable crops; and if, for want of room or other causes, it should be necessary to plant in a young orchard, low cultivated crops are the best that can occupy the land. Trees should be so pruned and trained as to expose every part to the freest action of light and air, for by so doing we increase the peculiar secretions, and the higher will become the quality of the fruit.

In regard to the varieties of apples and pears to be planted, it is the

safest rule to set out those kinds which have been grown most successfully in the adjoining neighborhood. But partial and local failures will always happen in every community ; and if one should entirely fail in the cultivation of varieties which have been successfully grown by his neighbors, he should seek for other kinds not yet introduced, but grown in the same climate in other parts of our country ; for with the aid of science and experience, and by studying our climate, our localities and our soils, we are, many times, able to select prolific and profitable varieties from abroad, and oftentimes be instrumental in introducing varieties equal to those long in cultivation. We should not condemn the introduction of valuable kinds grown in other parts of the country, similar in climate to our own, although it is a branch of horticulture which more properly belongs to the amateur, who more highly prizes the new fruits which sometimes cost the greatest efforts to obtain success.

In no one class of fruit has more interest been taken, the past year, than in the culture of the native grape. New varieties have been grown and exhibited, and when once their hardiness is established, will become valuable acquisitions. The Adirondack, a seedling of the Isabella, ripens early in September, is a large berry, bunch compact, skin thin, nearly black, flesh tender with scarcely any pulp, melting, sweet, and a strong and vigorous grower. Allen's Hybrid retains much of the habit of the Isabella, and has many marked characteristics of the Golden Chasselas, which variety it resembles in color and flavor. The Creveling is a black grape, bunch large, of good form, not very compact ; in quality, juicy, with little pulp. The Israella is a black berry, of good sized bunch ; flesh tender, sweet and rich, and is probably the earliest of our native grapes. The Iona is a seedling of the Catawba ; is a strong and vigorous grower ; bunch and berry large and round ; skin thin, pale red ; flesh tender, little pulp at the centre, and excellent in flavor. The requisites of a grape of the first quality are,—a large, compact bunch, a large berry, skin thin, small seeds, no strong, distinctive flavor, a tender pulp, and should contain a large amount of sugar and acids. No grape has, as yet, all of the above characteristics. The Delaware is, perhaps superior to all in flavor, but has a small bunch and berry. May we not hope that the experiments made by amateurs in propagating the grape from seeds, will yet produce a new, unsurpassed variety.

Another important branch of horticulture, which is receiving increased, yearly attention, is ornamental gardening. The grouping together of evergreens, ornamental trees and shrubs, around our dwell-

ings and upon our lawns, is always pleasing to the eye, and indicates a refined taste.

In closing this brief review of the transactions in horticulture, for the year 1864, may not our Society be the means of distributing, during the present year, the best varieties of garden and flower seeds? Could we not be the medium for receiving orders for fruit and ornamental trees, and thereby aid in raising the standard of this important branch of industry at home?

Respectfully submitted,

For the Committee,

JOSEPH H. BOURN.

North Providence, January 4th, 1865.

#### DOCUMENT No. 4.

##### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

The undersigned, in behalf of the sub-committee on Manufactures, reports, that a meeting for organization was called by him, February 28th, 1864, at the office of the Society. A quorum was not present. The arrangement of the committee of the previous year was recommended and adopted.

A meeting was also called for March 26th, to recommend premiums and regulations for their department, at the contemplated fall exhibition of the Society. These were adopted and reported, April 2d. Since this second meeting, no other one has been called. The postponement of the Society's exhibition, and the want of business from the standing committee, rendered further meetings unnecessary.

On the 25th of January, 1865, the Rev. Job Manchester, now of this city, but formerly of Coventry, communicated a very interesting and valuable paper in relation to the introduction of power-looms into use in this State, embodying much of his experience in the introduction and use of these and various other machines for the manufacture of cotton. He had previously deposited at the rooms of the Society a model of a power-loom invented by him, in 1816, but rendered of no value by the introduction, about the same time, of the Scotch loom.

This he describes in the paper referred to, and also his bed-tick loom, invented more recently. The paper is annexed to, and makes a part of, this report.

It will be remembered, that the standing committee, May 15th, 1861, requested the standing sub-committee on Manufactures to procure information and report on the introduction of the power-loom and other machines for the manufacture of cotton in this State. In compliance with this resolution, circulars were prepared and distributed to nearly one hundred persons, asking for information and co-operation with the Society. The published Transactions of 1861 contain the answers received from some of the persons so addressed. Impressed with the value of the information sought, the undersigned has continued the research and inquiry. Pursuing this course, the communication afore referred to, from Mr. Manchester, was obtained. It is but justice to Mr. Manchester, to acknowledge the interest he has manifested in these inquiries, and the assistance he has rendered the undersigned in this particular. Partly to his assiduity and perseverance may be attributed the communication from Mr. Perez Peck, of Coventry, which is also appended to this report. Full confidence will be given to the statements of Mr. Peck, wherever he is known, and the value of his reminiscences may be inferred from the fact, that he has been almost uniformly engaged in the manufacture of cotton machinery, from the time that the old yellow mill, at Pawtucket, and the Warwick Manufacturing Company's mill, on the South Branch of the Pawtuxet river, were the only cotton mills, in New England, operated by water power.

It is hoped that other individuals will contribute to our collections in this branch of local knowledge. Individuals are living among us who are the repositories of much valuable information on these subjects, which may be lost when they shall be gathered to their fathers. May they be induced, at least to leave to their posterity a legacy of their knowledge. The present generation of the sons and daughters of Rhode Island have a claim to know what their grandsires contributed to the great cause of American industry and manufactures, as well as to the cause of soul liberty and political independence. It seems an appropriate duty of this Society to make up the record for them and for future generations.

In the absence of any committee on Flax, its culture and preparation, the Secretary, in conformity to a vote of the standing committee, has, at different times, transmitted to the sub-committee on Manufactures, all the communications on, and specimens of, flax that he has received.

These included a communication from Mr. J. B. Fuller, of Claremont, N. H., enclosing a good specimen of flax cotton and an account of his mode of preparing it; a letter from Mr. F. S. Stoddard, of Litchfield, Conn., giving an account of the invention of a spinning frame for flax cotton; a letter from Samuel Whitmarsh, of North Hampton, Mass., containing very superior specimens of bleached and unbleached "flax-line," or long fibre and the tow. There were also several specimens of prepared "eroline," or flax wool, from George C. & J. C. Davies, of Dayton, Ohio, an article largely in use. None of these, however, were matters of that extraordinary interest which, in the language of the resolution of the standing committee referring them to the sub-committee on Manufactures, required the sub-committee to submit them to the consideration of the United States commissioners upon the subject of flax and flax cotton. They evince a determination to make flax cotton compete with cotton on cotton machinery, and unless nature has interposed an insurmountable obstacle, there is no doubt it will be accomplished by American ingenuity.

This report ought not to be closed without a particular reference to a communication from Gov. Smith to the undersigned. He has embarked largely in the preparation of flax fibre for manufacturers, at his mill at Delaware, Ohio, and is manufacturing the fibre so prepared into carpets, door mats, crash and seamless bags, at a mill at River Point, in this State, and is preparing two other mills, in Scituate, for the manufacture of the same articles and other coarser linen fabrics. Specimens of these fabrics are to be seen at the rooms of the Society. As these constitute a new branch in the manufactures of this manufacturing State, and as one of them,—"seamless bags,"—is a native born Rhode Island invention, it is hoped that success will crown his efforts.

Submitted by

ELISHA DYER,

For the Committee.

Providence, February 20th, 1865.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM JOB MANCHESTER.

Providence, R. I., November 19th, 1864.

Hon. ELISHA DYER, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry :—

Dear Sir,—The circular of your committee, as well as your own



kind letters, requesting information relative to the early construction and operation of power-looms in this State, are received.

You ask, especially, for a statement of the time, as near as may be, and, also, of the circumstances which led to the invention and construction, by me, of a power-loom, the principal features of which are represented by a model now at the Society's rooms.

In reply, I would say, that in early life, when not more than ten years old, my attention was attracted to the loom; and even now, while I write, I have before my mind a graphic vision of the old family hand-loom, with its "slam-slam," as when I sat by it, winding quills, as they were called, for an elder sister to weave. She threw the shuttle through the web with one hand, and caught it with the other, changing her hands alternately from the shuttle to the lay, the latter being frequently brought forward with a double stroke, or slam, while the harnesses were made to cross the warp or chain (as it was called) upon the filling by the action of the feet upon the treadles.

The weaver, by the use of a cord, occasionally raised the latch, so called, to allow the yarn-beam to turn forward, then tightened up the web by turning the cloth-beam to take up the slack yarn. The cloth-beam was held forward by an iron ratchet wheel and pawl.

The aforesaid mode of throwing in filling was much improved upon, early in the present century, (in the town where I resided,) by the introduction of the fly-shuttle, so called. In these I felt a special interest, although but a boy, often seeking an opportunity to witness their operation. To my own knowledge, the fly-shuttle was in use as early as 1805 or 1806.

This improvement consisted, principally, in attaching a shuttle-box to each end of the lay, containing a picker and picker rod or spindle, in these respects much resembling the shuttle-boxes of the modern power-loom,—the shuttle also resembling the power-loom shuttle, but lighter.

There was a picker-string, so called; the ends of this string were each attached to a picker at the opposite ends of the lay. At the middle of this string (the length of which was sufficient to allow of a convenient slackness) a pin or handle was secured. This handle was grasped by one hand of the weaver, and the lay by the other. By the first named, the shuttle was made to pass back and forth through the web, by sideways motions or jerks, while at the same time, by the action of the feet upon the treadles, the harnesses were made to change the shades of the warp, and the lay being brought forward by the other hand of the operator, struck home the filling as was deemed proper.



The fly-shuttle was a very important improvement, increasing the amount woven per day in a very large ratio, and is still in use among hand weavers. This loom was adapted to use various wings of harness, and by drop boxes, so called, different shuttles, carrying various colors of filling, for making plaid goods.

My first attempt to improve the loom was made in the year 1812. I then originated, built and applied to the fly-shuttle loom, a motion to throw the shuttle by the vibration of the lay, as follows:—A plate or stand was secured to the under side of the bottom piece of the lay, at the middle of the same. This plate extended back at a right angle with said bottom piece, about twelve inches, the back end being lower than the front one. There was a stud secured near the back end of this plate, extending downwards from its under side. Working on this stud, there was a cross in the form of a T; the shorter piece of this cross, when balanced, extended parallel with the lay, some five or six inches each way from the aforesaid stud, this stud passing through the middle of the same, where the two pieces joined, and was the axis on which the T moved. The longer portion of the cross extended forward at a right angle with said lay, reaching some four to six inches forward of its front side, being smallest at the front, or outer end. To this end the picker strings were secured. At a proper distance back of the lay (when hanging perpendicular) there were two upright slides of sufficient strength, working in proper guides, the bottom ends of these slides resting on the treadles.

It will thus be seen, that by springing the harness, one of these upright slides would sink down, and the other rise up, and the lay being pushed back by the weaver, would bring one end of the cross piece in contact with the raised slide, sending the longer limb or lever towards the other side of the loom, and with it the shuttle, by means of the picker, the picker string being fastened to said lever, as above, and *vice versa*. The lever and picker string were below the cloth.

This plan of throwing the shuttle was allowed to be a good one; but the lays (commonly called lathes) of ordinary hand looms were not sufficiently strong and firm to admit of its application, and hence it was but little used.

In the year 1814, I conceived the idea of weaving diaper of a small figure, called M.s and O.s, by a power loom. In the month of December of that year, per dates, I built a model of a loom for that purpose, which produced all the motions required for operating the shuttle, treadles and lay. The back part of this frame, was no higher than the yarn beam, but at the front the posts were higher, constructed with

caps to hang the lay upon, not yet being able entirely to shake off the imposing vision of the old family loom. The feature in this miniature loom, which I deem of the most interest, is the main cylinder, or roll, constructed as follows: It was a solid block, about six inches in diameter and seven inches long, having a bearing at each end, resting on the frame of the loom secured by caps. A gear which was secured to one end of said roll, a little larger, in diameter, than the roll, which received motion from a small pinion upon a crank shaft, thus giving a purchase to overcome any unsteadiness of motion which might arise from the action of said roll or cylinder, upon the shuttle levers, treadles and lay.

There were tappets set in on the surface of this roll, projecting out, similar to those upon the barrell of a hand organ. On one side, or semi-circumference of its surface, the tappets were so set as to give to the treadles the requisite motion to form the M, and on the opposite, so as to produce the O, each figure requiring 6 or 8 threads of filling.

There were other tappets set in continuous rows around the whole surface of the roll or cylinder, which gave motion to the shuttle levers, and the break or lever which drew back the lay; this last was made to act or move forward by a flat steel spring. Miniature harnesses and shuttle were attached and operated. This model loom attracted much notice from mechanics, at that time. But as there was no power loom in use, or even heard of, among us in Coventry, at that period, the idea was generally deemed rather chimerical than practical.

The invention of the loom, which is partially represented by the model now at the Society's rooms, followed in the train. I will not say how much influence my former experiments on the loom, had on that invention. My thoughts, however, continued to dwell upon the idea of weaving by power.

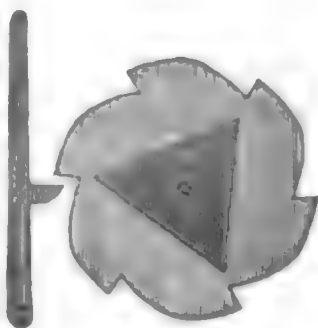
Early in the spring of 1816, my mind was more especially directed to that subject, and I began to build the various parts of the machinery hereafter named, as suggested to my mind by the study of cause and effect.

To test the operation, I, for convenience, attached these newly discovered parts, to the frame of the same old family loom, then standing in the garret of my father's house. I had, however, lost some of my veneration for this relic of the past, even daring to think that I could build a loom without regard to its gigantic and lofty proportions. I had caught the idea of hanging a lay at the bottom, the swords being turned downwards.

In the absence of drawings, I will attempt a description of the loom.

Upon the lower side timbers of the old frame, which were a little higher from the floor than the end girts of the present power loom, and near the middle of the space between the yarn beam and the lay, I placed an iron shaft  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches square, which had its bearings on said timbers, secured by caps and screws; one end of said shaft passed out through its bearing, to receive the motive power.

At the center, between the bearings, there was a pulley secured on this shaft, about two inches thick and 20 to 24 inches in diameter. This pulley was indented so as to form six separate cams. In rear of this circle of cams, there was a lever or brake which worked on a pin below, and reached nearly up to the place of the web, having a projecting shape on the edge, adapted to work with said cams.



This brake gave motion to the lay as hereafter shown. The lay was hung on studs near the floor; these studs passed through the width of the swords, being secured in plates or slots, that were bolted to the frame of the loom. The bed piece of the lay was of sufficient length to allow of a shuttle box at each end, and give room for a yard wide slaie between the swords.

The tenons of the swords passed through the bed of the lay, rising sufficiently to support the rail that held the top of the reed. The swords of the lay were some 4 inches wide and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick; a girt of same dimensions was framed in between these, a little below the middle, and secured by joint bolts.

The bed piece of the lay was about the same distance from the floor, as the top of the brake which acted on the circular cam before mentioned. The upper end of this brake was connected with the lay, by small iron rods, which expanded as they passed forward, connecting with the lay near the swords. This was done to keep the lay square with the loom. The lay, thus drawn back by the aforesaid brake, was brought forward by a sufficient flat spring, which was secured to the breast beam.

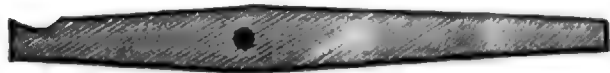
It was designed to make the cloth at a point, so that the reed should arrest the forward motion of the lay, not allowing the brake to come in contact with the cams, in its forward motion.

On each side of the aforesaid circular, or centre cam, there was a cam in the form of a triangle, having three equal sides or planes; the planes were about twelve inches from point to point; these cams were reversed and secured to the centre cam, so that their action on the

treadles should cause the harness to move in unison with the lay. These cams, when working on proper shapes upon the treadles, gave an easy motion to the harness, the wings being free and loose at certain points, capable of being balanced or evened, for mending ends. The points of these cams were rounded a little to give surface; the harnesses were hung with the common pulley-blocks, so called, of that time. A treadle rack was secured to a back girt with a pin, on which the treadles worked, extending forward, one on each side of the centre cam and brake, so as to work the harness. Upon this same shaft, twelve to fifteen inches from each of the aforesaid treadle cams, there was a pulley—say two inches thick—secured, being about twelve inches in diameter when turned off. These were covered with lags projecting over the pulleys on the outer sides, about four inches, and turned off, also. The outer ends, or circles, formed by the ends of said lags were divided into six equal parts, and indented so as to form three side cams on each, leaving one-half the surface of the edge unbroken.



There was a stand secured to the frame of the loom on each side, extending inwardly, a little farther than the outward edge of the aforesaid side cams. These stands had slots near their inner ends, and were placed from one-third to two-fifths of the distance from said side cams to the aforesaid studs, which held the bottom of the lay. The shuttle levers worked on studs secured in the slots of the aforesaid stands.



The shorter section of said levers being acted on by said side cams, while the longer one reached forward, diagonally, a few inches beyond the aforesaid studs at the bottom of the lay. The picker sticks were shaped like the above lever, and worked on studs secured in slots near each end of a cross piece that was supported by the swords of the lay, and extended out each way, so that said studs could be placed directly under the middle of the shuttle box lengthways. The studs, or fulcrum, of said picker sticks were at about the same proportion of their length as the above shuttle levers. The lower and shorter ends of the picker sticks were connected with the forward ends of said levers by a leather strap. Thus, the back end of said levers, being moved some three inches by said side cams, would cause the top ends of the picker sticks to vibrate the whole length of the shuttle box, or sufficient for

throwing the shuttle. The picker sticks bore upon the outer side of the picker.

The shuttle boxes were similar to those of the fly-shuttle loom, and resembling those of the modern power-loom, except that the spindle or rod, was placed in front of the bed piece of the lay, a little below its upper corner, extending from end to end of the same, (for purposes hereafter named,) secured and tightened by a nut at each end; and also, that the front piece of said boxes was narrower, so as to leave an opening or slot—say three-fourths of an inch wide—between the front piece of said shuttle box and the bed piece of the lay, from the sword to the outer end of the box.

The pickers were so constructed, that when slipped on to the picker rod aforesaid, they passed through the aforesaid slot at the front of the box, (by raising the end of said front piece,) being thicker within said box than that part which moved in said slot. There was a tenon at the ends of the pickers, which moved in a groove in the back piece of the box, to keep the pickers steady.

The shuttle was, at first, thrown by a spiral spring made of comparatively light wire, which extended from sword to sword of the lay; the aforesaid picker rod passing through it, the ends of said spring connected with said picker sticks. Thus, when the said picker sticks were made to expand at the top, by the action of the aforesaid cams, this spring was proportionately extended, and when relieved by the end of the shuttle lever falling into a dent in the side cam, contracting by its own force, threw the shuttle into the opposite box.

It will be seen, from the construction of the aforesaid side cams, that when the shuttle was thrown one way in the manner aforesaid, the picker which forced it through, is drawn back again before the opposite one is liberated, so that the force of the spring, at its greatest tension, was made to act on the shuttle every time it passed from box to box.

It was found, however, on trial, that a heavier spring, connected with the picker sticks a little above the studs on which they moved, and subjected to less expansion and contraction, was much better.

I had no provision for stopping the loom, in case the shuttle failed to reach the opposite box; the motion of the lay was not positive, being arrested whenever it met a sufficient obstruction.\*

\* On my first acquaintance with the Waltham loom, in the year 1824, I found that it operated on this same principle. That loom had no shuttle protection, as it is called, until the crank motion was applied to the lay, after Gilmore's plan. It was held at Waltham, as a fixed fact, that cloth should be made by an accelerated motion of the lay, whereas the crank motion, as used by Gilmore



I had in mind a plan for letting off and taking up the web, but had not applied it to the loom; and although I have some recollections in this regard, they are so indistinct that I forbear any statement on this point.

The machinery before described, in its various parts, was attached to the frame of the aforesaid old hand-loom, and operated by a hand-crank, producing the various motions. But finding this large and high old frame but illy adapted to my purpose, I secured the aid of two of my brothers and the farm team, to cut and draw to the mill a log, which I had sawed into timber to build a frame adapted to my plan and machinery. I carried this timber home and stuck it out for seasoning. The season had considerably advanced while I was employed in originating and building the various parts of the machinery as aforesaid, with other engagements. I well remember that the day was quite warm when we got the log to the mill, and am strongly impressed that it was in the month of June and just before mowing. The foregoing points being gained, and having no knowledge of a rival in my enterprise, being young and without capital, and the machine business on which I relied being well-nigh at a stand-still, after aiding my brothers through the hurry of the season, I sought and engaged in such mechanical business as I could obtain for the time being, looking to the completion of my loom as soon as circumstances would permit.

During the succeeding fall, and the winter of 1816—17, I found employment at Arnold's bridge, now Pontiac, Warwick.

*Introduction of the Power-loom, by William Gilmore, a Scotchman.*

During the early part of the year 1817, I learned, for the first time, that said Gilmore had arrived in this country, having a knowledge of the power-loom, and also of warping and dressing-machines for preparing the yarn for the same.

I soon learned, also, that a number of our manufacturers were in

made the cloth while passing the minimum point; hence Waltham was slow to adopt it. Rhode Island operatives had, ere this, learned by experience that the secret of making good cloth, with ease, consisted quite as much in a proper elevation of the yarn back of the harnesses, so as to give a suitable slackness to the top shade of the web, as in the manner or force of the blow from the lay, so be that the filling was moved forward by it to the proper point.

In the year 1826, I directed the alteration of a pair of the above looms for a company in Connecticut, who were using forty of them, and applied the crank motion to the lay, with the protection for the shuttle, as a sample for their workmen, who altered the remainder of the lot. These looms, so far as I know, were the first Waltham looms to which these motions were applied.



treaty with him, to obtain his knowledge in said business, by paying him a bonus or fixed sum of money. As I learned something of the details of this matter, I saw at once that my plans and hopes were thrown into the shade. An arrangement was entered into by the parties aforesaid, the Lyman Manufacturing Company, of North Providence, and the Coventry Manufacturing Company, of Coventry, R. I., being prominent in the enterprise.

After some time spent in the preliminary arrangements, Mr. Gilmore commenced making his drafts and patterns at the Lyman Mills, for a warper, dressing-machine and twelve looms. The side frames of the loom were of cast iron. I well remember of being at that place while said Gilmore was progressing with his work; of seeing and conversing with him on the subject, and of noticing his full sized drafts on the floor of one of the mills.

The Coventry Company, interested in the bargain with Mr. Gilmore as aforesaid, engaged twelve looms, with warping and dressing-machines, which were to be built at Pawtucket,—the builder to have the use of the patterns built by Gilmore, with his advice in the matter, if desired.

Not satisfied with the progress of their work at Pawtucket, and anxious for its completion, said company (after considerable delay) removed all the stock pertaining to the looms to their own shop, in Coventry, after they were commenced on as aforesaid, and proceeded to finish and put them in operation.

I was at work for the Coventry Company as a machinist, when the aforesaid materials were brought there from Pawtucket. Two of the loom frames were set up. I began work for said company on the 17th of September, 1817, per time-book now in my possession. On the arrival of said materials, I was at once set to work, with other hands, to finish the looms. It must be borne in mind that these machines were among the new things under the sun, and that many new tools were to be made, which facts very much retarded our progress. One pair of the looms was pushed ahead of the rest, and when completed, Mr. William Anthony, the agent, who was a practical manufacturer of yarns and a hand weaver, had these looms placed in the new mill, so called, and commenced experimenting on the operation of them. The webs were sized, warped, and beamed on, by hand. When the residue of the looms was finished, the warping and dressing machines ready, and the room, shafting, &c., fitted for their reception, Mr. Anthony (who had seen something of my loom operations in the garret, in 1816,) requested me to go into the mill and aid in starting the new

machinery. I think this was in March or April, 1818,—the year I am sure of.

I well remember the trouble and perplexity we shared in getting the dressing machine under way, but these difficulties were overcome in due time. With the warping machine and looms, we had less trouble, but found sufficient play for all our ingenuity and patience. The filling was wound upon bobbins by Thorp's bobbin-winder, so called. This was a simple machine, but if not closely watched, caused much waste of filling, from soft bobbins slipping off when in the shuttle. I now have before my mind a striking view of these various machines, but must not dwell on them.

As an employee of the Coventry Company, I had access to the Lyman Mills, visiting them during the building and starting of their looms, warping machines, &c.

They did not get on so well at first in operating. Mr. Gilmore knew how to build the loom, but Mr. Anthony was the best operator. The looms and other machines were got into successful operation, at both places, very nearly at the same time.

During the year 1818, the Coventry Company put twelve more looms in operation, in the room under my care.

Early in the year 1819, said company started twenty-four more looms in the old mill, so called.

After some nine or ten months experience in operating looms, I found that the machine-shop was still my choice. Stating this fact to Mr. Anthony, I requested him to get some other man for the weaver-room, and allow me to go back to the shop. To this he consented.

Mr. A. came into my room a few weeks afterwards, with a man whom he had formerly employed as an overseer of hand weaving, and told me that he had engaged him to take charge of that room, saying to me, at the same time,—“If you will now go to the old mill, and make those looms go as well as these do, you may then go to the shop.”

After spending a few weeks with the looms referred to by Mr. Anthony, I went back to the machine-shop, and its, to me, more agreeable duties, after having spent nearly a year in starting and operating warping, dressing, and looms.

Those who have used the Gilmore looms are aware that the patterns built by him were quite too light, and otherwise faulty; but they were soon superseded by patterns got up by David Wilkinson & Company, of Pawtucket. Mr. Samuel Greene, now of Bernon Mills, Woonsocket, was, at that time, the junior member of said company.

*The Fales Loom.*

An Englishman by birth, whose name was ——— Fales, left England, as he said, for the purpose of introducing power-loom weaving in this country, hoping to obtain a handsome sum for the information. He came to Providence early in the year 1818. Finding that he was anticipated by Mr. Gilmore, who had already introduced the Scotch loom (so called), Mr. F., after exhibiting his plan in different places, obtained consent of the Arkwright Manufacturing Company of Coventry, R. I., to build a loom for experiment, said company furnishing the necessary means for the same.

The frame of this loom was built of wood.

Said company put the loom in operation in one of their mills. This loom, in its general arrangement, was very similar to those built by Mr. Gilmore, except that it had a slide lay, so called, which moved on rods and skanes, instead of swords hung at the bottom, as used by Mr. Gilmore.

The aforesaid rods were three-fourths to an inch in diameter, and of sufficient length to allow a proper vibration of the lay. A rod was placed on each side of the loom, near the inside of the loom frame. The forward ends of these rods were supported by the breast-beam, and extending back diagonally, the back or lower ends being supported from the side frame of the loom. The skanes were secured to the bottom of the bed piece of the lay, extending out back and front (cross-wise of the same) sufficiently to keep the lay from rolling or canting, descending also as it followed said diagonal rods, when, receding from the point where the cloth was made, so that the bottom shade of the web should not bear too much on the race-board, when the harness was sprung. The lays of both Fales's and Gilmore's looms were driven by a crank motion.

I would here say, that the crank shaft now used in the loom is of comparatively modern introduction. The top shaft in the Gilmore looms was a straight shaft, extending out beyond its bearings some seven or eight inches at each end. The driving pulleys were at one end, the tight pulley being outside, and the gear to drive the lower shaft at the other. The last named pulley and the gear-wheel were secured to the shaft. There was a stud each, secured in said pulley and wheel, at an equal distance from the centre, on the same side of the shaft. The sweeps from the lay being connected with these studs, gave the lay a crank motion. This plan prevailed for several years, and is still in use in various places.

The Fales loom operated well, and made good cloth. I had various opportunities to examine said loom and the fabric it produced. But Gilmore's plan of constructing and operating the lay was deemed much the best. This gave his loom a decided preference. Mr. Fales was an intelligent man, and although not so well versed in mechanics as Mr. Gilmore, he was thought to be a better operator. During the summer of 1818, Mr. F. occasionally visited the Coventry Company's weave-shop, then under my charge,—our conversation usually turning on the subject of looms, dressing and weaving. I have referred to Mr. Fales and his loom, as forming a part of the early history of power-loom weaving in Rhode Island. His avowed object in crossing the Atlantic, being the hope of reaping a reward for his knowledge in said art, he would naturally seek to inform himself of the latest accessible improvements before leaving home.

If the above conclusion be correct, the history before given of the loom constructed in Coventry, in 1816, in connection with the fact that Mr. Fales came here two years afterwards, and proposed a loom with a slide lay, would seem to be strong presumptive evidence that the now universally popular plan of inverting the swords of the lay, and hanging it at the bottom, was invented, and applied to the loom in Coventry, Rhode Island, U. S. A., before it was known or used by our English cousins, so far as Mr. Fales's knowledge extended.

Having already occupied more pages than I intended in the beginning, I would gladly forbear any further remarks; but noticing a reference to my bedtick-loom in the Society's Report of 1861, I feel that some further description and explanation are needed.

#### *The Bedtick or Twilled Work Loom.*

While engaged in finishing the Coventry Company's looms, brought from Pawtucket as aforesaid, in the winter of 1817—18, I invented an improvement on said looms for weaving bedtick and other twilled goods. The changes of the thread was produced by the use of sliding cams.

Mr. Anthony, the agent, saw my model, and approved of the plan. After getting the first looms, dressing, &c., in operation, in the year 1818, as aforesaid, Mr. Anthony allowed me the use of one of the looms, to try the experiment, a new cam shaft and other necessary parts of the loom being furnished at my own expense.

The cam shafts of the first Gilmore looms were made square at the middle of the loom, the cams being cast with square holes in them, and secured on the shaft with wedges. The shaft for my sliding cams was

round, and made larger for some twelve or fifteen inches, where the cams were to work ; this part of the shaft was turned and polished.

A projecting spline or feather was secured on one side of the shaft, about three-eighths of an inch square, and as long as the large part of the shaft. The cams were cast with a pap on one side, two and a half to three inches in diameter, and projecting about the same distance from the side of the cam.

The hole in these cams was round, having a groove like a key-seat on one side, fitted to work on said spline or feather. The cam moved freely sideways, while it was made to revolve with the shaft.

There were scores turned in the paps of these cams,—say half an inch wide and the same in depth. When on the shaft, the paps of the cams projected outward.

There were separate, narrow cams, outside of the others, for throwing the shuttle ; also, a smaller shaft placed in the rear about half the distance from the cam shaft to the back girt of the loom.

For working four treadles, this rear shaft moved just half the speed of the cam shaft, and was geared from it.

There were two side cams secured on this rear shaft. These side cams are a pulley—say three and a half inches in diameter and one and a quarter inches thick—having a lip or flange that rises—say half an inch—above its surface on one side, and follows even with that side of the pulley for one-third the distance of its circumference, then crosses the face of the pulley at an angle to reach the opposite side or edge of the pulley in passing one-sixth of its circumference, and follows that side or edge the same distance as the first named, then crossing back again at the same angle as before, is united with the first named section of said flange.

There were two iron levers, the larger ends resting on the top of the back girt of the loom, each held in place, loosely, by a large wood-screw. The forward or smaller ends worked in the scores or grooves in the paps of the cams. Near the middle of said levers, where they passed over said side cams, there were two studs inserted in each lever so as to span the aforesaid lip or flange of said cams, the levers being moved from side to side of the cams, as the flanges changed sides of the same. It will thus be seen that the end of the lever connected with the cam is moved nearly twice as far as the point where the studs are inserted, thus moving the cam one and a half to two inches on the shaft. The cams, when acting on the treadles, were held in place by the levers, while the longer portions of the flanges were passing be-





tween the studs in the levers. When leaving the treadles, and free from pressure, they were moved by the shorter and angling portion of the flange to a position to act on the next treadle, and *vice versa*.

It will be seen, that by this arrangement, half a revolution of the cam shaft was allowed for springing each wing of the harness, the same as in weaving plain cloth, thus giving an easy and gradual motion to the harnesses. Intermediate pulleys or rollers, adapted to the work, were used in hanging the harnesses. The loom was put in operation. The experiment was entirely successful, the operation of the loom and the quantity and quality of the goods produced being entirely satisfactory. The web was sized, warped and beamed on, by hand.

During the spring of 1819, I engaged Perez Peck to build a pair of stout looms upon the aforesaid plan. By arrangement with Mr. Anthony, agent, I operated these looms for some months, in one of the Coventry Company's mills. There being no machine for dressing striped warps, I still had the yarn sized by hand, and warped on to the yarn-beams in sections.

The looms paid a good profit in this way, and made the goods to the satisfaction of those who furnished me the yarn. But the business was too small, and not finding it convenient to increase the number of my looms, I first let them that I had to a company in Warwick; and afterwards sold them to the same company, who, after running the looms for some time on bedtick, preparing the warps in the same way that I had done, put them to work on plain cloth with their other looms, taking the yarn-beams from the same dressing machine.

The only change required in the loom was to drop one pair of the treadles, and put the back shaft out of gear, the latter being set so that the levers should hold the treadle cams in position to act on the treadles designed to be used.

Additional wings of harness and treadles may be used on this loom, by varying the construction of the side cams, and graduating their motion as compared with the treadle cams accordingly; or other devices may be employed for sliding the treadle cams, and holding them in place when acting on the treadles.

This company's weave-shop was burned not long afterwards, and *the bedtick looms* went off in the flames, but they were not forgotten as will presently be seen. I lodged a description of this invention in the patent office, in the year 1819, but did not see sufficient encouragement to take out a patent. These were undoubtedly the first power-looms ever built in America, for weaving twilled goods.

Finally: the sequel will show, that the bedtick or slide cam loom, for



making twilled cloth, was a useful improvement, but was brought forward before its time.

Manufacturers were in the midst of the perplexity attendant on getting the power-loom into operation for making plain cloth. When they had succeeded in getting a good article of shirting and sheeting woven in their own mills, at a reasonable cost, and with much greater dispatch than by their previous system of sending their yarns about the country to be woven by hand, they seemed disposed to pause and take breath before attempting to make further advances. During this period, the slide cam loom was measurably lost sight of.

While in the employ of Perez Peck, at Coventry, in the summer of 1821, Dr. Joseph Underwood, of Pawtucket, called to see me relative to the bedtick loom. The interview resulted in his engaging Mr. Peck to alter half a dozen looms which the doctor was then running at the Washington Factory, at Coventry, R. I. Peck had the requisite castings made from my patterns, and when the work was ready, I gave the necessary attention for applying it to, and starting the looms. Their operation was very satisfactory. During the winter of 1821—22, Dr. Underwood called again and engaged me to go to Pawtucket, and direct the alteration, to my plan, of twelve looms which he was operating in that place. These also gave entire satisfaction. In the winter of 1822—23, while doing work on my own account at Coventry, I built the parts necessary for altering twenty-four more looms running in Pawtucket. These were applied by mechanics of that place. During the years 1824—25, I resided in Connecticut. Coming to Providence in 1825, I learned that the bedtick-loom was used in Pawtucket to a considerable extent. On calling out there, I found full one hundred of said looms in operation, besides those authorized by me.

Messrs. Starkweather & Claflin had a number at work. I told Mr. Claflin that I had no patent for the invention, but had incurred considerable expense in bringing it into use, and I felt that something was due to me on that account, naming three dollars per loom as a proper sum under the circumstances.

Calling again, Mr. C. stated that he had consulted the other parties who were using the improvement, and that they, with him, agreed to my proposition. Mr. Claflin then paid me some three hundred dollars in cash. Here ended my adventures in the bedtick loom.

Dear Sir,—I submit the foregoing statement of facts and circumstances, some of which transpired more than half a century ago.

They refer to a branch of mechanics and manufacturing in which it

was my lot to take an active part in its earliest stages here, and have pursued, more or less, for many years.

The facts and incidents are drawn from vivid recollections of the past, as well as from data which I had preserved.

I have given them with the hope that they may prove interesting to those who cherish a proper regard for our own history as a manufacturing State. If I have, in any degree, succeeded in this respect, I shall feel that I am sufficiently rewarded.

Very respectfully yours,

JOB MANCHESTER.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM PEREZ PECK.

Anthony, R. I., 11th, Mo. 28th, 1864.

ELISHA DYER, Chairman, &c.

Respected Friend:—Thy note of 25th inst., addressed to me, is just received.

The earnest solicitude and pathetic appeal therein expressed, for me to permit the storehouse of my memory and facts, to be opened touching my experience, observation and experiments in connection with the invention and use of machinery in this State, shall not go unheeded.

I will endeavor, my esteemed friend, forthwith to comply with thy request, and redeem the pledge.

Rhode Island is not the place of my nativity, but my adopted State; nevertheless, according to my observation, from my earliest acquaintance with machinery and its uses, I am free to accord to its Artisans and Mechanics, in their construction and management of it, as large a share of mechanical skill as can justly be claimed by others, within the bounds of my knowledge, (and I have visited most of the States, with pretty good opportunity for observation,) and I believe the same estimate will hold good with regard to the successful enterprise of its manufactures, and of the other branches of business.

The many new and useful inventions and improvements, from time to time brought into use, bear ample testimony to the ingenuity and skill of the sons, and daughters too, of Rhode Island.

In confirmation of this, I may notice the making of the first cold nails, (as they were called,) by Jeremiah Wilkinson. Who can calculate the benefits and profits to the wide world, resulting from this invention, or compute its indebtedness to the genius of David Wilkin-

son, for the production of the Slide Lathe. The skill, industry and perseverance of Betsey Metcalf, in her experimenting upon and perfecting, in her juvenile years, the manufacture of Straw-braid and Bonnets, can but be highly appreciated by the past and succeeding generations. The benefits already derived from that achievement cannot be computed.

The invention and successful operation of a machine for making Weavers' Reeds, and one for making Weavers' Harnesses; the former by Jephtha Wilkinson, and the latter by Joseph Winsor, are deserving of great credit. I might advert to many more, but need not multiply.

I may now have recourse to "the store-house" and invoke memory's aid in unfolding and bringing to view such facts and circumstances as may be deemed essential.

As a starting point, perhaps, it may not be altogether improper to advert to a time anterior to my knowledge and experience of matters and things, and thence proceed, glancing hastily and summarily, at some events of my early days.

I was born in the town of Rehoboth, Mass., in the year 1786, (according to the record.) My father, Perez Peck, was a farmer, but early in life took up the business of making ox-carts, and, at a later period, ox-wagons, when they came into use. Notwithstanding this business was taken up by him without an opportunity of learning the trade, the wheels of those vehicles made by him were reputed the most perfect and substantial of any at that day. Much of his time was occupied in this business, especially when he could not work at farming, and by him the country was supplied for many miles around.

When engaged in this work, as soon as I was old enough, I was almost constantly with him, watching every motion as the work progressed, and taking a deep interest in it. Such portions of it as I could perform were assigned me as soon as I was capable of using tools. This greatly increased my interest in the business.

When I was fourteen and a half years of age, my brother, Cromwell Peck, who was then carrying on the blacksmithing business, in Providence, perceiving in me an aptitude and readiness to learn, proposed to my father to take me as an apprentice, which was agreed to, and on the 15th of 4th month, 1801, I commenced work with him in that capacity.

During my apprenticeship, there were projected and perfected at my brother's shop, many curious and useful pieces of mechanism and machinery, several of which were of his own contriving: One of them was a machine for taking the wave or unevenness out of sheets of iron

or other metal, and rendering the surface smooth and even. This was a valuable machine.

In the year 1802 or 3, John Eveleth, (who, with his brother William, had accumulated a large estate by the manufacture of snuff and tobacco,) conceived the idea of making a fire engine, differing in its construction from any other in use. He agreed with my brother to do the work. The cylinders, pistons, water-box and bearings for the shaft or arbor to lie in, were made of copper or brass or composition; and these, together with the hose, and packing for the pistons and valves, were the only parts of the machine but what were made of iron.

There were, however, two leaves made of boards and attached to the sides of the engine with strong hinges. When the machine was being worked, these leaves were let down, for the operatives to stand upon which kept the engine steady.

The cylinders and pistons were cast at the brass foundry at Providence. The water-box was also made at the foundry, and the hose was made elsewhere; with these exceptions, the entire work was done at our shop. The piston rods were attached to a revolving shaft, having two angles of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches each, which, of course, gave a nine inch stroke. This shaft, lying across the machine, had a crank attached to each projecting end, of some 15 inches sweep, and of sufficient length for six men to each crank to stand and work. The engine was completed, and, on trial, worked with great power, and, I believe, fully answered the projector's most sanguine expectations, for he ordered more built, and we continued building them to the number of eight, varying in size, from one which two men could work, to one which required twenty-four men to operate. This last and largest engine he loaned, for a time, to some parties in Boston, who were building a large block of stores, to throw the water out where they were putting down the foundation. It did the work most admirably, and at a very small expense, taking up the water through a large suction hose, and throwing it off, through a leading hose, into the dock.

It was a very powerful machine, having four cylinders of nine inch bore and twelve inch stroke; all the others had but two cylinders.

While these engines were being built, John Eveleth was endeavoring to dispose of them, in Providence, Newport and Wickford; but the people of Rhode Island, being largely endowed with cautiousness, could not be induced to buy a single machine. He, at length, became disgusted with their extreme timidity, took his engines all off to foreign markets and sold them.

Do we not read in the Scriptures of truth, that "A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country, and in his own house."

In the autumn of 1805, Richard Anthony, with his brother William, and several other gentlemen of Providence, having formed a company (called the Coventry Company,) for the purpose of manufacturing cotton, and having purchased a site for a mill in the town of Coventry, they engaged my brother, with myself, to build their machinery.

My brother closed his business in Providence and moved to Coventry, when they first broke ground to commence their *great work*, (as it appeared to us,) as neither my brother or myself had ever seen a piece of cotton machinery.

We first made our tools to work with, and while this was being accomplished, I decided on seeing the *inside* of a cotton mill. I went to one of the three\* known to us to exist at that time, and applied to the Superintendent for admission, and was refused. I, tenaciously but respectfully, urged my suit, and was admitted. I was followed round and closely watched, but I had obtained quiet and peaceful possession and was not to be disturbed. The short hour I spent there, was a very interesting one to me.

I returned home with what I had seen indelibly imprinted on my memory.

This visit and what I saw and learned was of essential use and benefit to me, as it kept me posted up, so that I never was at fault or found myself deficient, in forming and completing any of the various and varied parts of the work, and then applying them to their proper places. At that time, there were scarcely any to be found who had any practical knowledge in building cotton machinery, but with such as could be obtained, we built and completed some cards, drawing, roping and two spinning frames of 72 spindles each, and the necessary appurtenances for operating the same. And this little handful of machinery was put into the mill as soon as it was ready to receive it, and put into operation in the summer of 1806: the precise date I cannot give.

The company continued making additions to their machinery, and,

\*The three cotton mills then in operation, were the old Yellow Mill, at Pawtucket, R. I.; the Warwick Manufacturing Company's Mill, on the south branch of the Pawtuxet river, Warwick; and one at Patterson, New Jersey. The mill visited was that of the Warwick Manufacturing Company, among whose owners were James Greene, Almy, Brown & Slater, and William Potter. The same Almy, Brown & Slater were, at this time, the owners, I believe, of the old Yellow Mill at Pawtucket.



during the winter of 1807, we built for them a mule of two hundred and twenty-eight spindles and two throstle-frames of eighty-four spindles, each, under the direction of Samuel Ogden, from England. He was dictating the building of a mule and throstles for the Hope Company, at the same time, for their mill in Scituate, then just being built.

These two mules were the first that I have any knowledge of.

I now come to the time that the whipping machine got up by Cady and Hines was put into operation, of which I have spoken in a former communication, and of which I think best to give here some description.

It was composed of a frame of wood, four feet high, with an upright turned with great velocity, in its centre, having four strong steel blades firmly fixed to its upper end, and standing at right angles. Over these blades, and in close contact with them, were a pair of fluted iron rollers. The cotton was spread on an endless apron, and passed down between the rolls and was whipped off by the blades. This much may suffice to prevent its being, in the apprehension of people, confounded with any other machine for like use.

In the autumn of 1807, I engaged my services, in the line of my business, to the Natick Company, at Natick, Warwick, and agreed to take an interest in the establishment then in course of erection.

The company was composed of Christopher and William Rhodes and others.

The machinery in the Natick cotton mill was propelled by a tub-wheel, (so called at that day,) somewhat similar to the iron wheels of the present time. The one used here was ten feet in diameter and eighteen inches in depth, with floats of corresponding depth, with a curb above it of a greater depth, through which the water was conveyed by a trunk into the wheel. It was made wholly of wood. This wheel, while it required a larger amount of water than the bucket-wheel to do the same work, yet it possessed the advantage of acquiring the desired speed with a less amount of gearing.

It was the first wheel of the kind I had seen, and answered the purpose very well.

As we were expecting to build a blacksmith shop, with a trip-hammer to be operated by water power, it occurred to me that this might be done in the cheapest way, by using the tub-wheel for that also, and a mode of doing it presented itself to my mind. My plan was to place a heavy cylindrical body of wood some three feet in diameter, and two and a half in depth on the upper end of the upright shaft, with four cams on its under side to operate upon the back end of the hammer hilt, and thus produce the stroke, and giving four strokes to each revo-



lution of the wheel. I suggested to our millwright (who, as well as myself, had an interest in the concern) the propriety of using the tub-wheel to drive our trip-hammer. He was slow to believe it would do, seeing no way to produce the stroke. I told him of my plan, and drew a rough sketch of it. He was pleased with the idea, and gave it his approval. It was approved by the company, and the work was accomplished. It worked as well as any upon the old plan, but expended water rather more lavishly, and was not quite as easily kept in order; but we all liked it very well, as we had water in excess at that time.

Soon after our hammer was put in operation, I perceived our millwright was taking steps in order to procure a patent for the thing himself; and although I did consider it but a very simple affair, and no more than might have been thought of by anybody, and not worthy of being called an *invention* or of *meriting* a patent, yet I did not feel willing to be wronged out of it; and, therefore, I formally entered a caveat in the United States Patent Office, to prevent any one but myself from obtaining a patent. In the meantime, I became apprehensive that the trip-hammer would not prove a profitable *trip*, and so suffered my prohibition to relapse and become void. Our millwright then applied for and obtained a patent for what he had no right to, and whereby I believe he never became rich.

In the early part of my engagement with the Natick Company. I invented an apparatus which, if it had been brought into use at that early day in manufacturing, would, I believe, have been of some value.

It was intended to wind the roping on spools in the roping frame, instead of running it into cans, (which was universally done at that time.) The peculiar manner by which I expected to accomplish this was to remove the cans from the frame, and substitute large, strong flyers in their stead, each of which was to be furnished with the necessary gear and fixtures to perform the work within it-elf.

In the intervening time between the usual working hours, I made one flyer with all its requisite parts. This I exhibited to a first rate mechanic and machinist, for his inspection. He pronounced it capable of doing the work, and proposed to join me in making and introducing them to the manufacturing establishments. But before a convenient opportunity presented to do this, my flyer and fixtures suddenly and mysteriously *disappeared*, and as no attempt was made to rebuild them, I need say no more about them.

I remained at Natick until the close of autumn, 1808; started much of the machinery which I had helped to build; spun the first yarn that was made in that mill, and had charge of the carding room for a time.

Our millwright, feeling a little stung by disappointment in his first attempt to get a patent for the trip-hammer, set about to render my pathway here, difficult and unpleasant ; and I feeling more inclined to peace than otherwise, thought it best to surrender and leave the field to him. I thereupon closed my connection with the company to our mutual satisfaction, and left.

I spent the ensuing winter in Scituate, in building a lot of machinery for some parties in Dutchess county, N. Y.

Near the close of winter, Judge Lyman came to our shop to engage Peter Cushman and myself to build the machinery for a mill which he was about to erect.

With a piece of chalk, he made a very ingenious diagram of the premises whereon his factory was to be built.

Some time previous to this, Judge Lyman had superintended the building of the bridge which connects the east side of the island of Rhode Island with the main, and by his good judgment and economy, as was believed, several thousand dollars, in the expense of that structure were saved.

Peter Cushman eventually made a bargain with the Judge to do his work, and I should have joined him in the engagement, but had previously engaged myself to the Union Company, in Plainfield, Conn., whither I went in the Fourth month, 1809 ; and, with my brother, built, during the succeeding eight months, the first lot of machinery for their mill at that place.

While engaged in doing this job of work, the agent of the Coventry Company proposed to my brother and myself, to build and rent us a machine shop, at Coventry, and furnish us with a job. We accepted his offer, and commenced making machinery for him and others, in the summer of 1810. And from that time I continued to carry on the business, in connection with others or alone, more than forty years, making, at different times, all the several kinds of machines used in the manufacture of cotton and wool.

In the year 1814, Job Manchester built, at my shop, a model of a loom for weaving diaper ; it was simple in its construction, and evidently capable (on a larger scale) of doing the work with perfection.

In the year 1816, he got up and perfected all the material parts and motions to constitute a power-loom, similar, in most respects, to the looms now in general use.

Isaac Congdon, agent of the Arkwright Factory at that time, and who was reputed an excellent mechanic and manufacturer, and who had seen the Waltham and other looms then in use, pronounced the

one Job had got, to be the nearest approach to perfection of any loom extant, and in this view I fully united.

The speeder which he invented several years after, although not equal, in some respects, to the speeders of the present day, was yet a very ingenious affair, and had it been introduced at an earlier period, I believe, would have had a good run.

The first power-looms upon the plan introduced into this country by the Scotchman, Gilmore, were built at Judge Lyman's factory, in the autumn of 1817. I went to see them before any were finished, and immediately commenced, with others, in finishing some for the Coventry Company. Since that time I have built some thousands, using on them, at different times, the various and varied *let-off* and *take-up* motions and different modes of *picking* or *throwing* the *shuttle* which have been invented and brought into use as improvements.

Of these inventions and improvements, our Rhode Island mechanics may justly claim a large share.

The looms of the present day are vastly superior to those first built and used, both in strength and workmanship, as well as the improvements above alluded to.

The Hines speeder was got up, according to the best account that I can get, in 1814. It was considerably used, and worked pretty well; I believe it was much improved a few years later, and patented.

In 1818, with a lot of machinery left on my hands, I manufactured cotton yarn for Christopher A. Whitman, a portion of the year, and then sold the entire concern to the late Gov. Harris, who, after fulfilling the residue of the contract with Whitman, commenced, and successfully pursued, the manufacturing business on his own account.

In the year 1819, I built two bedtick-looms for Job Manchester, upon a plan of his own inventing, and of which I conclude he has given a full detail.

The Asa Arnold speeder was first built and started by him, in South Kingstown, in 1822. I went to see it when just put in operation, and immediately commenced building them for the Coventry Company and others, and continued to for many years. His compound motion is invaluable, and not to be dispensed with without much inconvenience and loss.

An incident occurs to my mind, which, although it is not strictly pertinent to the matter in hand, yet may not be entirely devoid of interest. I will relate it as I received it from the lips of the late Judge Whitman, of Coventry.

Some eighty years ago, a young woman was living in his father's

family, on hire. As trade, at that time, was carried on by bartering one commodity for another, she received, by agreement, one yard of tow cloth \* per week for her wages, worth one shilling at that time.

When she had received and laid by some fifty or more yards of tow cloth, she wished to procure herself a dress, and thereupon bartered her cloth, eight yards for one of chintz; so that, admitting she had six and a half yards for her dress, it cost her one year's work. A few years since, before the great advance in the price of the raw material, such a cotton dress as above alluded to could be earned by a smart weaver in one day.

And now, that my task is done, I can but cherish the hope that thou wilt excuse my past negligence and seeming disregard, when I assure thee, that the disinclination which I have heretofore felt and manifested in so long neglecting a compliance with thy repeated requests, did not arise from a lack of personal kind regard or want of interest in the laudable engagement of thyself and fellow-helpers, in encouraging domestic industry; but from an apprehension that what I might write would not possess a sufficient degree of interest to warrant its publication, seeing there is nothing very remarkable in my history in connection with machinery and its concomitants. With this explanation and assurance, I conclude this long detail.

I remain, thy friend,

PEREZ PECK.

#### DOCUMENT No. 5.

##### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

A note from the Secretary reminded us that a report was due from the Sub-Committee on Agriculture. But as no meeting of that committee had been held, except in relation to the abortive attempt to hold a Cattle-Show last Autumn, there seemed no occasion for a report. We did not deem it important to report on that subject, the number of times that we met, and that we diligently attended to the duty therein assigned to us, because the subsequent action of the Standing Committee made valueless all that we did. We may, however, be permitted simply to state, that we did accomplish all that was necessary, at the

\* A coarse article made of flax and tow of flax, commonly, about one yard in width.

time, and did report all the arrangements for a Cattle-Show, that were required of us, even to the day and the hour. Aside from this, "nothing referred to this committee," and "nothing done by this committee," would literally describe our proceedings, or rather, our want of proceedings, since our appointment. We might add our regret for this beggarly account of our emptiness, and would do so in set and proper terms, if we did not fear that some other of the Standing Sub-Committees might suppose we intended to reflect on them, rather than state the naked truth about ourselves. Still, our by-laws call for a report.

If a review of the past seasons of seed-time and harvest will be received as a report, one can be easily made, for we have kept our eyes open; and, perhaps, such a statement may not be wholly without use.

On the first of April, the farmers of Rhode Island found that their grounds had received  $1\frac{42}{100}$  inches of water from the clouds since the first of January, over and above the average of the thirty-three years preceding. They augured no promise of an early planting time, from this state of the ground; but rather looked for a "late spring." During the month of April appearances changed. The amount of rain being  $1\frac{29}{100}$  inches less than in any April for thirty-three years. Still, the amount of rain since the first of January, exceeded the average, though in a diminished ratio. May was less moist than Mays generally are. The ground was ready for the plow, some days in advance of previous years; at the same time, the temperature being above the average for the period aforementioned, the farmer was invited to commit his seeds to the ground as early, at least, as in former years. In June, less than one-third of the average quantity of rain fell, ( $1\frac{22}{100}$  inches,) and the farmer began to fear that drought would arrest vegetation, and destroy the hopes that an early spring had held out. Through July, the drought continued unabated, except by the fall of  $1\frac{46}{100}$  inches of rain; less than one-half the usual quantity for the month. Up to the 25th of the month, the drought was unparalleled in thirty-three years. Up to the first of August, less rain had fallen since January, by  $4\frac{40}{100}$  inches, than the average, for the same period, of thirty-three years. A heavy rain, the beginning of August, did much to refresh the growing crops and the hopes of the farmer, but the whole amount of rain up to the first of September, from the first day of January, fell short of the average nearly four inches. The "General Sullivan Storm" of wind and rain, first noted in 1778, and which has claimed its place in almost every August since, was omitted in the programme of this year's weather. The fall of rain in September was  $2\frac{36}{100}$  inches, and in October,  $2\frac{35}{100}$  inches, and the deficiency of rain up to November first was



5 $\frac{7}{100}$  inches. This deficiency was felt more in the springs and streams than in the fields. The rain that did fall in the two months last named, being in small quantities, was sufficient to carry out the crops. The effect of this unprecedented drought on growing crops, was not so injurious as was feared, and, as at the time, was reported. It was supposed that the greatest falling off would be in the hay crop. The quantity was, perhaps, twenty per cent. less than an average, but it was secured in much better order than usual. There is no excuse for mouldy or musty hay this season, and the opinion is general that the crop is as valuable as any that has been mown for many years; the superior quality more than compensating for the diminished quantity. And here, in passing, we would venture our opinion, that, in general, farmers let their grass stand too long. Hay, mown a little too early, is better than that mown a little too late. To "wait until after the fourth of July," before putting in the scythe, is often more patriotic than profitable.

The first black frost of the season, on College Hill, in Providence, occurred on the 9th of October. In low grounds and in other parts of the State, it might have been noticed some weeks earlier. The pastures and meadows retained the freshness of early autumn, till after this date, affording pasturage to cattle for some weeks, in which, in other years, they have been almost wholly supported on dry fodder. This has aided the farmers and made them less sensitive under the falling off of the quantity of the hay crop.

Early potatoes suffered badly from the drought, but all other root and grain crops are fully equal to the average crops in this vicinity.

Apples and pears are deficient in size, and apples very much injured by caterpillars and cankerworms. Many of both these fruits fell from the trees, by reason of the drought, and those that remain are below the average in quality. In some localities, the canker-worm and caterpillar have made sad havoc. The warm and open weather in November disclosed vast numbers of canker-worm moths, making headway up the trunks of trees, preparatory to greater havoc next summer. If farmers will not protect the small birds that live on insects, they must expect insects will devour their crops and despoil their orchards.

Labor of all kinds has been very scarce during the season, and has commanded extravagantly high prices. Yet the breadth of land cropped has been quite as large as usual, and the crops are abundant. We think that as many acres were turned by the plow, in this State, as in any preceding year, and that the crops have not felt the want of attention. Farmers have availed themselves of the new and improved



agricultural implements more than heretofore. Besides this, the high prices of labor made them rely a little more on themselves, and they gave more oversight to their hired men, if not more personal labor to their business. Without the labor-saving implements, the crops could not have been planted, much less cultivated and harvested. The result will be, that farmers have learned that they do not need so much hired labor, if they will only do more thinking themselves, and use more labor-saving machines,—a lesson worth almost an entire crop. We think we notice among our farmers an increased attention to the raising of fruit. There are some small fruits, for the production of which the soil and climate of this State is eminently suited, that are beginning to attract notice. Among these, we name strawberries, grapes, and cranberries. A ready market for these can always be found in the large cities and villages. An over supply of such fruits was never reached in any country. There is no fear of it here. A little time applied to them in spring and summer, and judicious reading about them in winter, will enable the boys and girls of the farmer's family to produce a crop equal in value to any other. If insects attack the apple and render the crop uncertain, there is the pear and the peach, which can be made to do more than supply their place. The old folks talk about Rhode Island peaches, in a strain to put all the New Jersey and imported ones in the back ground. The same soil and climate remain that produced them. The "borer," it is true, attacks the peach, but there is a "borer" in everything worth having. Industry and science will put all borers out of the way. As the old folks talk of peaches, in the past, so the young ones talk of pears in the present and in the future. "Ah, but the pear tree needs attention!" And what good thing is there that does not? Look at the other side, the almost fabulous prices that good pears bring, and the great satisfaction there is in growing, and also, in eating them. If farmers consulted their own interest, every farm would have its vineyard, its pear orchard, its peach orchard and its strawberry patch. The health of the family and the health of the purse would be benefited an hundred fold by them. There is, beyond doubt, more attention paid to stock, than formerly, and it is on the increase. Farmers are getting discontented with their native and grade stock, and are looking for full blooded cattle. This has led to the introduction into the State of much valuable stock, during the past year. This is matter of congratulation. There is no reason why they should not have as good milch cows and oxen as any body else. And so of sheep and swine. The last dog law of the State, with the increased price of wool, has given an impulse to sheep hus-

bandry. If the farmer pursue his own interest in this matter, Kentucky mutton will not be found for sale in our markets. And, in spite of all the anathemas that are leveled at the hog, he will never be entirely proscribed, or, if so, the proscription will be disregarded. The good farmer can make him more than earn his living, if compelled to throw away his carcase. But prices current do not indorse the belief that the carcase need to be thrown away at less than 18 to 20 cents per pound.

The formation of the New England Agricultural Society, during the past year, will be hailed by the farmers of Rhode Island as an omen of great good. Composed, as it is, of individuals from all the New England States, and holding, as it proposes to, its annual exhibitions successively in the different States, it is an institution from which great advantages can be derived. It will, necessarily, at its exhibitions, bring together good farmers and good stock from all the States. And the distance from which most of the exhibitors must come, will require a stay of several days on the ground, and thus lead not only to more extensive and intimate private acquaintanceship, but to farmers' meetings for conference and debate. Such was the result of the first exhibition, last autumn, at Springfield. Although that meeting rendered it difficult to find a fitting time for a Cattle-Show in this State, by this Society, we are clearly of the opinion that the farmers of our State will realize more advantages than they would from a Cattle-Show held here for one day, when every exhibitor is hurrying to withdraw his cattle, to get them home before foddering time. We hope our next Cattle-Show, next autumn, will be held for several days, and that farmers may feel interest enough in it to spend more than one whole day at it, with their stock and agricultural tools. One or more evening meetings could then be held for conference. Each could receive and give information on subjects of common interest. We would all feel that there was a common bond that ought to unite us together for mutual assistance and aid, and we should be so united. The jealousies of neighborhoods, the rivalries of towns, and the bitterness of political parties and religious denominational sectionalism, would be greatly diminished, by this closer union on grounds independent of each and all of them—a union which could be close enough greatly to benefit the farmer, but which could not be so close as to injure any other class in the community.

The Committee on Agriculture submit the foregoing remarks for their annual report.

JAMES DEW. PERRY, Chairman.

## DOCUMENT No. 6.

## COMMUNICATION FROM LUCY JOHNSON.

Washington Village, Coventry, R. 1., }  
 December 25th, 1864. }

Respected Sir,—I have taken my pen to fulfill a promise made long since, which was that I would write you some of my recollections of the work that I did on the old hand-loom.

I cannot conceive how these should possess the importance which you and Gov. Dyer seem to attach to them. I have recently received a letter from him on the subject.

I will first state, that I was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, in the month of January, A. D. 1789. My father's name was Isaac Johnson. He lived about one and a half miles from this village.

I learned to weave on an old-fashioned hand-loom which formerly belonged to my grandmother. It went over pulleys.

The winter that I was nine years old I spun yarn for a piece of coarse tow cloth. I doubled and twisted the warp to make it strong. I wove the piece the spring following, soon after entering upon my tenth year. Not being able to reach the treadles with my feet, sitting on the seat of the loom in the usual way, I partly stood up to weave it. This was plain cloth, to make an under bed-tick.

I could now weave plain cloth. As I grew older, I learned to weave diaper of various kinds, such as bird's-eye, kersey, and the like. I next wove various kinds of cloth, both twilled and plain, for several years.

My father liked to have his pants, for summer wear, made of cotton cloth, but he wanted something pretty thick. About the year 1816, I wove some thick heavy cloth for his use, of a brownish color, all of cotton. I thought that by weaving it in the way I did, I could make a good, thick cloth, and it came out as I thought it would. My father would wear no other cloth for summer pants after I wove this. There is a sample of it at the Society's rooms.

I now commenced weaving bedtick, and while weaving that, the idea occurred to me that I could weave it into a bag, but it did not remain long in my mind, as I saw no practical utility in the thing.

After this, I began to weave coverlets and the various kinds of cloth

woven in the old-fashioned hand-loom, with four leaves and four treadles. I at length got a draft of a coverlet which required more leaves of harness, and to be hung in a different way. What I wanted was to make each leaf to sink or rise without affecting the rest.

I got Mr. Preserved Briggs to make such parts as I saw were wanting to hang the harnesses with. The loom operated well, and I wove two coverlets,—one for Miss Alice Manchester and one for Mrs. Joseph Manchester. The last is now at J. W. Manchester's in Coventry.

I then wove a long time on three-leaf twills. This cloth was very nice for boys' summer clothing. Then I wove some time on stripes alternately twilled and plain in the warp. Of this you have a sample.

The old idea of weaving seamless bags was now revived in my mind, but it was scouted and laughed at by others. I wove a few seamless pillow cases from some yarn that I had on hand, just to show that the thing could be done.

After I got my loom fixed, I wove a variety of patterns with it. My brother kept a store, at that time, in this village. Among other dry goods which he purchased in Providence, there was a piece of vesting which attracted much attention. On examining it, he said, "Lucy will weave this." My father was present, and stated the fact to me. When I obtained a sample of it, I wove some like it at once.

A lady gave me a sample of silk,—very pretty. On examination, I found it would require six shades or leaves, as we called them, to weave it. I wove a blue and white cotton cloth upon the same plan. It made very pretty dresses. I wove several pieces of this cloth.

I made many changes and repairs on the loom myself. My father had tools and I could use them.

I think it was about the year 1823, that I wove my four-ply carpet. I wove it on the same old loom, by making such changes in the hanging gear as were necessary. I got Mr. Briggs to make some shafts, or levers, to hang my harnesses with; I told him how I wanted them. He fixed both the shafts and the long and short cords. The loom operated well. I wove this four-ply carpet, of which you have also a sample. I spun all the yarn for this carpet except the cotton, of which a part of the warp consisted. I got some coarse cotton warp at the Coventry factory. I doubled and twisted all the warp and colored it. There were thirty-four yards of the carpet, some of which is now in wear on our floor.

In the year 1824, I wove seven pairs of seamless pillow cases. I sent them to the fair at Pawtuxet. On the 7th of October, 1824, as per your books, a premium of two dollars was awarded to me on them.

They were woven within a fortnight of the time of the fair. If I rightly recollect, they were got into the loom and woven as follows : I had four leaves of harness and four treadles, same as for weaving bedtick. The yarn from the beam was taken into the harnesses same as for ticking. I began with the back shaft or leaf, drawing 1, 2, 3, 4,—continuing in this way until the web was all drawn in. The back shaft was connected with the right hand treadle, or No. 1, as I now call it. The other shafts or leaves, with Nos. 2, 3, 4, counting to the left. The yarn was taken through the reed, four threads in a split, and connected with the cloth beam in the old-fashioned way. The harnesses were hung with large and small pulleys, the same as in weaving ticking. I now began to weave the whole web into one piece of plain cloth, thus closing up the end of the pillow case. To do this, I pressed down the first and third treadles, beginning at the right ; then the second and fourth, throwing in the filling as the piece was sprung. When the end was sufficiently closed up, I proceeded to weave the case or bag thus : press down the right hand treadle and let all the rest rise ; throw the shuttle to the left hand ; next press down the first, second and fourth, throw the shuttle to the right hand ; then press down the first, second and third ; throw the shuttle to the left hand ; then press down the second and let all the rest rise ; throw the shuttle to the right. Proceed in this way until the case is of the length desired. Then close up the end of the next case as before stated.

When they were about starting bag looms at Lewiston, Me., the late Mr. David Whitman, who, at that time, had the general oversight of the works, when on his way to visit his family in this State, called on me to get one of my seamless pillow cases. He said that some one who claimed a patent right for the bag loom had threatened them with prosecution, for heavy damages, for using the bag loom. At his request I let him have one. When I saw him again, he told me that when he showed it to the claimant of the patent right, and told him when it was wove, he was evidently very much surprised and chagrined, and that he (Whitman) heard nothing of the prosecution afterwards.

I think I have given the correct method of drawing in the web, hanging and springing the harness, and also of throwing the shuttle while weaving the bag. But it was done many years ago, and I am now an old woman. My memory is somewhat impaired. Should any error in these respects be found, most of the pillow cases are in a good state of preservation, and will testify to the main fact. Your own books show their early date.

I should have been glad to have forwarded an earlier reply, but my health has been poor ; the whole care of providing for my sister and myself rests on me ; we can earn but little, and were it not for kind friends, we could not get along. But enough of this.

Yours, respectfully,

LUCY JOHNSON.

To WM. R. STAPLES, Esq.,  
Secretary, &c., Providence.



## ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

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### RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 9th, 1864.....	\$ 61 84
Dividends, Pawtuxet Bank.....	660 00
Dividends, American Bank.....	448 00
Interest on United States Treasury note and premium.....	102 02
Admission Fees.....	75 00
Subscription for Entomological Cabinet, &c.....	207 00
Sale of Lead Tank.....	31 08
	<hr/>
	\$1,584 94

### PAYMENTS.

Office expenses, rent, salary, fuel, advertising and insurance..	\$898 21
Printing transactions, binding and periodicals.....	235 05
June Exhibition.....	170 22
Entomological Cabinet.....	178 06
Cash on hand January 6th, 1865.....	103 40
	<hr/>
	\$1,584 94

W. R. STAPLES, Treasurer.

## NECROLOGICAL REPORT.

At the annual meeting 1864, the Secretary reported that there were eight hundred and sixty-one members of the Society. The number has been increased, during the last year, by the admission of thirteen. During the same period, the deaths of sixteen have appeared in the public newspapers. Their names follow in the order of their deaths, with a biographical sketch of each. Two more, at least, are reported deceased, but, as the relatives, in each case, still entertain hopes that the reports may be proved false, their names are omitted from the list.

### IRA PHETTEPLACE EVANS

Was born in Gloucester, in October, 1787. He was the second child of Daniel and Rhoda (Phetteplace) Evans, of that town. He received, in early life, all the education to be gained at the schools in his native town, which schools were not in advance, to say the least, of similar schools in other country towns, in this State. Such as they were, he had the privilege of attending them, when his services could not be made available on the farm of his father. Before reaching manhood, he was engaged in tending the store of his elder brother, Anan, in the village of Chepatchet. When he became of age, he succeeded his brother in the same store; which business he followed from 1808 to 1840. During the war of 1812, he engaged in the manufacture of cotton, being one of the Union Company of Chepatchet. This proved an unfortunate business for all the partners. It swallowed up most of the hard earned gains of Mr. Evans. From 1824 to his death, a portion of his time was also devoted to farming, and he acquired the reputation of a good farmer.

Mr. Evans married Amphilis, daughter of Thomas Owen, of Gloucester, by whom he had ten children, five of whom, with his widow, survived him. He always resided in Chepatchet. His townsmen made him a member of their Town Council for many years, an office

which his sound judgment and prudence enabled him to fill with advantage to his constituents. Before the present arrangement of courts, in the State, he, for several years, held the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Providence, the duties of which place he discharged with diligence and uprightness. After a long and useful life, he was gathered to his Fathers, on the 5th of March, 1864. His remains are deposited in his family burying ground, on his farm in Chepatchet.

Judge Evans became a member of this Society in October, 1822.

### CYRUS DYER,

The fourth child of Olney and Hannah (Tourtellot) Dyer, was born on the Dyer Nursery farm, in Cranston, on the 2d day of November, 1797. After having received only a common school education, in early life, he entered the employ of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company. After leaving their employ, he went to Fayetteville, N. C., where he spent three years in trade. On his return, in December, 1821, he married Mary Ann Grinnell, daughter of Peter Grinnell, Esq., of Providence. Of their nine children, only a son and daughter survive him. After the decease of his wife, he married for his second wife, Mary Thurber, daughter of James Thurber, Esq., in September, 1863.

Mr. Dyer was, for several years, connected with his father in the hardware and iron business, in Providence. The connection ceased in 1837. The remainder of his life was spent in the city of Providence, and upon farms in this State and in Massachusetts.

He died of typhoid fever, at his residence on Stewart street, on the 22d day of March, 1864. His remains are interred at Swan Point Cemetery. At, and for more than a year previous to his death, he held the office of Assistant State Commissioner. He strictly regarded order, punctuality and honesty, in the social and business relations of life.

[The Secretary is indebted to the daughter of Mr. Dyer for most of the foregoing statements.]

Mr. Dyer became a member of this Society, December 18th, 1835.

## STANTON THURBER

Was the seventh child of Edward, who was the sixth child of Samuel, who was the second child of Samuel, who was the fourth child of James, who was the fourth child of John Thurber, the first of the family in this country. John Thurber emigrated from the town of Stanton, in England, about the year 1761. Edward Thurber married Sally Field, a daughter of Thomas Field, a descendant from one of the oldest families in Providence. They named their seventh child "Stanton," after the town in England from which their ancestors came. He was born in Providence, on the 31st day of October, 1793. At the age of twelve years, he was taken from the public school of Deacon John Dexter, then having completed his education at day schools. While learning his trade, he occasionally attended a winter evening school. To these was he indebted for all the school instruction he ever received. Little opportunity had he for education other than these, for at the age of twelve years, he was apprenticed to his elder brother, William, to learn the trade of a blacksmith. After completing his apprenticeship, for a while, he was employed by his brother as a journeyman, and then received as a partner. This partnership continued for several years. After its dissolution, Mr. Stanton Thurber commenced business on his own account, at his well known shop on Arsenal Lane. He was master of his trade in all its branches, but particularly famed for his adroitness and success in horse-shoeing, to which he gave almost exclusive attention, in his last years of business. He earned for himself an enviable reputation for industry, integrity and devotedness to business. Few are his survivors, who have spent so many hours of their lives in personal labor. Success attended his industry, and a fortunate investment of the proceeds of his business, some years before his death, enabled him to retire from active labor with more than an ample competency.

On the 27th of October, 1822, he married Martha B. Dexter, daughter of Nathaniel B. Dexter, of North Providence, by whom he had seven children, six of whom survive him.

Mr. Thurber became a member of this Society, February 14, 1840. We are indebted to him for several curious and antique articles in our rooms. For two years or more before his death, he was visited with a disease which was, at times, extremely distressing and painful, and which finally caused his death, on the 17th of May last. His remains were deposited in the City Burial Ground.

### CALVIN SHOVE

Was the son of Thomas and Hannah (Keith) Shove, of Uxbridge, Mass., in which town he was born, in the year 1797. His education was confined to the district school in his native town, where the method of teaching was then crude and imperfect, and limited to the common branches. He improved these feeble advantages, however, to the best of his ability, and acquired a considerable reputation for proficiency in some of the studies then pursued.

At the age of twenty-five, he married Sarah G., daughter of Dr. William Wilbur, of Hopkinton, R. I., by whom he had two children, one of whom survives him.

For the greater part of his life, Mr. Shove followed the business of a blacksmith, during fourteen years of which he was a resident of the City of Providence. In 1854, he purchased a farm in Charlestown, to which he removed in the spring of 1856. A wasting illness, of long duration, rendered him incapable of pursuing the business any longer; and, in 1864, his farm was disposed of at public sale, after which he removed to Flushing, L. I., where he died on the 24th of April, only two weeks after his departure from Rhode Island.

He was possessed of many sterling qualities, both of mind and heart. Though compelled to struggle, for many years, with pecuniary difficulties, he sustained, to the last, a high reputation for probity and straightforwardness, and was particularly distinguished among his more intimate friends for his liberal and benevolent disposition.

He became a member of this Society in 1855.

[The preceding sketch was furnished by the daughter of Mr. Shove.]

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### JAMES FOWLER SIMMONS

Died at Johnston, on the 14th day of July, 1864. He was a native of this State, born in Little Compton on the 10th of September, 1795, the son of Davis and Elizabeth (Cook) Simmons. All the education he received in early life was in the schools of his native towns, which were generally kept for the three winter months in each year, excepting three months instruction in the private school of the late Levi Tower,

in Newport. The father of Mr. Simmons, during a part of the minority of his son, resided in Newport. At the age of seventeen years, he left his father's house in Newport, to take charge of the paternal farm in Little Compton. His energy and industry made him successful in his first attempt at farming on his own account, but the success was not in the business or to an extent that satisfied him. The following year he went to North Scituate, as a clerk in the cotton mill then there. After a short stay, he engaged himself to take the oversight of putting out yarn for weaving on hand-loom, at the Rockland Mill, in South Scituate. From Rockland he went into the employ of the Wenscutt Manufacturing Company, where he continued till the company failed. After this, he rented the Wenscutt Mill and commenced making cotton yarns. In this he was aided by the late Alexander Jones, in whose hands were placed the means of the previous company to pay their debt to him. On the strength of the debt in his hands, Mr. Jones assisted Mr. Simmons in the purchase of his first bale of cotton. It was one of the ten bales then in Providence for sale. The price paid was twenty-nine cents per pound, at thirty days. While on his way to the mill, with his bale of cotton, Mr. Simmons was stopped by a man who inquired what he was going to do with cotton, for he had not seen any moving about for a long time. Mr. Simmons told him that he was going to spin it into yarn. Before parting, he agreed to furnish him with one hundred pounds No. 16 yarn, on the following Saturday, at one dollar per pound. The yarn was delivered and the price paid for it on the day appointed, and his first bale of cotton paid for within a week. The purchaser of the yarn was Mr. Fletcher, father of Messrs. Fletcher Brothers.

Mr. Simmons continued to manufacture cotton yarns at Wenscutt until he went to Manville in company with the late Samuel F. Man, William Jenkins and Ruel Richards. While at Manville, he married Eliza Randall, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Randall, of Johnston, in the year 1820. Soon after this, the copartnership was dissolved, and Messrs. Simmons & Richards commenced the cotton manufacturing business together, in the Brown George mill, in Olneyville. About the year 1823, he moved into Johnston, after building there the cotton mill called the "Simmons Old Mill." Here he commenced the manufacture of fine shirtings, for which he received thirty-five cents per yard. Here he also commenced the coloring and printing of cotton goods. Afterwards, in 1832, he built the village known as Simmonsville, not far from the "Old Mill." In the two places last named Mr. Simmons carried on the greater part of his extensive manufacturing



business. He was, however, interested in manufacturing at Westerly, Central Falls and Newport. It need not be stated that he was successful in business, for the preceding statement traces from the beginning with a single bale of cotton to spin cotton yarns, in a hired mill, to the manufacturing of fine cloths and printed goods in various mills and towns in the State, giving his name to two establishments. He was indeed a successful practical manufacturer, one who understood all parts of his business.

Mr. Simmons lost his first wife and a daughter in 1832; and afterwards, in 1835, he married Sarah Scott Whipple, daughter of Major Simon Whipple, of Smithfield. By his first wife, he had four sons and one daughter, and by the second, four sons. Seven sons survive him.

The first appearance of Mr. Simmons in public life was as a representative of the town of Johnston in the General Assembly, in the year 1826. This office he continued to hold, with brief intermissions, by semi-annual elections, until 1840, when he was elected to the United States Senate for six years, from March 4th, 1841, the successor of the late Hon. Nehemiah R. Knight. At the end of his term, he was succeeded by the Hon. John H. Clarke. In 1857, Mr. Simmons was again elected to the United States Senate, succeeding the late Hon. Charles T. James. In the year 1862, he resigned this office, and thenceforth to the end of his life, was a private citizen. Mr. Simmons was a member of the Convention that formed the State Constitution, in 1842,—a delegate from Johnston. In 1835, he was one of the delegates from this State to the Convention of the Friends of Domestic Industry, which met at the city of New York, in October, 1831.

Mr. Simmons became a member of this Society, June 6, 1822. In 1853, he was elected a member of the standing committee, which office he held until 1861.

Mr. Simmons died in Johnston, on the 14th day of July. His remains were interred in the family burial ground on the farm on which he resided.

To the foregoing statement of facts, communicated by W. S. Simmons, Esq., son of the deceased, I add some extracts from an obituary notice of Mr. Simmons, in the Providence Journal of July 15th:—

“A positive man, long in the public service, and taking a leading part in some of the sharpest struggles that have distinguished the fierce politics of our State, Mr. Simmons had, during his whole career, the warmest friends and the strongest opponents.

“Soon after he took his seat in the Senate, Mr. Simmons made a speech on the currency which at once established his reputation as a

sound thinker, and an experienced, practical man, acquainted with the concerns of trade and commerce. Upon these matters he was always an authority, and his views always commanded respect and attention. The subject to which he gave the greatest study, and to which he brought most fully the resources of his intellect and his information, was the tariff. Upon this, he held to the strictest school of the protective policy, believing that whatever could be produced or manufactured upon our own soil should be so encouraged by legislation as to secure to it the home market, and that, with such encouragement, it would ultimately be produced cheaper here than abroad, and would develop other branches of industry and other national resources. His memory was remarkably retentive, and his familiarity with financial and commercial statistics gave him great power in debate, and often deterred from an encounter with him, men who did not agree with his deductions, but could not answer his array of figures.

“In private life, Mr. Simmons was genial in his manners,—plain, unostentatious and old-fashioned. Few men have had greater power of attaching their friends to them, and there have been few men in our day whose political fortunes have been followed with greater personal devotion.”

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### EDWARD ROGERS YOUNG.

The subject of this brief memoir, Edward Rogers Young, son of John and Sarah (Rogers) young, was born in Providence, in the year 1798, and died July 14th, 1864.

With only the advantages of the common school education of that period, by the fertility of his mind he maintained the reputation of having enjoyed a much more liberal education.

In 1817, he sailed for Savannah, Geo., where, in the following year, he married Adeline Mary Jones, of that city. In the same year, he returned to Providence, and entered his father's store as an assistant, continuing the business after his father's death, until sickness prevented his longer continuance in that business. This was in 1854, when he gave up his business to his son, the writer of this sketch. Rare are the instances of persons continuing in the same business, in the same store, so long a term as did Mr. Young,—thirty-six years.

He held but few public offices, declining to place himself before his fellow-citizens in those positions from which office is derived. Those offices which he accepted were such as imposed burdens fully equal to their honors.

To him our citizens are indebted for the present system of numbering the houses and stores in our city. The measure originated with him, and its utility was enforced in one or more communications that he published in the newspapers. It came before the June town meeting, 1823. Then, Messrs. W. R. Danforth, Josiah Whitaker and E. R. Young were appointed "to number the houses in so many of the streets as they may deem necessary for the public convenience, and cause labels of such numbers to be affixed in conspicuous places on such houses." Said committee were also authorized to cause the names of the several streets to be painted on boards and affixed to houses at the extremities of said streets. One hundred dollars was appropriated for this purpose. This committee reported in August following, that they had expended one hundred and ten dollars, in preparing about nine hundred and fifty numbers and in setting up ninety-eight sign-boards for streets, asking for thirty dollars more for signs for streets, and fifty dollars for numbers for houses and stores. Most of the labor of this commission fell on Mr. Young, and was cheerfully performed with his habitual promptness and efficiency. This was followed, the next year, by the publication of the first Directory of the residences and places of business of the town of Providence. Again, at the August town meeting, 1828, the services of Mr. Young were required to extend the numbering of houses to other streets.

From 1838 to 1840, his fellow-citizens of the third ward sent him as one of their members of the City Council. In 1839, he was elected a member of the school committee of Providence, which office he held until 1863, when he declined a re-election. For the greater part of this time, he was secretary of the committee. On the formation of the Providence Charitable Fuel Society, in 1831, he was chosen its secretary, and continued to hold that office until his death.

Mr. Young was the father of a large family, most of whom survive him. By his first wife he had five children, four of whom survive him. After the decease of his first wife, in 1831, he married Amanda K. Coggeshall, by whom he had nine children, eight of whom are now living. His second wife died in 1859.

His love for his family was only equalled by his love for his country. He lived to see six of his sons in the service of that country, in her hour of need, against traitors. He earned a private character beyond

reproach. He sought for pleasures at his own fireside, in the bosom of his family. There he was respected, honored and beloved by every member of his household. As early as 1820, he united with the Beneficent Congregational Church, and, through the residue of his life, walked blamelessly in that path which led him, without fear, through the valley of the shadow of death.

His remains are interred in the Swan Point Cemetery.

Mr. Young became a member of this Society, September 3d, 1855.

### SYPRIAN STERRY SMITH

Was born in Burrillville, on the 26th of January, 1804. He was a son of Rufus and Mary (Smith) Smith. All the school education he ever received was at the schools in Burrillville, excepting he attended the Academy in Munson, Mass., for a few terms, and one winter season he traveled with his elder brother, the late Dr. Jarvis J. Smith, two miles, to school, to study English grammar.

Mr. Smith's first business was in a small country store, in Burrillville. From there he removed to Slatersville, and from thence to Woonsocket, in both of which places he followed the same business. He came to Providence in 1837, where he first engaged in keeping a store, and afterwards he went into the business of a Cotton Broker, which he followed, with success, until his death, July 15, 1864. Mr. Smith was never married. He left behind him many warm friends and acquaintances, and an untarnished character as a man of business and a citizen. His remains are interred in Swan Point Cemetery. He became a member of this Society, July 31, 1855.

### JOHN BROWN FRANCIS,

Of Warwick, died August 9th, 1864. He was son of John and Abby Francis, and grandson of John Brown, one of the most eminent merchants of Providence. Mr. Francis was born May 31st, 1791, in Philadelphia, at the house of his paternal grandfather, Tench Francis. His childhood and youth were passed in Providence, where he was

educated. He graduated at Brown University, in the class of 1808, and afterwards passed a year at the law school, in Litchfield, Conn.

In 1821, he removed to his farm of Spring Green, in Warwick, where he always after resided.

Mr. Francis married, in 1822, Anne, the only daughter of Hon. Nicholas Brown. She died in 1828, leaving two daughters, the youngest of whom is now living. In 1832, he married his cousin, the daughter of Thomas Willing Francis, of Philadelphia, who, with a son and two daughters, survives her husband.

Mr. Francis took an active interest in politics, and represented Warwick, in the General Assembly, for many years. He was first elected Governor in 1833, and served five successive terms. In 1844, he was appointed United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of the late Hon. William Sprague. It was always Gov. Francis' endeavor to soften the asperities of public life, and to maintain kindly relations towards his opponents. He withdrew from political life in 1855, and occupied himself in the care of his large farm, to the improvement of which he had always given great attention.

[To the preceding brief sketch of Gov. Francis, furnished by his family, the following particulars of his connection with this Society, are added:]

Gov. Francis became a member of this Society on the 15th of October, 1820, at its first annual meeting. In the August following, the by-laws were so amended as to provide for the admission of life members. Gov. Francis availed himself of this amendment and became a life member, in October, 1821. At the annual election, the same year, he was chosen one of the Standing Committee, and at the next annual meeting, Secretary of the Society. At the same meeting, the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer and the Secretary, were made *ex officio*, members of the Standing Committee. Gov. Francis declined a re-election to the office of Secretary, 1828, and was then elected one of the Standing Committee, which office he held, by successive annual elections, until elected one of the Vice-Presidents, in 1848, and he held this office until 1855, when he was chosen President, which office he declined.

During the whole period of his connection with the Society, which was from almost its commencement up to his death, he was one of its most active and efficient members.



## RICHARD S. SCOTT.

Richard Sanford Scott, the subject of this notice, was born in Smithfield, in this State, on the 7th of December A. D. 1784. He was the youngest son of Jeremiah and Susannah (Sanford) Scott, and was born at the family homestead, situated on the banks of the Blackstone. His father's family, originally of Scotch extraction, was one of the oldest in the State, tracing its origin back to Richard Scott, who settled in Smithfield and built the homestead above referred to, about 1669.

He was educated principally at district school, but after he became a young man, he studied mathematics with a private teacher. In other respects, he was entirely self-educated and, by his own efforts, he acquired a very respectable acquaintance with the general principles and outlines of science, and was, in every respect, an intelligent and cultivated man.

He commenced life as a farmer, and had charge of his father's farm, but afterwards became surveyor. He followed that business during the greater part of his life, in Smithfield and the adjoining towns. He was an engineer in the Blackstone Canal from its commencement to its completion, and was largely employed in surveying the numerous mill-sites in the northern part of the State. He was also engaged several years, at different times, in connection with his brother, and with others, in manufacturing business, on a small scale, none of which, however, were particularly successful, and by some of them he lost largely.

He resided at first at the homestead until after his father's death, it was sold. He continued, however, to reside in Smithfield till 1837, when he removed to Oswego, Tioga County, New York. After remaining there only about a year, he returned to Smithfield, where he continued to reside till his death. He was never married, but resided for the most part, with his unmarried sisters, till their death.

His own death took place August 11th, 1864, when he was in his 80th year. He was buried in the Scott Burying Ground, in the Pawtucket Cemetery.

Mr. Scott was a man of the most exemplary moral character and of truly modest and unassuming manners. Though always deeply interested in political affairs, he never was an office-seeker, and the only offices he ever held were those of Justice of the Peace and Road Surveyor, both of which he exercised many years.

Always a most faithful and patriotic citizen, he was most deeply inter-



ested in the progress and success of the war for the restoration of the Union, and lived and died a staunch supporter of the Government. Though his last days were clouded with mental infirmities, in addition to physical sufferings and weakness, his interest continued unabated to the last. Scarcely an hour before his death, he roused from his stupor to ask if there was any news.

[The Secretary is indebted to Joseph W. Congdon, Esq., of East Greenwich, for the foregoing.]

Mr. Scott became a member of this Society, January 7, 1824.

### ALFRED NICHOLAS BROWN

Was born in the City of New York, on the 15th September, 1832. He was the eldest son of Nicholas and Caroline Matilda (Clements) Brown. He was a descendant from Chad Brown, one of the early settlers of Providence, through Nicholas, the eldest of the four brothers Brown, who exerted so great an influence on the town of Providence, in their day. He was the fourth, in succession, bearing the name of Nicholas. He was thoroughly educated on the European continent, while residing there with his parents, during his youth and early manhood. Upon his return to this country, he entered on a partial course in Brown University, but was never graduated. After this, he passed some six years in mercantile business in the city of New York. The later portion of his life was passed with an ample library and a well developed literary taste, in gentlemanly leisure, at his home in Providence. He was married in Paris, on the 9th of May, 1857, to Anna Mauran, second daughter of Dr. Joseph Mauran, of Providence. He had two children by this marriage, the second of which survives his father and bears his name of Nicholas. Mr. Brown died in the City of New York, after a short illness, on the 12th of August, 1864. His remains were brought to Providence and rest with his fathers, in the North Burial Ground.

[The Secretary is indebted to Dr. Mauran for the facts in the foregoing sketch.]

He became a member of this Society on the 13th of Sept., 1854.

## HIRAM KENDALL

Was born in Watertown, Mass., April 28th, 1809. His father was Paul Kendall, of Woburn, Mass., and his mother's maiden name was Susan Carter, of Sudbury, Mass. Hiram was the third child, and received his education in the schools of his native town, where he continued to live until the death of his father, about the year 1825, after which the family removed to Providence, R. I. In the course of a few years, he engaged in the business of manufacturing Soaps, Candles and Oils, with his brother, Henry L., who was already established there, and by his natural abilities, with a thorough knowledge of practical chemistry, united with industry and close application to business, he succeeded in gaining a competence, notwithstanding severe losses in the crisis of 1837, and at subsequent periods, by fire, (having been three times burned out.)

In 1836, he married Lydia, eldest child of Capt. Ebenezer Talbot, of Dighton, Mass. They had no children. His wife survives him.

In 1840, after perfecting a process for making Candles from stearic acid, (as a substitute for the Sperm Candles then in general use,) he engaged extensively and successfully in their manufacture.

Mr. Kendall was one of the first in practically making Oil from cotton seed. A company was formed and commenced the manufacture extensively, at India Point, in this city. As agent of the company, he superintended the erection of suitable buildings, and made the requisite arrangements (many of them entirely new) for conducting the manufacture successfully.

He was a man of most genial temper, of great benevolence and kindness. His heart was ever open to the poor and distressed, always giving to the extent of his ability.

He never held public office, although repeatedly solicited to do so. In the latter part of his life, he met with reverses involving him in difficulties that clouded his latter days, and from the shock of which his deeply sensitive nature never fully recovered. His health, always delicate, at last gave way,—he was seized with paralysis, which terminated his life, and he died in Dighton on the 13th of August, 1864. His body was brought to Providence and interred in Swan Point Cemetery.

His memory will long be cherished by a large circle of friends.

[Communicated by H. L. Kendall, Esq.] Mr. Hiram Kendall became a member of this Society October 23, 1851.

## EUCLID CHADSEY,

The first child of Jeremiah G. and Avis (Wightman) Chadsey, was born in North Kingstown, April 19th, 1805. His education was mainly acquired under the instruction of his father, who, for three years, was an assistant in the academy at East Greenwich, and, several years, preceptor of the schools in Apponaug and Pawtuxet. About the age of eighteen, he commenced teaching a district school at Quidneessett Neck ; and, during his continuance in that profession, gave much satisfaction throughout the district, in which he "boarded round." His health, at that time, becoming quite enfeebled, he relinquished the business of teaching and learned the trade of tailoring in all its branches. On the completion of his apprenticeship, his father assisted him in starting the business of merchant tailoring, in the village of Wickford, about the year 1825, where he established an extensive and successful business. In 1827, he married Frances, daughter of Hon. Philip Tillinghast, of Wickford. In 1836, he moved to Providence and associated himself with George C. Arnold, in the manufacturing and commission business, under the firm of Arnold & Chadsey. His wife died at Providence, in 1837. In 1843, he dissolved his business connection in Providence, and removed to Mendon, Mass., where, in 1844, he married Waity, the daughter of Alexander Wilson, by whom he had one child, a son, who survives him. His second wife died in 1848, since which he has resided mostly in Wickford, with the exception of about three years, when he was connected with the Society of Shakers, at Enfield, Conn., from which he withdrew in 1862, and went to Rochester, N. Y., where he was associated with others as a contractor in building the Rochester and Brighton Horse Railroad, soon after the completion of which he received an injury in falling from one of the cars. In attempting to step on the platform while the car was in rapid motion, and failing to get a firm hold of the railing, he was thrown on the track, the car passing over him and caused his death, which occurred in about six weeks after the injury. He died at Rochester, October 19th, 1864, and was buried in the family cemetery, in North-Kingstown.

Mr. Chadsey was an active business man, and, for several years, President of the Narragansett Bank, of Wickford.

He was admitted a member of this Society, October 15th, 1833.

[Communicated by his brother, A. B. Chadsey, Esq.]

## WILLIAM HARRIS.

The subject of this notice was born on the island of Nantucket, December 28th, 1785. He was a son of Joseph and Hephzibah Harris, and a descendant of the fifth generation from Thomas Harris, one of the early settlers of Providence.

His father, Joseph Harris, was a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and a graduate of Providence College, (now Brown University,) in the year 1772. He was a prominent citizen and a true patriot, having assisted, in 1772, at the capture and subsequent burning of the *Gaspee*, in Providence river. His mother was a daughter of Paul Bunker, Esq., a merchant of Nantucket.

The son received a common school education ; and, in the year 1809, at the age of twenty-four, was married to Sarah Greene, a daughter of Timothy Greene, Esq., of Pawtucket. The ceremony was performed at the Friends Meeting House, in the town of Smithfield. By this marriage he had seven children, three of whom survives him.

For his second wife, he took Sarah W. Wilkinson, a daughter of Abraham Wilkinson, Esq., of Pawtucket, by whom he had four children. She, with three children by this marriage, survives him.

In early life, he commenced the manufacture of cotton cloth, and, with his contemporaries, prominent among whom were Abraham and Isaac Wilkinson, Samuel Slater and Timothy Greene and son, contributed, in no small degree, to the development of that important branch of industry for which, at this time, Rhode Island is so justly celebrated. While engaged in manufacturing, he had amassed a handsome property, which the financial revulsions of 1829 swept almost entirely away.

Mr. Harris was, for some time, a representative in the General Assembly from the town of North Providence, where he then resided.

In the year 1849, he visited California, where he remained three years, spending most of the time in the gold regions of that State.

He was endowed with great perseverance and marked energy of character, which he retained through life. Never miserly, he always gave with unsparing hand, often beyond his ability, and the needy never sought his door in vain.

He was a dutiful son, a kind and affectionate husband, a tender parent, and a life-long friend. His strict sobriety and temperate habits tended to prolong his life, the latter part of which was spent in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, surrounded by his friends and relations, who one and all held him in high esteem, and vied in their endeavors to make

his declining years comfortable and happy. He died very suddenly, at his residence, on the fourteenth day of November, 1864, at the age of seventy-eight.

Mr. Harris became a member of this Society, on the 6th day of June, 1822.

[Communicated by Mr. Abraham W. Harris, son of Mr. Harris.]

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### JOHN PITMAN

Was born in Providence, R. I., February 23d, 1785. He was the son of the Rev. John Pitman (a Baptist clergyman) and Rebecca Cox, the daughter of Richard Cox, of New Jersey. He entered Rhode Island College in the tenth year of his age, and graduated on the 4th of September, 1799. He immediately commenced the study of the law, in the office of the Hon. David Howell, with whom he remained about two years and a half. Being too young to commence practice in his profession, he went to Poughkeepsie and entered the office of Theodore Bailey, Esq.; and, in 1806, was admitted to the bar in New York. In the spring of the following year, he went to Kentucky, where he had relatives, and was admitted to the bar in that State, and obtained some professional practice, but not sufficient to induce him to remain. In the fall of 1808, he returned to his native town and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1812, Mr. Pitman removed to Salem, Mass., where he pursued his profession about four years, when he removed to Portsmouth, N. H. In 1820, he returned to Providence, after spending a few months in Boston, in the summer of 1820. In December of that year he was appointed District Attorney of the United States for the Rhode Island District, which office he held until he was appointed Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the same District, in August, 1824, by President Monroe. This office he held until his death, which occurred suddenly on the 17th of November, 1864, in Providence. Judge Pitman had attended the opening of the session of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Rhode Island District, in Providence, on the 15th of November, and in the absence of the Presiding Judge, Hon. Nathan Clifford, had delivered the charge to the grand jury. He was in court on the morning of the day before his death, but did not feel well enough to remain in court during the entire day.



Judge Pitman had always taken a deep interest in agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and greatly preferred the life of the country to that of the city. While in Portsmouth, N. H., he resided a part of the time on a farm, a short distance from the business part of the town; and after his appointment to the office of District Judge, he purchased the estate now owned by Josiah Chapin, Esq., on the western limits of the City of Providence. He resided there about ten years, and subsequently, in 1839, purchased a farm in North Kingstown, where he spent most of his time until 1852, when he made his permanent residence in Providence.

He was, for many years, a member of this Society, admitted October 6th, 1826. He held the office of member of the standing committee from 1826 to 1839, and was one of its Vice-Presidents from 1839 to 1843, when he was elected its President, which office he continued to hold until 1853. In 1828, he delivered an address before the Society, which was published at the request of the committee; and another, in 1840, one passage in which seems to be worthy of especial remembrance:—

“If our farmers’ sons, instead of abandoning the homestead and the wholesome climate and beautiful hills, waters and shores of Rhode Island, would seek to make up for the deficiency of acres by better modes of cultivation, and vie with each other in producing the greatest quantity upon the least land, they would soon find themselves surrounded with a luxuriance and a plenty which would leave them no desire to encounter the hardships, privations and diseases of the west.”

Judge Pitman, October 22d, 1812, married Mary Talbot, daughter of Benjamin Talbot, by whom he had nine children, six of whom survive him.

To the foregoing sketch, furnished by Joseph S. Pitman, Esq., a son of the deceased, I append the following resolutions, adopted by the Bar of Rhode Island District, at a meeting held on the evening of Monday, November 21st:—

“*Resolved*, That the death of John Pitman, District Judge of the United States for the Rhode Island District, though an event in the course of nature at his advanced age of four score years, has, by its suddenness, in the midst of his labors, unannounced, in the still night when no man keepeth watch, filled us with awe and dread in presence of that august power in whose hands are the issues of life.

“*Resolved*, That in recalling the judicial career of Judge Pitman, whether as witnessed by and known to ourselves, or as derived from



those who knew him in earlier years, we behold only virtue and goodness, an enlightened intelligence, untiring industry, unwearied patience, a clear perception, a sound mind, a conscientious love of truth and justice, incorruptible integrity, unblemished honor and a true humanity.

*“Resolved,* That though it is our peculiar province, as members of the legal profession, to express our sense of the character and worth of the deceased as a lawyer and as a judge, we would not fail to recognize the common bereavement of the whole community in the loss of an able, upright and faithful magistrate, an exemplary citizen and a good man, whose unsullied public and private virtues won for him the respect and honor of all men, throughout his long and useful life, and have secured for him an affectionate, lasting remembrance in death.

*“Resolved,* That while we would not intrude upon the sanctity of private grief, we respectfully tender our sincere condolence to the family of the deceased, in their great bereavement.

*“Resolved,* That Wingate Hayes, Esq., be requested to present these resolutions to the United States Circuit Court, now in session in Providence, with a request that they may be entered upon the minutes of the Court, as a tribute of respect to the deceased.

*“Resolved,* That, as a further mark of respect, we will attend the funeral of the deceased, in a body; and that these resolutions, signed by the chairman and secretary, be communicated to the family of the deceased, and published in the daily papers.

### ISRAEL ARNOLD,

The fourth son of Israel and Deborah (Olney) Arnold, was born in the town of Smithfield, on the 8th of May, 1791. All the schooling he ever had was at the schools in his native town. He learned the blacksmith's trade, in the town of North Providence, of George Jenks. He carried on the business afterwards, extensively, in Providence, and subsequently in Smithfield, from 1814 to 1840. After the last date, to the time of his death, he was engaged in farming, in Smithfield. He married Abby Brown, daughter of Christopher Brown, of Smithfield, by whom he had thirteen children, ten of whom survived him. He died in Smithfield, on Wednesday, November 19th, 1864. His body was

interred in the family burying ground, adjoining the Friends (Lower) Meeting House, Smithfield.

Mr. Arnold was extensively known in the county of Providence, as an ingenious, industrious mechanic, and a good citizen.

He became a member of this Society, August 14th, 1831.

### JOHN ANTHONY LITTLEFIELD

Was the second son of Thomas and Barbara (Low) Littlefield. He was born in Warwick, R. I., on the 26th day of February, 1809. All the schooling he received was in the common schools of his native town. At a proper age, he was placed an apprentice to John H. Greene, of Providence, to learn the trade of a house carpenter. He followed this business for a short time after completing his apprenticeship. Subsequently he opened a wholesale and retail store for foreign and domestic fruits, wines and liquors, at No. 9 South Main street, Providence. From Providence he removed to Canterbury, Conn., and commenced farming, which business he there followed until his death, which occurred November 22d, 1864. His remains were brought to Providence and interred in the North or City Burial Ground.

On the 25th of September, 1844, he married Penelope Greene, daughter of Mr. John Greene, of Providence, who, with two children, survives him.

Mr. Littlefield became a member of this Society on the 10th day of June, 1850.

## APPENDIX.

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### METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR THE YEAR 1864.

The following meteorological tables and remarks have been compiled and copied from the monthly communications, made by Professor A. Caswell, to the Providence Daily Journal. The observations here recorded were made by Dr. Caswell, at his residence on College Hill in this city, about 154 feet above tide water. Of their absolute correctness there can be no doubt. Such parts only have been copied as would seem particularly applicable to the common uses of life. Our thanks are due to Dr. Caswell, for his ready permission to avail ourselves of his labors.

The temperature here given is probably higher than in some other locations, and lower than in others in the State. The comparisons are made with observations made in preceding years, at the same place and with the same instruments.

## JANUARY.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humid'y	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	39	47	23	94.1	1.61	Rain very heavy from midnight till 8 a. m.; gentle rain till 4 p. m.; then clear; 10 p. m. snow squall.
2	6	9	8	46.7	....	Clear, cold and blustering.
3	8	20	19	65.5	....	Overcast till about 4 p. m., then clear.
4	20	26	19	62.1	....	Overcast.
5	19	20	20	79.0	0.17	Snow during the morning. Evening clear. Snow about 3 inches on a level.
6	10	25	14	65.2	....	Very clear and fine.
7	5	18	14	46.9	....	Clear most of the day, overcast in the eve.
8	9	13	4	59.4	0.28	Snowed fast till 2 p. m. Evening clear. About 4 inches of snow on a level.
9	10	20	10	63.5	...	Clear and fine.
10	7	22	9	48.7	....	Clear and fine.
11	8	28	16	58.9	....	Very fine.
12	19	31	21	60.5	....	Very fine.
13	26	39	32	75.3	....	Overcast, mild.
14	29	39	21	69.1	....	Mild, mostly cloudy.
15	28	38	35	82.4	....	Began to rain about 10 a. m., freezing as it fell, continued during p. m. Evening particularly clear.
16	25	30	20	66.0	....	Very fine.
17	17	38	36	84.5	....	Mild and pleasant; cloudy p. m. and eve.
18	31	40	31	97.8	2.50	Fog a. m.; rain in evening.
19	34	36	27	93.9	....	Rainy through the day.
20	31	32	25	71.3	....	Blustering; evening quite clear.
21	19	29	22	78.3	....	Very fine.
22	28	39	34	95.8	....	Pleasant a. m.; light sprinkling of rain at 2 p. m.; evening pleasant.
23	29	40	37	70.0	....	Very fine.
24	39	49	42	70.8	....	Pleasant, sp'kling of rain at 12 to 1 p. m.
25	40	48	36	68.3	....	Very fine.
26	42	48	39	75.7	....	Very fine.
27	29	50	35	65.6	....	Very fine.
28	30	45	36	90.3	....	Very fine; heavy fog from 6 to 7 p. m.; clear at 10 p. m.
29	36	46	35	72.6	....	Very fine; sky overcast at times in eve.
30	22	35	33	93.7	....	Mist all day; a little fine rain.
31	27	29	30	84.2	....	Cloudy p. m.; fine snow just dusting the ground. In morn walks cov. with sleet.
	23.7	32.7 27.3	25.6	72.8	4.56	

## REMARKS.

1. We have for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 27.3, which is exactly the average of 33 years. The warmest January in 33 years was that of 1843, mean temperature, 34.2; the coldest, that of 1851, mean temperature, 16.3—show a difference of 17.9 in mean temperature.

2. Rain or snow fell on nine days; total quantity of rain and melted snow, 4.6 inches, which is 1.27 inches above the average for 33 years.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between North and East 6 days; between East and South, 1; between South and West, 10; between West and North, 14. On the average, less than one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds.

## FEBRUARY.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	32	33	34	85.7	0.85	Forenoon, snow and sleet; p. m. and early part eve., showers, with wind from S. E.
2	33	42	35	80.3	....	Very fine, a. m. Evening overcast.
3	33	42	33	61.0	....	Pleasant; cloudy at times. Eve. mostly cl'r.
4	27	38	34	80.0	....	Fine. Evening overcast, but mild.
5	37	49	38	78.9	....	
6	33	46	39	100.0	....	Mild. Very heavy fog in the evening.
7	36	45	37	79.0	....	Cloudy, but mild.
8	31	45	31	70.3	....	Light dusting of snow at 8 a. m.; flurry of snow at 8 p. m.; very clear at 10 p. m.
9	25	35	24	54.3	....	Fine, but cooler.
10	17	21	11	56.2	....	Cold and fine.
11	6	26	27	69.9	....	Wind light, N.W. and clear; came to S.W. 2 to 3 p. m.; late in eve. cloudy; wind fresh.
12	31	40	34	67.8	....	Very fine. Evening splendid.
13	26	45	37	55.0	....	Very fine. Evening partly overcast.
14	37	41	32	65.4	....	Variable; cloudy, a. m.; sun at intervals, p. m., with dashes of rain at 4 p. m. Eve. mostly clear and very blustering.
15	15	27	26	76.8	....	Raw and cold. Haze about moon in eve.
16	29	34	20	83.7	....	Began to snow from 1 to 2 p. m.; clear at 10 p. m. Wind fresh, N. W.
17	6	7	14	87.2	....	Cold excessively severe; at 10 p. m., very clear; wind blowing almost a gale.
18	-3	14	6	59.4	....	Very cold, with light wind.
19	3	16	9	58.3	....	Cold, but very fine, Evening splendid.
20	15	30	25	56.3	....	Fine; partly overcast in evening.
21	22	38	31	67.8	....	Pleasant.
22	22	41	35	84.2	..	Cloudy for most part.
23	33	50	36	75.9	....	Pleasant and very mild.
24	33	47	33	84.9	....	Sprinkling of rain at intervals, a. m. Mild.
25	34	45	39	55.0	....	Very fine. Evening overcast.
26	35	31	24	92.3	0.68	Rain and mist, morn; then gentle snow till 4 to 5 p. m. Very clear in evening.
27	25	37	31	61.3	....	Very fine.
28	38	47	41	68.5	....	Cloudy, but mild; air a little foggy in eve.
29	40	38	28	70.0	....	Mist, morn.; clouds broken, p. m.; cl. eve.
	26.4	36.2 30.5	28.8	70.3	1.53	

## REMARKS.

1. We have for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 30.5, which is  $3\frac{1}{4}$  degrees warmer than the average of this month for 33 years. The warmest February in 33 years was that of 1812,—mean temperature, 34.4; the coldest, that of 1836,—mean temperature, 18.5.

2. Rain or snow fell on six days. Total quantity of rain and melted snow, 1.53 inches, below the average for this month. For a period of 33 years, the average quantity of rain and melted snow, from the first of January to the first of March, is 6.14 inches. The amount this year is 6.19 inches, being in excess of the average by the small amount of 0.05 of an inch.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 3 days; between east and south, 3 days; between south and west, 8; between west and north, 15. On the average, a little more than one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds.

## MARCH.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	26	33	27	84.2	0.55	Cloudy a. m.; began to snow gently from 2 to 3 p. m.; damp snow through eve.
2	26	35	28	55.7	....	From 5 to 6 ins. of snow on the ground. Very fine.
3	21	33	26	56.0	....	Very fine; almost cloudless.
4	29	47	41	68.7	...	Very mild; evening partly overcast.
5	35	49	44	87.3	....	Pleasant.
6	43	48	42	99.1	1.22	Fog in the morning; mist and fine rain p. m.; steady rain in even'g. Snow gone.
7	40	49	33	91.0	....	Mist in morning; clouds broken toward night. Evening clear.
8	30	49	38	60.7	....	Very fine; evening partly overcast.
9	32	43	45	51.5	....	Very fine; blustering at midday.
10	30	48	38	63.4	....	Very fine a. m.; mostly cloudy p. m.; sprinkling of rain in evening.
11	35	40	41	100.0	0.72	Mist and light rain through the day; heavy fog in evening; rain in night.
12	40	55	40	65.7	....	Very fine evening; mist, still and splendid. Frost out of ground in many places.
13	34	49	36	79.1	....	Pleasant a. m.; brisk shower at 4 p. m.; evening cloudy.
14	30	43	32	47.0	....	Very fine.
15	28	46	35	64.8	....	Very fine.
16	28	35	26	49.2	....	Flurry of snow in morning, covering the ground. Very clear at 10 p. m.
17	22	38	29	63.0	....	Fine; evening clear.
18	31	42	30	74.4	....	Pleasant; wind blustering and air full of dust at midday.
19	33	41	28	43.2	....	Fine; evening partly overcast.
20	26	36	24	77.2	....	Air raw; flurry of snow in morning and in eve. Sun out at midday and mostly clear.
21	19	31	20	48.8	....	Cold but fine; evening very clear.
22	15	30	25	56.3	....	Cold and raw; appearance of storm in eve.
23	24	22	28	69.5	0.25	Began to snow at 7 a. m.; wind heavy at N. E.; air full of snow all day; wind light in eve. from Westerly to N. Westerly. Moon visible through the clouds.
24	30	45	36	36.2	....	Fine; snow of yesterday nearly all disappeared.
25	30	50	38	52.6	....	Mild and pleasant; evening overcast.
26	34	43	34	71.0	....	Raw and chilly.
27	32	50	41	39.6	....	Pleasant.
28	36	50	35	51.1	....	Very fine; evening extremely clear.
29	32	37	37	70.0	....	Air raw and uncomfortable.
30	35	37	35	100.0	2.00	Mist and rain through the day; steady rain in evening.
31	33	37	34	90.4	....	Snow and rain, a. m.; rain and mist, p. m. and evening.
<div> <div>30.4</div> <div>41.6</div> <div>33.7</div> <div>67.3</div> <div>4.74</div> <div>35.2</div> </div>						

## REMARKS.

1. We have for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 35.2 which is just one degree above the mean for 33 years. The warmest March in 33 years was that of 1870, mean temperature, 40.6; the coldest, that of 1826, mean temperature, 27.8.

2. Rain or snow fell on ten days; total quantity reduced to water, 4.74 inches, which is 1.37 inches above the average of this month, for 33 years. For the same period, the average quantity of rain and melted snow, from the first of January to the first of April, is 9.51 inches. This year it is 10.43 inches, showing the small excess of 1.42 inches on the first of April.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between North and East, eleven days; between East and South, two; between South and West, six; between West and North 12. On the average, a little more than one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds.



## APRIL.

Days.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humid'y	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	35	39	36	93.9	....	Mist and drizzle; heavy mist in evening.
2	35	36	34	100.0	0.60	Mist and rain through the day; steady rain in evening, with heavy wind.
3	31	35	34	83.1	....	Cloudy through day, with occasional gleams of sunshine, and blustering. Eve. calmer & clearer; ground wh. with snow in morn.
4	32	39	31	67.8	....	Pleasant.
5	33	40	36	80.4	....	Cloudy and cool.
6	35	46	36	56.5	....	Variable; sun out, a. m.; cloudy towards night and air chilly.
7	31	50	39	73.2	....	Very fine. Evening clear.
8	41	57	42	64.4	....	Pleasant.
9	39	46	36	64.8	....	Pleasant. Evening cool.
10	36	36	35	95.9	....	Moderate rain all day; increased in even'g.
11	34	37	34	100.0	1.66	Light rain and mist all day; the ground in places covered with moist snow in morn.
12	33	36	32	89.4	....	Ground covered with snow this morn., and snowing a. m.; but mostly disappeared before night. Wind N. W. about noon.
13	32	38	35	81.7	....	Cloudy, p. m. and evening.
14	36	48	41	76.8	....	Cloudy, but milder; dashes ra., 5 to 6 p. m.
15	39	52	39	75.2	....	Pleasant.
16	40	55	44	59.8	....	Very fine.
17	40	51	39	51.1	....	Pleasant.
18	39	50	38	56.8	....	Pleasant.
19	36	52	38	60.2	....	Cloudy; appearance of storm in evening.
20	38	35	37	90.2	0.20	Snowed nearly all day, snow melting as it fell; eve. partly clear, with wind at N. W.
21	40	57	40	56.2	....	Pleasant.
22	40	62	45	61.7	....	The therm., to-day, stood higher than at any time since Nov. 20.
23	45	62	55	55.8	....	Occasional sprinkling of rain.
24	55	60	48	95.0	....	Pleasant.
25	49	54	53	95.1	....	Damp, misty; rain in evening.
26	49	61	49	88.4	....	Mostly cloudy through the day, with occasional sprinkling of rain; hazy in eve'g.
27	46	51	48	85.1	....	Cloudy till towards night; mostly clear, 10 p. m., with brilliant aurora and streamers, reaching occasionally to the height of 45°, of a pale greenish color.
28	42	47	46	73.9	....	Cloudy and cool, with occasional mist.
29	46	61	41	68.8	....	Pleasant.
30	43	61	44	51.7	....	Very fine.
	39.0	48.5	49.3	75.1	2.46	
		42.6				

## REMARKS.

1. We have for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 42.6, which is 2.2 degrees colder than the average of 33 years. The warmest April in 33 years was that in 1850, when the mean temperature was 50.6; the coldest, in 1817,—mean temperature, 40.1.

2. Rain or snow fell on ten days. Total quantity, 2.46 inches, which is 1.29 inches less than the average for this month for 33 years. For the same period, the average quantity of rain and melted snow, from the first of January to the first of May, is 13.26 inches; the quantity this year is 13.39 inches.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 16 days; between east and south, 3; between south and west, 4; between west and north, 7. On the average, nearly seven-tenths of the heavens were covered with clouds.

Days.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humid'y	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	47	50	46	94.8	....	Mist and light rain, a. m. Eve. partly clear.
2	46	63	42	69.7	....	Very pleasant through the day; evening overcast, with appearances of a storm.
3	40	57	43	66.4	0.60	Rain, morn.; clo. broken, 10 a. m.; ev. cl'r.
4	44	58	46	60.3	....	Fine. Evening very clear.
5	58	71	55	38.9	....	Very fine. Faint aurora between 10 and 11 p. m., without streamers.
6	54	79	55	54.6	....	Very hot, 2 p. m. Ther. 81, higher than any day since Sept. 10, when it stood at 82.
7	42	63	49	71.5	....	Fine. Evening overcast.
8	50	66	54	78.6	0.82	Sprinkling in morn.; fine after 10 a. m. Thunder shower at 10 p. m.
9	62	74	57	80.2	....	Warm and very sultry.
10	59	68	57	84.9	....	Pleasant. Heavy fog in the evening.
11	57	60	47	82.6	....	Cloudy and cool.
12	47	62	49	86.9	....	Cool. Light mist at 10 p. m.
13	48	62	51	90.5	...	Air damp, foggy; mist & occasional sprin'g.
14	51	60	48	93.2	....	At 2 p. m., wind N. E., with heavy clouds from S. E. Heavy fog and mist in eve.
15	49	58	50	100.0	0.71	Heavy shower at 7 a. m. and again at 1. p. m. Mist in the evening
16	51	60	54	98.9	0.13	Mist and occasional light rain.
17	61	71	60	98.3	0.11	Sultry; air very damp; showery in even'g.
18	63	57	55	91.9	...	Occasional rain, a. m.; eve. nearly clear.
19	51	68	54	67.4	....	Fog in morning; evening mostly clear; air thick, but few clouds.
20	56	75	58	60.3	....	Very fine; air smoky; haze near horizon.
21	69	84	73	52.0	....	Very warm; hazy atmosphere; in evening a little lightning; slight sprinkling about midnight; high winds towards morning.
22	59	69	49	67.0	....	Cloudy, a. m.; slight shower about 3 p. m. Evening magnificent.
23	50	73	56	57.8	....	Cool and fine.
24	58	60	46	77.6	....	Cloudy; evening misty; chilly.
25	48	60	50	86.3	....	Cloudy; a. m. chilly; p. m. w'm; ev. clou'y.
26	50	52	56	90.4	0.65	Cloudy; commenced raining about 11 a. m. and continued through the day.
27	58	66	59	80.8	....	Showery during morning; p. m. fine.
28	60	76	57	69.8	0.13	Variable; occasional sprinkling & showers.
29	52	68	52	61.2	....	Very fine.
30	56	75	79	70.5	....	Pleasant.
31	67	87	69	65.2	....	Very hot. Evening still and clear.
	54.0	65.6 57.7	58.4	75.7	3.15	

## REMARKS.

1. We have for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 57.7, which is 2.5 warmer than the average of 33 years. The warmest May in 33 years was that of 1814,—mean temperature, 50.5; the coldest, that of 1861,—mean temperature, 50.1.

2. Rain fell on 13 days. Total quantity for the month, 3.15 inches, which 0.18 of an inch less than the average for 33 years. For the same period, the average quantity of rain and melted snow, from the first of January to the first of June, is 16.59 inches. The quantity this year is 16.54 inches.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 12 days; between east and south, 5; between south and west, 7; between west and north, 7. On the average, more than six-tenths of the heavens was covered with clouds.

## JUNE.

Days.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	67	88	61	73.8	....	Very hot; copious thunder shower from 4 to 5 p. m.; showers in eve.; mostly clear at 10 p. m.; wind at N. E. and cooler.
2	55	59	52	89.6	0.93	Showery, a. m. Evening clear and cool.
3	57	70	57	57.5	....	Fine. Evening very clear.
4	61	71	54	56.4	....	Very fine.
5	60	70	62	85.0	....	Mostly cloudy, a. m.; light rain towards night and in the evening.
6	67	80	65	80.1	0.11	Pleasant. Light showers from 6 to 8 p. m.
7	53	67	55	59.8	....	Fine. Aurora in the evening, with faint streamers in pretty rapid motion.
8	56	74	59	58.3	....	Fine, a. m.; cool and hazy towards night, with dashes of rain.
9	60	76	65	80.5	0.18	Air damp; light showers at 1 and 8 p. m.
10	48	60	47	59.6	....	Very fine; cool for the season.
11	50	67	54	54.0	....	Fine, but cool. Frost in low grounds this morning sufficient to kill tender plants.
12	52	63	50	74.3	....	Cloudy a. m. and cool. Evening clear.
13	55	70	56	56.8	...	Very fine.
14	62	74	64	61.5	....	Fine; sun scorching; air excessively dry.
15	65	84	65	68.2	....	Very fine; sun very hot.
16	66	75	65	77.5	....	Pleasant; air hazy in the evening.
17	66	70	54	62.1	....	Very fine; air dry and streets full of dust.
18	60	77	57	62.9	....	Hot sun; therm. lying on ground between 10 & 11 a. m., in sun, stood 130°; eve. cool.
19	65	78	59	61.5	....	Very fine.
20	63	82	60	57.1	....	Very hot sun, a. m.; wind came to N. E. p. m. and the air became pleasantly cool.
21	57	66	52	80.0	....	In morning, cloudy and cool; hot sun at midday; evening clear and cool.
22	58	79	64	62.9	....	Very fine; air hazy in the evening.
23	69	85	70	58.7	....	Fine, but hot sun; few drops rain at 8 a. m.
24	62	82	67	50.0	....	Fine.
25	75	95.	79	48.5	...	Excessively hot, 10 a. m.; therm. 86°; 1 to 2 p. m. 96; max. 96, with fresh wind from N.W. Only once in 33 years has the therm. reached a higher point,—July 13, 1849, it reached 97; July 29, 1838, it reached 96°. Three times within this period it has stood at 96 as a maximum.
26	80	94	78	62.0	....	The excessive heat still continues.
27	79	79	57	71.0	....	Wind fresh, 12 to 5 p. m., veering from N. W. to N.; rapid fall of therm. & rise of bar.
28	53	73	58	60.8	....	Very fine.
29	57	73	59	70.5	....	Very fine.
30	64	78	59	71.3	....	Very fine; clouds at midday; even'g clear.
	61.4	75.3 65.6	60.1	65.7	1.22	

## REMARKS.

1. We have for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 65.6, which is five-tenths of a degree warmer than the average of 33 years. The warmest June in 31 years was that of 1841,—mean temperature, 68.6; the coldest, that of 1836,—mean temperature, 59.9.

2. Rain fell on seven days. Total quantity for the month, 1.22 inches, which is less than one-third of the average quantity (3.81) for the period of 33 years. For the same period, the average quantity of rain and melted snow, from the first of January to the first of July, is 20.43 inches. The quantity this year is 17.76 inches.

3. The prevailing wind came from some point between north and east, 2 days; between east and south, 4; between south and west, 12; between west and north, 12. On the average less than three-tenths of the heavens were covered with clouds.

## JULY.

Days.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	62	69	63	94.4	....	Cloudy; air damp; sprinkling rain, 7 a. m.
2	63	63	61	98.8	0.28	Light showers and mist.
3	62	74	67	77.2	....	Pleasant; evening very clear.
4	63	78	63	51.1	....	Fine; fresh, dry air; generally cloudless.
5	65	80	65	53.7	....	Very fine; air dry.
6	65	87	69	61.6	....	Very hot sun; overcast in the evening.
7	69	74	68	80.0	....	Cloudy for the most part; air damp, with occasional sprinkling of rain.
8	63	79	62	59.5	....	Pleasant; hot sun at midday; air very dry.
9	67	84	65	52.3	....	Fine; evening very clear.
10	71	83	67	63.1	....	Very hot sun from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.; from 1 to 2 p. m. sky overcast and air cooler.
11	62	87	71	88.8	0.43	Rain at 4 a. m., with heavy winds at S. W.; very little rain after 7 a. m.; air very damp all day; evening clear; distant lightning at N. W. and N. all the evening.
12	71	80	72	74.0	....	Very sultry; evening clear and still.
13	68	83	67	62.8	....	Very fine.
14	63	81	61	60.2	....	Very fine; sky nearly cloudless.
15	65	80	62	64.2	....	Very fine.
16	63	79	62	68.3	....	Very fine; but few traces of clouds.
17	60	85	63	56.6	...	Hot sun; hazy in ev.; moon of brassy color.
18	62	81	65	70.1	....	Pleasant.
19	62	82	65	65.3	....	
20	70	88	71	61.2	....	Very hot; cloudy eve. Appearance of rain.
21	72	77	62	60.3	....	Hot and very sultry, a. m.; cool & air dry, p. m., with wind N. W.; evening still, quite cool and clear, and air very dry.
22*	57	73	55	48.5	....	Very fine; morning and evening cool.
23	61	82	64	43.2	....	Air thick with dust and exhalations; evening partly overcast.
24	65	85	64	58.9	....	Air filled with dust; smoke and dry haze which gave an orange color to the sun.
25	64	66	64	90.4	0.75	Began to rain from 11 to 12 a. m.; a copious shower till 5 p. m.; partially clear in eve.
26	67	80	68	71.1	....	Very fine; evening very clear and still.
27	70	87	72	63.3	....	Very hot sun, at times.
28	68	82	70	73.2	....	Air thick with haze and smoke, and occasional clouds; eve, cloudless, but air thick.
29	73	86	68	62.6	...	Very hot at midday; eve, clear and cool.
30	65	81	67	73.7	....	Pleasant; evening still and clear.
31	70	85	69	80.1	....	Hot sun at m.; haze toward horizon in eve.
	65.8	79.9	65.6	67.4	1.46	
		70.4				

## REMARKS.

1. We have for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 70.4, which is precisely the average of this month for 33 years. The highest mean temperature of the day was 76.2, which occurred on the 20th and also on the 27th. The lowest mean temperature of the day was 61.7, on the 22. The warmest July in 33 years was that of 1838,—mean temperature 75.0; the coldest, that of 1832,—mean temperature 64.4.

2. Rain fell on five days. Total quantity for the month, 1.46 inches, which is less than one-half the average quantity (3.19 inches) for the month, for the period of 33 years. For the same period, the average quantity of rain and melted snow, from the first of January to the first of August, 23.62 inches. The quantity this year is 19.22 inches. The drought in this vicinity, prior to the fine rain of the 25th July, was more severe than any for the last 33 years. On many fields the vegetation was utterly dried up.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 7 days; between east and south, 5; between south and west, 9; between west and north, 10. On the average less than four-tenths of the heavens were covered with clouds.

\*A heavy storm of sleet and snow, all day, on Mount Washington.

## AUGUST.

Days.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	70	92	75	69.7	....	Very hot; wind very brisk from 4 to 6 p. m. Evening still and clear.
2	73	87	73	82.2	....	Very close and hot, but good breeze; cloudy. In evening heavy fog.
3	71	62	60	100.0	3.25	Rain, midnight; light showers till 7 a. m.; rain all day, at times heavy; some thunder p. m. In evening almost constant thunder, with heavy rain, particularly between 7 & 9.
4	60	63	63	98.0	0.10	Showery, a. m., with thund.; cloudy, misty.
5	68	75	67	86.2	...	Cloudy most of day; few drops rain, p. m.
6	70	73	63	81.4	....	Cloudy mostly through day; even'g clear.
7	67	76	69	82.0	0.12	Thunder shower at 1 p. m.; again in the afternoon; evening very still and clear.
8	62	78	68	78.2	....	Pleasant; hazy in the middle of the day.
9	71	85	72	73.0	...	Hot and very sultry; air hazy and smoky.
10	72	88	76	73.0	....	Very hot and sultry; moon in evening was of a dark orange color; haze very thick.
11	74	83	78	74.4	....	Extremely sultry, very thick haze; air damp; drier in the evening.
12	66	81	65	59.4	....	Hot sun; air hazy; evening cool.
13	67	78	74	87.4	....	Warm and sultry; air very hazy; appearance of rain in the evening.
14	78	84	72	76.8	0.09	Light shower last night, from 12 to 1.
15	67	85	66	71.7	....	Very fine; clouds at m.; eve. clear & cool.
16	64	78	64	77.1	....	Very fine.
17	68	72	73	96.0	0.25	Cloudy a. m.; showery p. m.; rain in eve'g.
18	64	75	67	84.5	....	Heavens mostly overcast.
19	61	76	58	68.0	....	Very fine; evening cool.
20	60	75	62	61.3	....	Pleasant; eve. still, cool and mostly clear.
21	60	75	67	71.7	....	Pleasant; appearances of rain in evening.
22	66	81	78	87.5	....	Showers in morn.; clear and sun out from 12 to 1 p. m.; cloudy & air very damp, eve.
23	72	82	67	77.8	....	Warm & sultry, morn.; air drier p. m. & eve.
24	65	81	66	80.1	....	Very fine.
25	71	81	70	80.3	0.24	Light showers with thunder from 6 to 7 a. m.; again at 2 p. m.; eve. still and clear.
26	72	85	65	65.2	....	Fine; hazy p. m., but no clouds; burning sun at midday; clear and cool in evening.
27	70	76	67	80.8	....	Cloudy; air very damp.
28	65	79	68	57.7	...	Very fine.
29	62	79	62	61.3	....	Pleasant.
30	60	72	60	74.9	....	Pleasant; sprink'g, 1½ p. m.; aurora, 8 p. m.
31	57	67	57	74.9	....	Very fine morn. and eve.; cloudy, midday.
	66.7	78.2	67.0	78.0	4.05	
		70.7				

## REMARKS.

1. We have for the mean temperature of the month, as indicated by three daily observations, 70.7, which is 2.1 warmer than the average of this month for 33 years. The warmest August in 33 years was probably that of 1848,—my record is incomplete,—the mean of 18 days was 76.2; the next is 1846,—mean temperature 73; the coldest was that in 1836,—mean temperature, 65.2. The month of August, this year, will be reckoned among the hot Augusts.

2. Rain fell on ten days. Total quantity, 4.05 inches, which is almost exactly the average (4.07) of 33 years. For the same period, the average quantity of rain and melted snow, from the first of January to the first of September, is 27.09 inches. The amount this year is 23.17 inches. The heavy rain in the early part of the month did much to bring up the crops not yet matured, and suffering from drought.

3. The prevailing wind came from some point between north and east, 7 days; between east and south, 4; between south and west, 13; between west and north, 7. On the average less than one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds.



## SEPTEMBER.

Days.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	55	69	56	74.9	....	Very fine.
2	57	74	59	64.2	....	Pleasant.
3	57	70	55	78.4	....	Cloudy for the most part of the day; eve. clear and cool; the ground very dry.
4	56	68	58	78.3	....	Cool; sprinkling of rain from 6 to 8 p. m.
5	54	55	54	100.0	0.75	Moderate rain, with brief interruptions.
6	52	65	53	60.9	....	Cloudy a. m.; clear in evening.
7	54	63	47	71.7	....	Very fine; evening cool.
8	44	63	50	72.9	....	Very fine.
9	48	60	53	69.1	....	Very fine.
10	60	75	60	68.0	....	Cloudy morn.; pleasant p. m.; eve. clear.
11	55	62	54	83.0	0.32	Moderate rain at 10 a. m.; sun at 2 p. m.; rain again at 5 p. m. and in the evening.
12	55	69	54	87.2	....	Cloudy for most part, with occasional rain.
13	50	58	54	82.1	....	Cloudy, with occasional sprinkling of rain.
14	53	65	57	85.9	....	Pleasant.
15	59	75	61	64.6	....	Very fine; evening splendid.
16	55	65	49	67.1	....	Very fine; very clear through day and eve.
17	49	65	50	68.0	....	Very fine; air dry; but few clouds to be seen.
18	52	72	62	79.0	....	Very pleasant; evening overcast.
19	62	60	51	74.5	0.23	Light rain in morning; clear in evening.
20	49	67	55	71.1	....	Very fine; nearly cloudless; fine aurora in evening, with occasional streamers.
21	56	70	58	71.5	....	Very fine; partly overcast in evening.
22	55	59	52	71.0	....	Cloudy and cool.
23	55	65	62	82.0	....	More mild; appearances of rain in even'g.
24	64	67	60	97.7	0.23	Cloudy, with occasional mist; thunder shower at 7 p. m.
25	54	61	47	63.1	....	Pleasant; quite cool p. m. and evening.
26	41	57	45	60.0	....	Very fine; cool for the season.
27	54	77	64	74.2	....	Sprinkling rain at 7 a. m.; clear and fine p. m. and evening.
28	62	79	64	76.4	....	Warm for the season; eve. overcast at 10.
29	56	67	64	93.6	0.23	Showers during night and at 7 a. m.; sun at intervals at midday; evening overcast.
30	60	59	49	94.8	0.60	Showery from 9½ a. m. till evening.
	54.6	65.9 58.6	55.2	76.2	2.36	

## REMARKS.

1. We have for the mean temperature of the month, as indicated by three daily observations, 58.6, which is 2.5 below the average for 33 years. The warmest September in 33 years was that of 1857,—mean temperature, 68.3; the coldest, that of 1835,—mean temperature, 57.4.

2. Rain fell on ten days. Total quantity for the month, .236 inches, which is seven-tenths of an inch below the average for 33 years. For the same period, the average quantity of rain and melted snow, from the first of January to the first of October, is 30.85 inches. The amount this year is 25.63 inches.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between the north and east, 10 days; between the east and south, 2; between the south and west, 9; between the west and north, 9. On the average, a little less than one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds.



## OCTOBER.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	45	52	48	97.6	....	Cloudy, for the most part, and cool.
2	52	56	51	98.6	0.42	Moderate rain all day.
3	48	53	52	90.9	....	Cloudy through the day and cool.
4	51	70	60	78.8	....	Mild and pleasant, eve. mostly overcast.
5	53	65	54	73.6	....	Very fine; sky overcast at 11 p. m.
6	54	64	62	88.0	....	Cloudy, sprinkling of rain at 3 p. m.
7	65	70	54	70.5	....	Very fine, evening very clear.
8	56	63	45	61.8	0.05	Very fine, showers in the night.
9	44	47	35	50.0	...	Chilly and raw wind quite fresh all day. Black frost this morning, the first of the season, on College Hill.
10	37	54	48	58.9	....	Fine.
11	44	57	42	67.4	....	Very fine. Evening splendid.
12	38	54	49	70.0	....	Fine a. m.; cloudy p. m. Mist in eve.
13	47	41	39	100.0	1.28	Moderate rain nearly all day; from 12 to 1 p. m. the wind changed from N. E. to N. ly and N. W. ly, and a marked fall of temperature.
14	41	48	42	77.8	0.22	Cloudy, very blustering, shower at 10 p. m.
15	42	50	44	76.4	....	Cloudy and cold.
16	40	48	45	86.9	....	Cloudy, with occasional sprinkling of rain.
17	42	55	44	45.7	....	Very fine, evening splendid.
18	36	58	44	67.9	....	Very fine through the day; brisk thunder shower at 9 p. m.; partly cl. at 10 p. m.
19	38	58	44	73.5	....	Very fine.
20	38	55	43	64.1	....	Very fine
21	38	55	42	68.4	....	Very fine, but few clouds visible through the day, none in the evening.
22	36	52	40	77.3	....	Pleasant, cloudy at midday; evening clear and cooler.
23	38	53	45	74.1	....	Pleasant.
24	40	54	44	79.3	....	Pleasant.
25	45	54	42	82.8	....	Very fine.
26	40	52	40	61.6	....	Very fine.
27	40	53	53	80.1	....	Cloudy, mild.
28	54	58	49	89.4	0.88	Commenced to rain in the night; showery during the morning; cleared away about 2 p. m.; toward night, showery again, with considerable wind.
29	46	52	39	65.8	....	Variable, evening clear.
30	36	49	40	82.4	....	Pleasant in the morning; cloudy from 9 a. m. to sunset; very clear in the even.
31	38	55	38	70.4	....	Variable; dashes of rain p. m.; eve. clear.
	43.9	54.9	45.7	75.2	2.85	
		48.2				

## REMARKS.

1. We have for the mean temperature of the month, as indicated by three daily observations, 48.2, which is 2.3 colder than the average of 33 years. The warmest October in 33 years was that of 1838, mean temperature 54.4, the coldest that of 1836, mean temperature 48.4.

2. Rain fell on nine days, total quantity for the month 2.85 inches, which is 0.48 of an inch below the average for 33 years. For the same period, the average quantity of rain and melted snow, from the first of January to the first of November, is 34.18 inches; the quantity this year is 28.48 inches.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between North and East, five days; between East and South, one; between South and West, nine; between West and North, 16. On the average, a little less than one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds.

## NOVEMBER.

Days.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	10 p m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	32	48	32	74.5	....	Very fine.
2	27	44	34	56.6	....	Cool, but very fine.
3	30	45	34	67.7	....	Very fine; evening overcast.
4	40	57	48	88.2	1.80	Rain until 3 p. m. from N. E.; during morn. it was heavy; in afternoon wind came to S. W. and cleared off; eve., wind high.
5	42	41	34	57.1	....	Cold and blustering.
6	28	47	38	62.5	....	Very fine.
7	48	55	54	96.5	....	Moderate rain nearly all day; very mild for the season.
8	51	55	57	100.0	....	Warm and foggy through the day; moderate rain in the evening.
9	58	62	60	80.6	0.76	Warm for season; foggy, occasional rain.
10	60	62	49	81.2	....	Mist and light rain, at intervals through the day till near sunset; evening clear.
11	40	48	38	71.6	....	Fine; evening splendid.
12	34	48	44	88.8	....	Very fine, 7 a. m.; soon overcast; showery p. m.; clouds broken & moon out in eve.
13	43	37	31	100.0	0.86	Raw; showery; light snow in the evening.
14	33	36	30	70.3	....	Fences and roofs white with snow, first of season; eve clear; saw no meteors in eve.
15	24	38	33	82.8	....	Fine in morning; light rain p. m. mixed with snow; clouds broken in the evening.
16	28	36	27	78.4	....	Cold, but very fine; but few clouds visible.
17	23	42	44	80.4	....	Pleasant; appearance of rain in evening.
18	50	50	42	75.1	....	Mild; cloudy; clouds broken in evening.
19	38	42	32	59.2	....	Cloudy, morn.; sun at midday; eve. clear; aurora, streamers of moderate brilliancy.
20	30	44	42	85.2	....	Cloudy; sprinkling of rain in the evening.
21	44	50	51	100.0	....	Commenced raining from 7 to 8 a. m.; moderate rain through day and evening.
22	48	58	37	70.2	....	High wind before daylight; mild & pleasant.
23	30	35	27	68.1	....	Very fine.
24	28	33	30	69.6	....	Morning cold; evening cloudy.
25	30	40	30	70.5	....	Very fine; evening very clear.
26	27	45	42	78.4	....	Mild; mostly cloudy; air damp in evening.
27	48	50	40	83.7	....	Mild; cloudy all day; clear, 9 to 10 p. m.
28	36	46	45	86.2	....	Cloudy all day.
29	48	62	55	80.5	...	Very mild for the season.
30	47	67	50	57.7	....	Very warm at midday; thermometer rose to 68°, the highest for the month.
	37.8	47.3 41.8	40.4	77.6	3.42	

## REMARKS.

1. We have for the mean temperature of the month, as indicated by three daily observations, 41.06, which is 1.6 above the average of 33 years. The warmest November in 33 years was that of 1819,—mean temperature 47.5; the coldest, that of 1838,—mean temperature, 35.03.

2. Rain fell on ten days. Total quantity for the month, 3.42 inches, which is 0.68 of an inch below the average for a period of 33 years. For the same period the average quantity of rain and melted snow, from the first of January to the first of December, is 38.28 inches. The quantity this year is 31.90 inches.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 1 day; between east and south, 3 days; between south and west, 10; between west and north, 16. On the average, more than one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds.

## DECEMBER.

Days.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	SPECIAL DAILY NOTICES OF THE WEATHER.
1	43	51	40	50.3	...	Very fine.
2	35	45	40	62.0	...	Cloudy, with light sprinkling.
3	40	45	50	160.0	0.40	Mist & fog; occasional sprinkling of rain.
4	36	44	35	69.4	....	Very fine.
5	30	42	35	65.5	....	Very fine.
6	35	45	39	100.0	....	Mild; light rain, 7 a. m.; thick fog in eve.
7	40	47	54	100.0	0.28	Very mild; air saturated with vapor; light rain at intervals p. m. and evening.
8	39	41	19	47.0	....	Blustering; grew rapidly cold tow'ds night.
9	15	29	21	52.7	....	Pleasant, but cold; evening overcast.
10	27	32	22	100.0	....	Heavy snow storm a. m. mixed with hail; abated at 3 p. m.; clouds broken in eve.
11	23	32	32	100.0	....	Mist and light rain through day and eve.
12	22	22	16	77.6	....	7 a. m. therm. stood at 22°; between 8 and 9 a. m., it fell to 14°; in evening, wind strong at northwest, and very clear.
13	8	18	19	64.81	1.70	Very fine; morning cold.
14	34	36	28	72.6	....	Snowy and raining in the morning; very clear and blustering in the evening.
15	12	20	16	65.9	....	Fine a. m.; overcast tow'd night; snow, eve.
16	18	27	31	79.5	....	Light snow in air; mist & drizzle at times.
17	31	34	32	100.0	....	Mild; mist at intervals; eve. mostly clear.
18	32	37	24	58.2	....	Pleasant.
19	31	43	37	83.6	....	Light rain a. m.; wind light S. and S. W.; blustering in the evening at N. W.
20	23	24	18	64.4	1.25	Cold, but pleasant.
21	19	24	36	98.0	....	Morn. cold, but cloudy; snow began about 12 m.; wind fresh E. p. m., hauling to S. E.; snow accumulated rapidly till near 4 p. m., when it changed to moderate rain.
22	23	18	4	76.7	....	Thermometer fell continually through day.
23	-2	18	16	31.0	....	Extremely cold, morn.; much milder, eve.
24	18	26	19	75.6	....	Flurry of snow in the morn.; clear before noon; evening very clear.
25	28	37	29	75.9	....	Pleasant.
26	39	38	38	100.0	....	Light rain a. m.; thick fog p. m. and eve.
27	38	40	37	100.0	....	Mist and fog; wind very light.
28	38	44	41	100.0	....	Heavy fog, with occasional light rain.
29	42	39	28	93.8	....	Heavy fog in the morning; evening clear.
30	24	32	30	82.1	....	Pleasant. Evening overcast.
31	33	34	29	97.8	1.30	3 to 4 inches of damp snow fell during day.
	28.2	34.3	29.5	78.8	4.93	
		30.7				

## REMARKS.

1. We have for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 30.7, which is one degree and one-tenth warmer than the average of 34 Decembers. The warmest December in 34 years was that of 1852,—mean temperature, 37.8; the coldest, that of 1831,—mean temperature, 18.2.

2. Rain or snow fell on fifteen days. Total quantity of rain and melted snow is 4.93 inches, which is 1.05 above the average of 34 Decembers. The total quantity for the year is 36.88 inches, which is 4.48 inches below the average quantity for a period of 33 years.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 9 days; between east and south, 2; between south and west, 7; and between west and north, 18. On the average, nearly six-tenths of the heavens were covered with clouds.

## SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1864.

	Prevailing winds came from some point between				Tenths Cloudy.	No. days of rain or snow.	Relative humidity.	Amount of rain & melt- ed snow.
	N. & E.	E. & S.	S. & W.	W. & N.				
January. ....	6	1	10	14	4.7	9	72.8	4.66
February.....	3	3	8	15	5.1	6	70.3	1.53
March .....	11	2	6	12	5.2	10	67.3	4.74
April.....	16	3	4	7	6.7	10	75.1	2.46
May.....	12	5	7	7	6.2	13	75.7	3.15
June.....	2	4	12	12	2.7	7	65.7	1.22
July.....	7	5	9	10	3.6	5	67.4	1.46
August .....	7	4	13	7	4.8	10	78.0	4.05
September.....	10	2	9	9	4.9	10	70.2	2.36
October.....	5	1	9	16	4.7	9	75.2	2.85
November.....	1	3	10	16	5.8	10	77.6	3.42
December.....	9	2	7	13	5.9	15	78.8	4.93
	89	35	104	138	5.0	114	72.5	36.83

## REMARKS.

The mean temperature was 48.29, which is one-tenth of a degree warmer than the average of the 33 preceding years. There were three months in which the temperature fell below the mean, viz: April, 2.2; September, 2.5; October, 2.3. The months in which the temperature was considerably above the average were February, 3.5; May, 2.5; August, 2.1.

The highest temperature of the year was 96, on the 25th of June; the lowest, —4 or 4 below zero, on the 23d of December; range for the year, 100. Once only in 33 years has the thermometer gone above 96, viz: on the 13th of July, 1849, when it stood at 97. On the 28th of July, 1849, it reached 96. Three times within the above period it has stood at 95, as an annual maximum. Twice the thermometer fell below zero, viz; February 18, —3½, and December 23, —4. The warmest month was August, mean temperature, 70.7; the coldest, January, 27.3. The greatest monthly range of temperature was 58, in December; the least in April, 35.

The total quantity of rain and melted snow was 36.83 inches, which is 4.48 less than the average of 33 years. The amount of rain in June and July was very small. On the first of August, the drought was excessive.

Rain or snow fell on 114 days. The relative humidity was 72.5. The prevailing winds as usual came from the westerly part of the horizon.

## LIST OF MEMBERS.

THOSE PERSONS MARKED THUS (\*) ARE DECEASED.

Arnold Remington	Pawtuxet.	Arnold Samuel G.	Providence.
Allen Zachariah	Providence.	Anthony Albert	Coventry.
Arnold Richard J.	"	Aborn Edward	Providence.
*Anthony Richard	North Providence.	Allen Hezekiah	"
*Anthony James	"	*Angell Robert	"
*Aldrich Joel	Smithfield.	Allen Jonathan B.	Barrington.
*Arnold Dutee	Warwick.	Abbott Thomas J.	Providence.
Allen Philip	Providence.	Allen Crawford	"
*Arnold Gorton	Cranston.	Anthony Thomas S.	"
*Anthony Cyrus	North Providence.	Anthony John B.	Barrington.
*Arnold Samuel G.	Providence.	Arnold Dutee, 2d	Providence.
*Allen Samuel	"	Angell Jonathan S.	"
*Anthony William	Coventry.	Almy Thomas J.	"
*Aborn Joseph	Pawtuxet.	Arnold Job	"
Arnold Smith	Cumberland.	*Anthony Edward	"
*Allen John	Centreville.	Almy William H.	"
*Arnold John B.	"	Aborn John W.	"
Arnold Rufus	Smithfield.	Andrews Stephen D.	"
*Anthony James G.	Providence.	Arnold William S.	"
Annis George W.	North Providence.	Ames James B.	"
Almy Samson	Providence.	Allen Charles B.	"
*Arnold Israel	Smithfield.	Akerman Charles	"
*Angell Enos	Providence.	Allen George E.	"
Arnold William W.	Warwick.	*Angell Joseph K.	"
*Anthony Burrington	Providence.	Angell John W.	"
*Angell Oliver	"	Anthony Lewis W.	"
Alling Walter		Arnold B. R.	"
*Angell Andrew	North Providence.	*Andrews David	"
Anthony Henry B.	Providence.	Allen Thomas B.	Barrington.
Aldrich Ezekiel	Smithfield.	Allen William H.	"
Austin John D.	Providence.	Arnold Richard J., Jr.	Providence.
Almy Joseph	Smithfield.	Allyn Robert	East Greenwich.
*Andrews Thomas	"	Arnold William W.	Providence.
Aldrich Elisha M.	Greenville.	Almy William	Slatersville.
Anthony Charles	Providence.	Anthony Henry	Providence.
Allen Charles	Allenton.	Angell Henry J.	"
Angell Waterman B.	North Providence.	Arnold Simeon C.	North Scituate.
Adams Benjamin B.	Providence.		
Arnold Stephen C.	"		
Allen Daniel G.	North Kingstown.	*Bosworth Smith	Providence.
Anthony William H.	Coventry.	Brown Isaac	"
Anthony David C.	Providence.	*Brown Obadiah	"
		*Buffum Thomas	Smithfield.

*Brown Hugh H.	Providence.	Benson Luther	
Bowen Nathan	Coventry.	*Brown Ephraim	Providence.
*Blodget William	Providence.	*Burgess Tristram	Seckonk, Mass.
*Bayley William	Tiverton.	Brett Kingman	Pawtucket.
*Brown Nicholas, Jr.	Providence.	*Baker William L.	Warren.
Brown John Carter	"	Barton Albert G.	Providence.
*Burton George	Cranston.	Baker William F.	"
*Budlong William G.	North Providence.	Balch John R.	"
*Budlong Anthony	Providence.	Blanding William B.	"
*Brownell Edmund	Little Compton.	Burlingame Hazard	North Kingstown.
Brownell Jonathan	"	Burgess Walter S.	Providence.
Bailey Peleg	"	Bush R. W.	"
Bowen Thomas B.	Coventry.	*Brown Orin L.	Johnston.
Beckwith Truman	Providence.	Baker Seth W.	Providence.
*Budlong Joseph	Warwick.	Brown John A.	"
Baker Elisha W.	Providence.	Brayton George A.	"
Burlingame Richard, Jr.	Greenville.	Brown John F.	Woonsocket.
Burlingame Brown	"	Baker Edward W.	Providence.
*Baker Earl	Natick.	Bowler Henry H.	"
Brown Richard, 2d	Manton.	Brown Henry T.	"
Bowen Tully D.	Providence.	*Bosworth Alfred	Warren.
*Briggs Peter J.	Johnston.	Brown Thomas	Johnston.
Brown Obadiah	Manton.	Barney Jonathan	Barneville, Mass.
Billings Hartford B.	Providence.	Buckley B. S.	Fairhaven, "
Bateman William P.	Tiverton.	Bagley Edmund	Usquepaug.
Brown William W.	Providence.	Budlong James S.	North Providence.
Beckwith Henry T.	"	Beckwith Edward	Providence.
Bradley Charles S.	North Providence.	Brownell Josiah	"
*Bradford William B.	Providence.	Bull Isaac M.	"
Bates Varnum J.	"	Bourn Joseph H.	North Providence.
*Burgess John D.	"	Bell Thomas	Smithfield.
*Ballou Hosea, Jr.	Cumberland.	Bowen Israel M.	Johnston.
Brownell Walter S.	Johnson.	Brown Joseph T.	North Providence.
Burrington H. H.	Providence.	Baker William	Warwick.
Blake Joseph A.	Cranston.	Bartlett John R.	Providence.
Bowler Charles L.	Providence.	Bogert Theodore P.	Bristol.
Burrough Robert S.	"	Bufts John W.	Cranston.
*Billings Samuel	Barrington.	Brown Charles F.	Warren.
Buffum Thomas B.	Newport.	Brown Allen	Barrington.
Booth William, Jr.	Woonsocket.	Briggs Albert	Providence.
Butler Henry	Warwick.	Buffum Benjamin	"
Babcock George W.	Providence.	Billings Ethelbert R.	"
Browning John A.	North Kingstown.	Bogman Benjamin	"
*Bowler Samuel A.	Providence.	Brayton Samuel A.	"
Barrows Ira K.	"	Brown George H.	"
Beckwith Amos N.	"		
Bowman H. N.	"	*Carpenter Comfort A.	Pawtuxet.
Barnes George L.	Smithfield.	*Cooke Joseph S.	Providence.
Brayton Thomas	Cranston.	*Collins Charles	Newport.
*Babbitt Jacob	Bristol.	*Carpenter Thomas O. H.	Foster.
*Brown A. Nicholas	Providence.	Chapin Josiah	Providence.
Bowers William Lloyd	"	*Clarke George H.	Philadelphia.
Bradley A. E.	"	*Carter B. B.	Providence.
Barrett William E.	"	*Clarke Enoch	Philadelphia.
Burdick R. N.	"	*Croale John T.	Warren.
Bowen William H.	"	Congdon Caleb	Cranston.
Bradford N. H.	"	*Chadsey Euclid	Wickford.
Brown Joseph R.	"	*Cleaveland Thomas	Providence.
Bradford Joseph	Barrington.	Clarke Samuel	Smithfield.
Butler William	Providence.	*Comstock George W.	Lonsdale.
Barker Joseph A.	"	Clarke John H.	Providence.
Bicknell Edward J.	"	*Cornell Stephen B.	Portsmouth.
Barker Frederick A.	"	Cross George D.	Westerly.
Burrington John C.	"	*Carrington Edward	Providence.
Bailey William M.	North Providence.	Crocker Nathan B.	"
*Bishop William W.	Providence.	Curtis David	
Boon Charles E.	"	*Carpenter Daniel E.	Providence.
Bucklin Samuel S.	"	Chace Franklin	"



Cross William J.	Providence.	Cozzens John R.	North Providence.
Carpenter Joseph	"	Cushing Edward J.	North Providence.
Chadsey Jeremiah G.	Wickford.	Comstock Benjamin	Smithfield.
Congdon Henry R.	Providence.	Chapin George W.	Providence.
Chace Nathaniel B.	"	Collins George L.	"
Cleveland John P.	"	Child Charles T.	Warren.
Clarke George L.	"	Chapin Joshua B.	Barrington.
Carr Vincent	"	Chace Jonathan	Valley Falls.
Childs Joseph P.	Woonsocket.	Carrier William O.	Providence.
Crary Stephen	Providence.	Clarke Edmund N.	Cumberland.
Carpenter Arnold	"	Channing William F.	Providence.
*Cottrell John S.	Jamestown	Cady Isaac F.	Warren.
Cooke Joseph J.	Providence.	Carpenter Thomas	Cumberland.
Carpenter Powell H.	Narragansett.		
Cooke Stephen A.	Providence.	Doane Allen	Providence.
Congdon Peleg C.	Warwick.	*DeWolf Charles	Bristol.
Chadsey Alfred B.	Wickford.	*DeWolf John, Jr.	"
Cooke George Lewis	Warren.	*DeWolf George	"
Cooke N. F.	Chicago.	Drown William R.	Foster.
Chace Davis	Woonsocket.	Daniels Daniel A.	Cumberland.
Clafin Oren	Providence.	Dexter Lewis	Smithfield.
Clarke John G. Jr.	South Kingstown.	*Dixon Nathan F.	Westerly.
Chapin John F.	Providence.	Dexter James M.	
Childs Charles H.	"	Dyer Elisha	Providence.
Chapin Royal	"	*Dyer Cyrus	"
Chapin Walter B.	"	Drown Henry B.	"
Cushman Emery	"	*Daniels George P.	"
Clafin George L.	"	Dexter Esek W.	Cumberland.
Congdon Joseph	Wickford.	Duncan Alexander	Providence.
Carpenter Jeremiah	"	Dixon Nathan F.	Westerly.
Case Philip	Providence.	Dyer Rodney F.	Knightsville.
Carr Lewis	"	Durfee Nathaniel B.	Tiverton.
Carr David S.	"	Dike Arba B.	Providence.
*Cooke William H.	Barrington.	Dabney Charles H.	Bristol.
Chace George I.	Providence.	*Darling William O.	Providence.
Cunliff Joseph	Centredale.	Davis Thomas	North Providence.
Carey Matthew	Philadelphia.	Dwight Gamallel	Providence.
*Creighton John Orde	Providence.	*Danforth Walter R.	"
Cross George D. 2d	Westerly.	*Dean Calvin	"
*Chapin Amory	Providence.	*Dorrance Tully	"
Cross John H.		Dunnell Thomas L.	"
Congdon Gilbert	Providence.	Driscoll John F.	Warren.
Chafin Hollis	"	DeWolf James F.	Bristol.
Carpenter Samuel	North Kingstown.	DeWolf Francis L. B.	"
Chafee Zachariah	Providence.	Dorrance William T.	Providence.
Carr William	Fall River.	Dyer Cyrus G.	"
Congdon William G.	Allenton.	Davis W. D.	Centreville.
Carpenter Adams	Providence.	Dyer William H.	Cranston.
Clarke James M.	"	Dailey Albert	Providence.
Chace Caleb	"	Daboll William V.	"
Chandler William H.	"	Dorrance James R.	"
Cooke William O.	"	Denison R. A.	"
Cory Henry A.	"	*Dyer Charles	"
Crandall Thomas F.	"	Dutcher Oliver F.	"
Copeland George H.	"	Dorrance James R.	"
Childs John G.	Portsmouth.	*Dyer Benjamin	"
Chase Borden	"	DeWolf James	Bristol.
Cooper Almon E.	Mapleville.	Dunn William R.	North Providence.
Currey Samuel	Providence.	Dexter John	Smithfield.
*Cleaveland Hiram	Pawtucket.	*Drown Solomon	Foster.
Cooke Warren	Lonsdale.	Davis Jesse	Barrington.
Clarke Preston H.	"	Darling William B.	Providence.
*Case Joseph	Kingston.	Darling Samuel B.	"
Crandall Henrie	Providence.	Davis Edward N.	"
Carrington Edward	"	Durfee Thomas	"
Cushing Samuel B.	"	Dalrymple Clark	"
Cushman Eleazer M.	"	Doyle Louis J.	"
Chace Charles	Bristol.	Davis Edmund	"

Dewolf William B.	Bristol.	Fuller George F.	Providence.
Dyer Daniel P.	Cranston.	Francis John B. Jr.	Warwick.
Darling Lucius B.	Providence.	Freeborn William P.	Warren.
Diman Byron	Bristol.	Foster Sterry K.	Foster.
DeWolf Sidney A.	"	Farnsworth C. B.	Pawtucket.
Dyer Elisha, Jr.	Providence.	Foss Samuel S.	Woonsocket.
Durfee Sanford	"	Frost John D.	Providence.
Diman Henry W.	Bristol.		
Day Preston	Warren.	Greene Samuel	Smithfield.
Dexter Lewis, Jr.	Providence.	*Greene John	Centerville.
Dyer Henry A.	Brooklyn, Conn.	*Gardiner Samuel E. Jr.	Pawtuxet.
Drown Benjamin F.	Barrington.	*Gardiner Sylvester	East Greenwich.
Diman John	Portsmouth.	*Grinnell Peter	Providence.
		Greene Thomas W.	Warwick.
*Evans Ira P.	Glocester.	Greene Joseph	
*Eldredge Charles	East Greenwich.	*Greene Benjamin	Warwick.
*Earle Caleb	Providence.	*Greene B. R.	"
*Eldredge Charles, Jr.	East Greenwich.	*Gardiner Wickes	"
Eldred Charles	North Kingstown.	*Greene Samuel W.	Providence.
*Eaton Levi C.	North Providence.	Giles John	"
*Esten Nicholas	"	Greene Richard Wakes	Warwick.
Emerson George	Providence.	Greene Jeremiah	"
Eldred James	Wickford.	*Goddard William G.	Providence.
Earle William	Providence.	*Greene Albert C.	"
*Earle Waldo	Woonsocket.	*Greene Timothy	North Providence.
Earle George, 2d	Providence.	Greene Richard Ward	Warwick.
Evans Bailey W.	"	Gardner Thomas W.	"
Earle George R.	"	*Greene William E.	North Providence.
Esten Cornelius S.	North Providence.	*Gardner Samuel F.	Newport.
*Edes Henry	Providence.	Gorham Jabez	Providence.
Eddy Nathaniel A.	"	Greene Thomas R.	"
Ellsbree William, Jr.	"	*Gould David	"
Ellis Halsey	"	Greene Jonathan	"
Ellsbree William	"	*Gano Stephen	"
Ellis William J.	"	Gay John	"
Elliott Albert T.	"	Grinnell William T.	"
Eldredge James H.	East Greenwich.	Goddard William	"
Eaton Amasa M.	North Providence.	Gorham Jabez 2d	"
		Greene George N.	Stonington.
*Francis John B.	Providence.	Gilmore Joseph F.	Providence.
*Fry Thomas	East Greenwich.	Greene Edward A.	"
*Foster Adams	Providence.	Gladding Royal P.	"
Foster John	Greenville, R. I.	Gorham John 2d	"
*Foster Jesse	Smithfield.	Greene Simon H.	Lippitt.
Field Isaac	Scituate.	Gardiner Peleg W.	Providence.
Fry Nicholas S.	East Greenwich.	Gallup Albert S.	"
Fenner Welcome	Cranston.	Goddard Thomas P. Ives	"
*French William	Kingston.	Gardiner M. R.	"
Fisher Jabez M.	Providence.	Glezen Eben K.	"
French William S.	"	*Greene Luke	"
Fletcher E. W.	"	Gurnett Gideon	"
Farnum Alexander	"	Gladding H. B.	"
Fenner William H.	"	Gowdey David	"
*Freeman J. W.	"	Gardiner Beulah	Wickford.
Franklin T. W.	"	*Gladding George F.	Providence.
Fessenden Thomas G.	Boston.	Gladding Thomas W.	
Fisher Abiel		Greene Randall H.	New York.
Fisk Alfred W.	Providence.	Greene William B.	Providence.
Farnum Caleb	"	Gould William	"
Fletcher Calvin	"	*Gardiner William H.	"
Frieze Lyman B.	"	Greene William H.	"
Francis John N.	"	Greene John	Centerville.
Fenner Henry	Cranston.	Gardiner M. W.	Providence.
Fales David G.	Central Falls.	Greene Benjamin	Cranston.
Foster Samuel	Providence.	Grosvenor Lemuel	Pomfret, Ct.
Fletcher William	"	Gladding George A.	Barrington.
Fletcher William B.	"	Gardner John R.	Bristol.
Field William	"	Greene Welcome A.	Providence.

*Holden Thomas (S. R.)		Harris William A.	Pawtuxet.
*Harris Stephen	Providence.	Holmes George B.	Providence.
Harris Samuel B.	Smithfield.	Hazard Rowland Jr.	South Kingstown.
*Harris Joseph	Cranston.	Hale Daniel	Smithfield.
*Hutchins John	Providence.	Hoppin Frederic S.	Providence.
*Harris William	Pawtucket.	*Helme William H.	"
Harris Bates	Providence.	Harris Edward	Woonsocket.
Hoppin William W.	"	Harris Thomas	Providence.
Hotchkiss Edward	Woonsocket.	Hamlin Richard E.	East Providence.
*Hunt Parson	Glocester.	Hill Job W.	Foster.
Howland Daniel	East Greenwich.	Hoyt Charles N.	Providence.
Hoppin Benjamin Jr.	Providence.	Hunt George	"
Hutchins Shubael	"	*Howard George A.	"
*Hunter William	Newport.	Howard William A.	"
Hodges Alexander	Providence.	Hodges Joseph	Barrington.
Harris Benoni	Cranston.		
Holman Ansel	Slater'sville.	*Ives Thomas P.	Providence.
Hazard R. G.	Peacedale.	*Irish George	Newport.
Holden John	Warwick.	*Ives Moses B.	Providence.
Holden Randall 2d	"	Ives Robert H.	"
Hazard Edward H.	Providence.	Irons Samuel A.	Johnston.
Hazard Isaac	Pawtucket.	Ives Thomas P.	Providence.
Horton Benjamin H.	Coventry.		
Hall Charles E.	Manton.	*Jenkins William	Providence.
Harris William S.	West Greenwich.	*Jones Alexander	"
Halliday Samuel B.	Providence.	*Jenckes John	Smithfield.
Hill Paris	"	Jones Josiah	Providence.
Hazard Thomas R.	Newport.	Jenckes Edward F.	Smithfield.
Hill Thomas J.	Providence.	*Jenckes Daniel	"
Harris John C.	Warwick.	Jackson Charles T.	Boston, Mass.
Hartshorn Isaac	Providence.	Johnson Oliver	Providence.
Howard Henry	"	Jones John D.	"
Holden Zelotes W.	"	Jackson Charles	"
Hall George W.	"	Joslin J. A. D.	"
Hazard Isaac P.	Newport.	Jackson Benjamin M.	"
Hill Bradbury C.	Smithfield.	Johnson William S.	"
*Herrishoff John B.	Bristol.	Jastram George B.	"
Huntoon William S.	Providence.	Johnson Rodolphus B.	Warren.
Howlet Charles L.	"	Jacobs Henry	Providence.
Hudson James E.	"	Jenckes W. A.	Woonsocket.
*Hall J. Prescott	Newport.	Jenckes Edwin	"
*Howard William A.	Providence.	*Jenckes Sterry	Providence.
Howard Ezra W.	"	Jenckes Thomas A.	"
Hutchins Sterns	"	Jillson William O.	"
Hazard Thomas G.	South Kingstown.	Jackson Richard W.	"
Hazard William H.	"	Jenckes Daniel C.	"
Hidden Henry A.	Providence.	Jenckes William H.	Cumberland.
Harris Edward P.	"	Jillson Rensselaer A.	"
Harris Rezekiah	Smithfield.		
Hoppin George H.	Providence.	*Knight Sylvester	Warwick.
*Howland John	"	*Knight Christopher	Cranston.
Hicks William	"	King Samuel	East Greenwich.
Harris George W.	"	Kennedy John	North Providence.
Hutchins H. S.	"	*Kelly Wilbur	Providence.
Hopkins William H.	"	Kelton John J.	Coventry.
Hayes Wingate	"	Kelly George	Smithfield.
Hall David G.	"	Kelly James	Providence.
Hickes Gideon S.	"	Kendall Henry L.	"
Harris Stephen Jr.	Warwick.	*Kelly Christopher	Lonsdale.
Harris Cyrus	"	Kelly John S.	
Hoffman George	Pawtuxet.	Kelly Jonathan S.	Manton.
Hall George G.	Providence.	Knowles John H.	Wakefield.
Hawkins William G.	"	Knowles Edward P.	Providence.
Hoppin Thomas F.	"	Kimball Arthur M.	"
Hawkins Thomas M.	"	King William S.	Boston.
Harkness Thomas A.	"	Kenyon Welcome	Wakefield.
Hoyt Joseph	"	Knight Benjamin B.	Providence.
Howland John	Jamestown.	Knight Jabez C.	"

*Kendall Hiram	Providence.	Manton Edward E.	Providence.
*Kelton Caleb	Coventry.	Mason Earl P.	"
Knight Robert, 2d	Providence.	Mauran Edward C.	"
Keith Christopher T.	"	Manchester Cyrus B.	"
Kenyon George A.	Warwick.	Mead Lewis P.	"
*Kach W. W.	Providence.	Miller George	"
*King James L.	"	Manchester Henry N.	"
Kendall George	"	Metcalf Franklin	"
Kingsbury John	"	Miller Frederick	"
*Kianicut George R. Jr.	Barrington.	*Mowry Charles C.	"
		*Metcalf Whiting	"
*Lippitt Jeremiah	Providence.	Mansfield Henry S.	Millville, Mass.
*Low Charles	Warwick.	Mauran Suchet, 2d	Providence.
Lippitt William (S. C.)	Lippitt.	Manton Walter	"
*Low Samuel	Warwick.	Mead M. B.	"
Lothrow Henry W.	Providence.	Mason Stephen G.	"
Low Samuel, Jr.	Warwick.	Madison Joseph W.	Warwick.
*Le Barron James	Bristol.	Mauran Suchet	Providence.
Lawton Edward W.	Newport.	Manchester Jacob	"
Larkin John G.	Kingston.	Marlor Samuel	"
*Littlefield John A.	Providence.	Miller Edward F.	"
Lawton Beriah H.	Wickford.	Mason John N.	"
Leete George A.	Providence.	Mathewson Allen C.	Barrington.
Leland A. M.	"	*Mumford Henry G.	Providence.
Lawrence William B.	Newport.	Metcalf Joel	"
Lewis Dexter B.	Providence.	Mowry Scott W.	"
*Lippitt Robert L.	"	*Mauran Augustus C.	"
*Leonard Dexter M.	"	*Mason Amasa	"
Lawton Elisha A.	Cranston.	Mathewson Parley M.	"
Lapham Benedict	Centreville.	Manton Robert	"
Lippitt Henry	Providence.	Manchester Albert H. Jr.	"
Lloyd John	"	Moore Elias	Cranston.
Lewisson Louis	"	Manchester George	Portsmouth.
Luther Henry H.	"	Mauran Frank	Providence.
Lewis Alfred B.	"	Martin Horace	Clayville.
Lawton Henry A.	Scituate.	Mowry William G. R.	Providence.
Lippitt Christopher	Cranston.	Mitchel Thomas L.	Portsmouth.
Lewis George W.	Barrington.	Munro Bennett J.	Bristol.
Lawton Robert	Cranston.	Mathewson Noel	Barrington.
Leonard Daniel H.	East Providence.	Morrison Robert	Providence.
Lothrop Henry W. Jr.	Providence.	Maguire Thomas	North Providence.
Lippitt Peleg W.	Cumberland.		
Lester J. Erastus	Providence.		
Lockwood Moses B.	"		
		*Newell Stanford	Providence.
Manton Amasa	Providence.	*Northam Stephen T.	Newport.
*Manton Henry	Johnston.	Northam John D.	"
Manchester Job	Providence.	Nightingale Edwin J.	Providence.
*Man Samuel F.	Manville.	Nightingale Samuel A.	"
*Miller John	Providence.	Nichols George	"
Martin Philip W.	"	Nightingale Horatio R.	"
*Metcalf Jesse	"		
*Metcalf Joel	"		
*Metcalf Joseph G.	"		
*Manchester William C.	New York.	*Olney Elisha	Smithfield.
*Martin Sylvanus G.	Providence.	Olney Elisha, Jr.	"
*Mowry Nathaniel, 2d	Smithfield.	Owen Ezekiel	Providence.
*Metcalf Samuel	Providence.	Okie A. H.	"
*Merry Barney	North Providence.	Olney Joseph	Smithfield.
*Messer Asa	Providence.	Ormsbee John S.	Providence.
Martin Henry	"	Olney Ira	North Providence.
Martin Stephen	"	Oldfield John	Providence.
Mauran Joseph	"		
Mason Owen	"	*Pitman John	Providence.
*Mumford Samuel B.	"	Potter Thomas	"
Marchant Henry	"	*Potter Charles	"
Metcalf Owen K.	"	Patten William S.	"
Maguire Daniel	Manton.	Peckham William S.	Newport.
	Warwick.	Pearson Luther	Providence.
		*Pettis John	Johnston.
		*Potter William K.	Cranston.
		*Palmer Gideon	Providence.



*Partridge George A.	Providence.	Remington Thomas (S. B.)	Warwick
Potter Elisha R.	Kingston.	*Rhodes Christopher	Providence.
Pitman Joseph S.	Providence.	*Rhodes Robert	"
Perry Charles	Westerly.	Ray Caleb F.	Scituate.
*Preston Willard	Providence.	*Rhodes Christopher S.	Providence.
*Prince John	Flushing, L. I.	*Reynolds Robert Jr.	Hopkinton.
*Perry Edward	North Providence.	Randall Stephen Jr.	North Providence.
Potter James B. M.	Kingston.	*Rhodes Thomas	Providence.
Potter H. B.	Bristol (Providence).	Remington John	Fiskville.
Pitman John T.	Providence.	Rice George	Providence.
Peckham Nathaniel C.	Kingston.	*Rice Emanuel	Warwick.
Perry Joseph T.	Newport.	Rhodes William H.	Pawtuxet.
Pike David	Lippitt.	Rodman Samuel	Peacedale.
Peck Allen O.	Providence.	Rodman Daniel	Kingston.
Peck George B.	"	Reynolds Henry	Wickford.
Paine Daniel	"	Rounds Thomas M.	Providence.
Patterson Flavel		Robinson Sylvester	Wakefield.
Pearce Edward D.	Providence.	Read E. T.	Woonsocket.
Pierce William A.	Olneyville.	Reynolds John J.	Wickford.
Perry Amos	Providence.	Richmond Lewis	Providence.
Padelford Seth	"	Rose F. M.	"
Pitcher Lowell	East Greenwich.	Read O. A.	"
Potter N. F.	Providence.	Robinson Edward H.	"
Perry James DeWolf	Bristol.	Robinson James	"
Proud Isaac	Providence.	Remington Daniel	"
Potter Christopher C.	"	Richmond F. H.	"
Peckham Joseph C.	"	Richmond Charles K.	"
Payton George W.	"	Ray Isaac	"
Pratt Leonard B.	"	Rice George F.	Barrington.
Parsons Usher	"	Robbins Charles T.	Providence.
Plastridge Asa A.	"	Richardson Thomas A.	"
Payne Abraham	"	*Rhodes William	Pawtuxet.
Pearse Joseph C.	Bristol.	Richmond William E.	Providence.
Phetteplace James S.	Providence.	*Rhodes Sion A.	Pawtuxet.
Peckham E. L.	"	Read Rufus	Providence.
Potter Arthur M.	Cranston.	*Rivers Thomas	"
Potter Americus V.	Providence.	*Rhodes William N.	North Providence.
Pearce Franklin	"	*Robbins Asher	Newport.
Pike Jonathan	"	Remington Stacy W.	Providence.
Potter A. K.	"	Rogers Henry A.	"
Paine Walter, Jr.	"	Reynolds George T.	"
Paige Frederick A.	"	Reynolds William H.	"
Pitcher Benjamin L.	Pawtucket.	Rodman William M.	"
Pitman Henry	Providence.	Rickard Roswell R.	"
Pike Isaac W. D.	Olneyville.	*Randall Charles	"
*Pearson Samuel	Providence.	Remington Joseph	New York.
Paige Henry	"	Richmond George M.	Providence.
Pitcher Ellis B.	Pawtucket.	Ruggles George B.	North Providence.
Prentice George W.	Providence.	Richardson William	Johnston.
Pidge George H.	"	Rawson Henry M.	Providence.
Pike Albert B. H.	"	*Remington Thomas M.	Foster.
Peckham Samuel W.	"	Randall Job	"
Pierce John B.	"	Randall Reuben G.	Cumberland.
Paine Daniel N.	Woonsocket.	Rhodes Henry A.	Providence.
Pearce William W.	Providence.	Remington Benjamin F. Jr.	"
Potter Anthony R.	Scituate.		
Patterson Horace R.	"	*Smith Elisha P.	Pawtuxet.
Perry John G.	Kingston.	*Sprague Thomas	North Providence.
Patterson Sylvester	Scituate.	*Stafford C. R.	Glocester.
Pearce Thomas N.	Warwick.	*Stafford Thomas H.	Warwick.
Pratt Chester	Providence.	*Smith Stephen C.	Providence.
Peters Arnold	"	*Spencer Gideon	Warwick.
		*Shove Samuel	Providence.
*Rhodes James	Pawtuxet.	Smith John 2d,	Warren.
*Rhodes Daniel	"	*Simmons James F.	Providence.
*Richmond Samuel N.	Providence.	*Smith Stephen H.	"
*Reynolds Thomas	Exeter.	*Sessions Harvey	Newport.
*Remington Henry	Warwick.	Sayles Caleb	

*Scott Richard	Smithfield.	Smith Henry J.	Providence.
Spencer Christopher	Warwick.	Slocum Samuel	Cranston.
*Slater John	Slatersville.	Salisbury Gardner	Providence.
*Scott Henry S.	Smithfield.	Smith James A.	"
*Stafford Thomas	Warwick.	Sheldon Israel R.	Pawtuxet.
Smith William	Johnston.	*Scovell J. W.	Providence.
Slocum Joseph Jr.	Kingston.	Saunders Isaac	Scituate.
*Sisson Lemuel	Little Compton.	Sweet Henry	North Kingstown.
*Smith Christopher	Barrington.	Smith Edward D.	Smithfield.
*Smith Moses	Pawtuxet.	Sweet Joseph W.	Providence.
*Slater John 2d	Slatersville.	Skinner Darius S.	"
Sprague Amasa	Cranston.	Staples Henry	Barrington.
Stead Thomas J.	Providence.	Slocum Bathuel W.	Providence.
*Sessions Thomas	"	Smith Henry	"
Smith Amos D.	"	Shaw Allen	Cranston.
Snow William C.	"	Sawyer Dennis	Providence.
Sisson Freeborn	Warren.	Stokes Albert M.	"
Slater Samuel	North Providence.	Simmons Warren C.	Johnston.
Snow William M.	Providence.	Steere Thomas E.	Providence.
Sessions Henry M.	Manton.	Staples William R.	"
Smith Benjamin	Lonsdale.	Slater William S.	"
Stafford R. R.	Providence.	Smith Henry E.	Smithfield.
*Sanford Joseph C.	Wickford.	Steere Asa	North Providence.
Sheffield William P.	Newport.	Sacket Frederic N.	Providence.
Smith John Wilson	Providence.	Smith John B.	Scituate.
Spencer G. L.	Pawtucket.	Sherry Charles Jr.	Bristol.
*Stinson John J.	Providence.	Staples William	Providence.
Spencer William B.	Phenix.	Staples Levi	Barrington.
Smith James Y.	Providence.	Smith Lewis B.	Barrington.
Sprague William 2d	"	Stafford Christopher R.	Providence.
*Seaver William	"	Steere Otis	"
Stone Pardon M.	"	Smith Henry J.	Providence.
Steere Isaac	Burrillville.	Smith Thomas M.	"
Stokes Martin C.	Providence.	Staples Samuel	"
Smith George W.	"	Sherman Robert	Pawtucket.
Stone E. M.	"	Starkweather James O.	"
Smith Daniel A.	Providence.	Southwick Isaac H.	Providence.
Steere Enoch	"	Smith Josiah G.	"
*Stevens Benjamin	"	Snow Edwin M.	"
*Smith S. Sterry	"	Stone Lemuel M. E.	North Providence.
Spicer George T.	"	Sprague Amasa	Cranston.
Sabin Charles	"		
Seagrave Caleb.	"	*Titus Crawford	North Providence.
Sherman S. L.	"	*Tillinghast Joseph J.	Providence.
Seagrave George A.	"	Tucker James	Pawtuxet.
Sampson Abial	"	*Thurber William, 2d	Cranston.
*Sacket Adnah	"	*Tiffany Jonathan, Jr.	Warwick.
Sisson Henry T.	"	Thurber Dexter	Providence.
Stoddard Martin	"	*Tibbets Charles N.	"
Smith Martin	Scituate.	*Thayer Williams, Jr.	Pomfret, Conn.
Slocum John	Warren.	*Thurston Jeremiah	Hopkinton.
Smith Charles	Providence.	*Tillinghast George W.	Kingston.
Sheldon Francis J.	"	*Tourtellot Jesse	Glocester.
Saunders Arnold	Newport.	*Tillinghast Joseph L.	Providence.
Smith Alfred	Providence.	*Taft Orray	"
Shepard Thomas P.	North Kingstown.	*Tourtellot Jesse, S.	Pawtucket.
Spink Joseph	Providence.	Tourtellot A. H.	Greenville.
Slater Horatio N.	"	*Thurber Stanton	Providence.
*Slater John F.	"	Tourtellot Daniel C.	North Scituate.
*Snow Walter B.	North Kingstown.	Tourtellot Jonathan A.	Chepachet.
Spink Nathaniel	Providence.	Thurston Benjamin B.	Hopkinton.
Smith Josiah G.	Providence.	*Taylor Thomas S.	Kingston.
Stiness Philip B.	"	Tripp Abel G.	
Salisbury Stephen S.	Woonsocket.	Taber Samuel O.	Slatersville.
Smith Ruel P.	Providence.	Taft John A.	Providence.
*Shove Calvin	"	Tobey Samuel B.	"
Sprague Byron	"	*Tibbetts William W.	Providence.
haniel Jr.	"	Taft Royal C.	"



Tillinghast Charles E.	Providence.	Wayland H. Lincoln	Worcester.
*Tefft Thomas A.	"	Woods Marshall	Providence.
Turner Edwin	"	Whitney George H.	"
Townsend William C.	"	Wayland Francis	"
Turner Anthony	"	Whitaker Henry C.	Providence.
*Taylor George A.	"	Weaver Lucius	Providence.
Taylor Joseph W.	"	Wilbur George H.	"
Thurber Isaac	"	Wardwell George S.	Woonsocket.
Taft Cyrus	"	Winsor Andrew Jr.	Olneyville.
Turner Thomas G.	Warren.	Watson Elisha	Wakefield.
Thurber Edmund	Providence.	Weeden Stephen R.	Providence.
Thurber Gorham	"	Whitcomb Willard	"
Tripp John, Jr.	"	Whitcomb William	"
Tourtellot A. K.	"	Whipple Jeremiah Jr.	Cumberland.
Taylor John N.	Kingston.	Watson Robert W.	Providence.
Tompkins Charles H.	Providence.	Wing William G.	"
Taft Edward P.	"	Wilson Walter	"
Tower Emerson, Jr.	"	Waterman Rufus	"
Tucker George L.	"	Work Joshua H.	"
Tucker Henry G.	"	Whitaker William	"
Tyler Casey B.	Clayville.	Work H. G.	"
Talbot Charles N.	East Providence.	Wilson George F.	"
		Woolsey George W.	"
Updike Wilkins	Kingston.	*Whitaker A. B. A.	"
*Updike Walter W.	Providence.	Wilcox Jonathan	Warwick.
Updike Caesar A.	"	Woods Alva	Providence.
		Wheeler Charles J.	"
Viall William	Providence.	Whipple Simon	Smithfield.
Vaughan Wanton	"	Waterman John O.	Warren.
Vaughan Daniel W.	"	*Wheaton John R.	"
Vars William	Bristol.	Wesson Samuel A.	Providence.
*Vinton Elisha D.	Providence.	Webb Henry A.	"
Vaughan Syria H.	Wickford.	Woodbury Samuel	"
Van Slyck Nicholas	Providence.	Wilcox William H.	Warwick.
*Veazie Joseph	"	Watson William C.	Wakefield.
		*Wood Joshua B.	Providence.
Wilkinson Edward S.	Pawtucket.	*Wilson James	"
*Wilkinson William	Providence.	Whitman Thomas A.	Coventry.
*Waterman Richard	"	Wilkinson Daniel	Providence.
Wightman Samuel W.	Pawtuxet.	Wilbur Job	Cranston.
Whitaker Josiah	Providence.	Whipple George R.	Providence.
*Wood Joshua B.	New York.	Warner Amos M.	"
*Wood William W.		Weeden Benjamin D. Jr.	"
Waterman Stephen	Mount Vernon.	Winsor Daniel	Johnston.
*Wheeler Bennett H.	Providence.	Wheaton George 2d	Providence.
*Walcott Palemon	North Providence.	Whipple Stephen D.	Olneyville.
Whipple Jeremiah Jr.	Lonsdale.	Wilcox Martin V. B.	Warwick.
*Wilkinson David	Pawtucket.	Wade John B.	Olneyville.
*Watson Mathew	Providence.	Wade Laban C.	"
Windsor Charles		Watson Jesse V. B.	South Kingstown.
Waterman John	Providence.	Westcott Amasa S.	Providence.
*Wheeler Samuel W.	"	Waterman Albert	Johnston.
*Waterman Nathan Jr.	"	Wilcox Moses	Burrillville.
Webster Samuel	North Providence.	Wade Joseph M.	Cumberland.
Whipple Stephen	Manton.	Wilcox George D.	Providence.
Watson Robert H.	Jamestown.		
Wayland Francis Jr.	Worcester.	*Young Edward R.	Providence.



TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY

FOR THE

Encouragement of Domestic Industry,

IN THE

YEAR 1865.

PROVINCIAL

PRINTERS: ANDREWS & CO., PRINTERS

1866



TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY

FOR THE

Encouragement of Domestic Industry,

IN THE

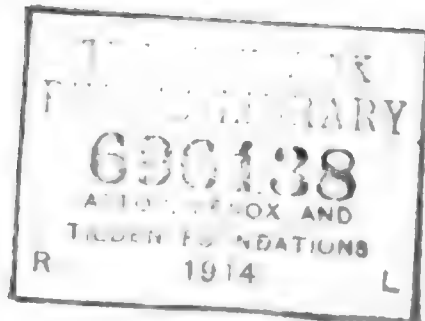
YEAR 1865.

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PROVIDENCE:

KNOWLES, ANTHONY & CO., PRINTERS.

- 1866.





## ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1866.

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### PRESIDENT :

**WILLIAM SPRAGUE, OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN.**

### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT :

**HENRY W. LOTHROP, OF PROVIDENCE.**

### SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT :

**JOSEPH H. BOURN, OF NORTH PROVIDENCE.**

### THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT :

**CYRUS B. MANCHESTER, OF PROVIDENCE.**

### SECRETARY AND TREASURER :

**WILLIAM R. STAPLES, OF PROVIDENCE.**

### AUDIT AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

**WILLIAM VIALI, OF PROVIDENCE.**

**EDWARD P. TAFT, OF PROVIDENCE.**

**ISRAEL M. BOWEN, OF JOHNSTON.**

### STANDING COMMITTEE :

**OBADIAH BROWN.....North Providence.**

**GEORGE B. PECK.....Providence.**

**OLIVER JOHNSON .....“**

**ROBERT S. BURROUGH.....“**

**JAMES Y. SMITH.....“**

**ELISHA A. LAWTON.....Cranston.**

ALFRED B. CHADSEY.....	North Kingstown.
AMASA SPRAGUE .....	Cranston.
HENRY STAPLES.....	Barrington.
CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT.....	Providence.
LEMUEL M. E. STONE .....	North Providence.
THOMAS G. TURNER.. ..	Warren.
ALLEN O. PECK .....	Providence.
WILLIAM B. SPENCER .....	Phenix.
HENRY J. ANGELL.....	Providence.
GEORGE F. WILSON.....	East Providence.
SETH PADELFORD.....	Providence.
ALBERT BRIGGS.....	"
C. B. FARNSWORTH .....	Pawtucket.
CHARLES S. BRADLEY.....	North Providence.
JAMES DEW. PERRY.....	Bristol.
JOHN B. FRANCIS.....	Warwick.
ROYAL C. TAFT.....	Providence.
SILAS MOORE.....	Cranston.
ALLEN C. MATHEWSON.....	Barrington.
CHARLES N. HOYT.....	Providence.
JOHN G. CLARK,.....	South Kingstown.
GEORGE B. RUGGLES .....	North Providence.
LYMAN B. FRIEZE .....	Providence.
ELISHA DYER . .....	"

## C I R C U L A R.

---

THE STANDING COMMITTEE of the Society, for the current year, (1866,) is divided into standing sub-committees, as follows:

### ON AGRICULTURE.

Obadiah Brown, North Providence.	Allen C. Mathewson, Barrington.
John B. Francis, Warwick.	Elisha A. Lawton, Cranston.
Charles S. Bradley, North Providence.	James DeW. Perry, Bristol.
Amasa Sprague, Cranston.	John G. Clarke, South Kingstown.
Alfred B. Chadsey, Wickford.	George B. Ruggles, North Providence.

### ON HORTICULTURE.

Joseph H. Bourn, North Providence.	William B. Spencer, Phenix.
Edward P. Taft, Providence.	Silas Moore, Cranston.
Cyrus B. Manchester, Providence.	George B. Peck, Providence.
Henry Staples, Barrington.	Israel M. Bowen, Johnston.

### ON MANUFACTURES.

Elisha Dyer, Providence.	James Y. Smith, Providence.
C. B. Farnsworth, Pawtucket.	William Viall, Providence.
Lyman B. Frieze, Providence.	Christopher Lippitt, Providence.
Royal C. Taft, Providence.	

### ON MECHANIC ARTS.

Henry W. Lothrop, Providence.	Henry J. Angell, Providence.
George F. Wilson, East Providence.	Lemuel M. E. Stone, North Providence.
Albert Briggs, Providence.	

### ON THE FINE ARTS.

Allen O. Peck, Providence.	Thomas G. Turner, Providence.
Seth Padelford, Providence.	Robert S. Burrough, Providence.
Oliver Johnson, Providence.	

### ON ZOÖLOGY.

Elisha Dyer, Providence.	William Viall, Providence.
Charles N. Hoyt, Providence.	Israel M. Bowen, Johnston.
George B. Peck, Providence.	

### ON MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Henry Staples, Barrington.	J. DeW. Perry, Bristol.
Henry J. Angell, Providence.	George B. Ruggles, North Providence.

Any person wishing to communicate or to receive information on either of the foregoing subjects, is invited to apply, in writing, to any member of the sub-committee having charge of it, or to the Secretary of the Society.

All productions of nature and art, which tend to elucidate or promote the objects of the Society, will be thankfully received for exhibition, in the Society's rooms, at the Railroad Station, Providence.

The Standing Committee hold stated meetings, on the third Wednesdays in February, April, June, August, October and December. Members of the Society are invited to attend and participate in the discussions.

The rooms of the Society are open daily during business hours. They are furnished with the newspapers of the day, and with several agricultural and other periodicals. Members of the Society, and others interested in its objects, are solicited to visit our rooms.

The Society would be happy to receive, for their exhibition-room, mechanic tools and implements of all kinds, of old and new styles.

Provision is made for holding informal meetings of the Society and others, for the discussion of agricultural and industrial matters, in any village or town in the State, where they may be useful; application to be made to the President, or to either of the Vice-Presidents.

Members of the Society are desired to communicate to the Secretary, the death of any member that may occur in their vicinity.

The Society now consists of nine hundred and twenty-six members, living in all parts of the State. May not each of these, with little exertion, add at least one new member, during the year. The payment of five dollars constitutes a life member, subject to no annual assessments.

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## ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE Annual Meeting of the RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY was held at the Society's rooms, in the Railroad Depot, Providence, on the 17th day of January, 1866, being the third Wednesday of said month, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, HENRY W. LOTHROP, first Vice-President, in the chair.

The Standing Committee presented their annual report which was read and received, and ordered to be placed on file.

The Treasurer presented an abstract of his accounts, which was read and accepted, and ordered to be placed on file.

The Secretary presented his Necrological Report, which was read and received, and ordered to be placed on file. The Secretary was authorised, with the consent of the Standing Committee, to add to his report, sketches of all deceased members, now omitted.

It was voted that the thanks of the Society be presented to the proprietors of the Providence Daily Journal, the Providence Post, and the Evening Press, for their papers furnished to the rooms of the Society, last year.

*Voted*, That the Secretary be directed to print one thousand copies of the proceedings of this meeting, with such other papers and documents as the Standing Committee shall direct.

*Voted*, That the members of the Standing Committee of last year who are ineligible to office by reason of their having neglected to attend at least three meetings during the year, be excused and declared eligible.

*Voted*, That the by-law regulating meetings of the Standing Committee, be so amended that said committee shall be required to hold stated meetings on the third Wednesdays in February, April, June, August, October and December, instead of those now appointed to be held.

*Voted*, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to nominate the officers of the Society for the year ensuing. Messrs. O. Brown, W. Viall, A. B. Chadsey, H. J. Angell, and J. B. Francis, were appointed by the chair. Said committee subsequently reported for re-appointment, the officers of last year.

*Voted* to dispense with the ballot in the election of officers.

Whereupon the following named persons were elected to the offices affixed to their respective names, to wit:

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, of S. Kingstown..	President.
HENRY W. LOTHROP, of Providence.....	First Vice-President.
JOSEPH H. BOURN, of N. Providence.....	Second Vice-President.
CYRUS B. MANCHESTER, of Providence....	Third Vice-President.
WILLIAM R. STAPLES, of Providence.....	Secretary and Treasurer.
WILLIAM VIALL, of Providence.....	}      Audit and Finance Committee.
EDWARD P. TAFT, of Providence.....	
WILLIAM S. PATTEN, of Providence.....	

#### STANDING COMMITTEE.

Obadiah Brown.....	of North-Providence.
Oliver Johnson.....	Providence.
James Y. Smith.....	Providence,
Alfred B. Chadsey.....	North Kingstown.
Henry Staples.....	Barrington.
Lemuel M. E. Stone.....	North Providence.
Allen O. Peck.....	Providence.
Henry J. Angell.....	Providence.
Seth Padelford.....	Providence.
C. B. Farnsworth...	Pawtucket.
James D'W. Perry.....	Bristol.
Royal C. Taft.....	Providence.
Allen C. Mathewson.....	Barrington.
John G. Clark...	South Kingstown.
Lyman B. Frieze.....	Providence.

George B. Peck.....	Providence.
Robert S. Burrough .....	Providence.
Elisha A. Lawton.....	Cranston.
Amasa Sprague.....	Cranston.
Christopher Lippitt.....	Providence.
Thomas G. Turner.....	Warren.
William B. Spencer.....	Phenix.
George F. Wilson.....	East Providence.
Albert Briggs.....	Providence.
Charles S. Bradley ..	North Providence.
John B. Francis.....	Warwick.
Silas Moore.....	Cranston.
Charles N. Hoyt.....	Providence.
George B. Ruggles.....	North Providence.
Elisha Dyer.....	Providence.

*Voted*, That the holding of a Cattle Show and an Industrial Exhibition and other exhibitions during the year, be referred to the standing committee, to provide for the holding of all or any of them as they may deem expedient.

The Society then adjourned *sine die*.



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
STANDING COMMITTEE.

---

TO THE RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT  
OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING ON  
THE THIRD WEDNESDAY IN JANUARY, 1866:—

Pursuant to the by-laws, the Standing Committee present the following report of their proceedings during the past year.

Immediately upon the close of the last annual meeting of the Society January 25, 1865, the Standing Committee held a meeting. Fifteen members were present. The President being absent, H. W. Lothrop, first Vice-President took the chair. The Board adjourned to the second Wednesday in February, after passing the following resolution:

*Voted*, That the President be requested to divide the Standing Committee into the several standing sub-committees, with the same powers and duties as such sub-committees had the last year.

The adjourned meeting, February 8, was attended by thirteen members. Letters from E. Dyer, J. H. Bourn, A. Sprague, E. A. Greene, and C. N. Hoyt, declining to accept the offices to which they had been elected at the annual meeting of the Society, were read and their declinations accepted; as was also, that of John D. Frost. Letters were also read from W. Sprague, W. S. Patten, J. Y. Smith, L. M. E. Stone, C. S.

Bradley and John G. Clark, Jr., accepting the offices to which they had been elected by the Society.

Lyman B. Frieze and Elisha Dyer, were elected members of the Standing Committee.

Thomas G. Turner, Edward B. Taft and Henry W. Lothrop were appointed to nominate persons to fill vacancies in the offices of the Society caused by declinations of those elected by the Society.

William Weeden and Daniel Day, of Providence, were admitted members of the Society.

The Treasurer presented his bond, with sureties, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, which was accepted as satisfactory, and ordered to be lodged with the President.

The Secretary presented a Meteorological Record for the year 1864, which he had prepared from the communications of Professor Caswell, published in the Providence Daily Journal, similar to the one published with the Transactions of the Society for the year 1863, whereupon it was voted, that the same be appended to and published with the Transactions for the year 1864.

The circular of Messrs. Austin, Baldwin & Co. of New York, agents in the United States for the International Agricultural Exhibition, and the Exhibition of the Industry of all nations, to be held at the city of Stettin, Prussia, in May next, being called up and again read, It was voted and resolved, that the General Assembly, now in session, be requested to call the attention of the Agriculturists and Mechanics of the State to the subject, to the end that the agriculture and industry of Rhode Island may be fully and suitably represented in said Exhibition.

Voted that a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted by the Secretary, to his Excellency the Governor, with a request that he will lay the same before the Legislature.

The Board adjourned to Feb. 15, at 10½ A. M.

Adjourned meeting Feb. 15, present eleven members.

Letters from Elisha Dyer, and Geo. B. Ruggles, accepting the office of members of the Standing Committee were read.



The committee appointed at the last meeting to nominate officers to fill vacancies made report, whereupon in accordance with said report

**WILLIAM SPRAGUE**, of South Kingstown, was elected President of the Society.

**HENRY W. LOTHROP**, of Providence, was elected First Vice-President.

**JOSEPH H. BOURN**, of North Providence, was elected second Vice-President.

**CYRUS B. MANCHESTER**, of Providence, was elected third Vice-President.

**Amasa Sprague**, of Cranston, (vice **A. Sprague**) **Silas Moore**, of Cranston, (vice **E. A. Greene**) and **Charles N. Hoyt**, of Providence, (vice **C. N. Hoyt**) were elected members of the Standing Committee.

The Board then adjourned.

The stated meeting March 15, was attended by eleven members. Letters from **W. Sprague**, and **C. N. Hoyt**, accepting the offices to which they had been elected at the last meeting, were read.

Also a circular from United States Consulate at Oporto, in relation to the proposed International Exhibition at that place.

The Treasurer made report of the state of the Treasury, showing a balance in hand of \$456.56, which was ordered to be placed on file.

**William A. Chapman**, of Providence, was admitted a member of the Society.

The Board then adjourned to March 29.

Adjourned meeting March 29. Present 20 members.

**Andrew J. Westcott**, of Scituate, and **Sturges P. Carpenter**, of Providence, were admitted members of the Society.

The President reported the following standing sub-committees:

**ON AGRICULTURE.**—Charles S. Bradley, Amasa Sprague, A. B. Chadsey, A. C. Mathewson, Obadiah Brown, Elisha A. Lawton, James DeW. Perry, John B. Francis, John G. Clark, Jr., Geo. B. Ruggles.

**ON HORTICULTURE.**—Joseph H. Bourn, Edward P. Taft, C. B. Manchester, Henry Staples, William B. Spencer, Silas Moore, George B. Peck, Christopher Lippitt.

**ON MANUFACTURES.**—Elisha Dyer, L. B. Frieze, Royal C. Taft, Robert S. Burrough, James Y. Smith, William Viall, C. B. Farnsworth.

**ON MECHANIC ARTS.**—Henry W. Lothrop, Albert Briggs, George F. Wilson, Henry J. Angell, L. M. E. Stone, Geo. B. Peck.

**ON FINE ARTS.**—William S. Patten, Seth Padelford, Oliver Johnson, Thomas G. Turner, Allen O. Peck.

**ON ZOOLOGY.**—Elisha Dyer, Charles N. Hoyt, William S. Patten, George B. Peck, William Viall.

**ON MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.**—James DeW. Perry, Henry Staples, George B. Ruggles, Henry J. Angell.

A motion was made by A. O. Peck, to hold a Cattle Show and an Industrial Exhibition the coming autumn. Royal C. Taft moved to refer this motion to the several standing sub-committees which was negatived and the original motion passed.

*Voted*, That the several standing sub-committees be directed to report to the next meeting of the Board, the part of the premium list or show bill appertaining to each committee.

*Voted*, That an Executive Committee be appointed by the President to attend to the details of said Cattle Show and Exhibition under the direction of the Board.

The Secretary was directed to append a list of the members of the Society to the volume of Transactions now being published.

The Board then adjourned to April 11.

Adjourned meeting April 11, twenty members present. The standing sub-committees reported their organizations as follows :

**ON AGRICULTURE.**—Obadiah Brown, Chairman, J. B. Francis, Secretary.

**ON HORTICULTURE.**—Joseph H. Bourn, Chairman, Edw. P. Taft, Secretary.

ON MANUFACTURES.—Elisha Dyer, Chairman, C. B. Farnsworth, Secretary.

ON MECHANIC ARTS.—H. W. Lothrop, Chairman, G. F. Wilson, Secretary.

ON FINE ARTS.—William S. Patten, Chairman, Allen O. Peck, Secretary.

ON ZOOLOGY.—Elisha Dyer, Chairman, C. N. Hoyt, Secretary.

ON MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.—Henry Staples, Chairman, H. J. Angell, Secretary.

The President gave notice that he had appointed for the Executive Committee ordered at the last meeting, the chairmen of the standing sub-committees.

The standing sub-committees on Agriculture, Horticulture, Manufactures, Mechanic Arts, Fine Arts, and Zoology, severally made reports of the part of the premium list or show bill appertaining to each committee, which were adopted.

Voted that the Secretary be directed to open a correspondence with the other incorporated societies in the State which may be supposed to have an interest in a Cattle Show and Industrial Exhibition, informing them of the resolution of this Society to hold such an Exhibition and Show the coming autumn, and requesting their aid and sympathy, and the coöperation of their members to make the same worthy of the State.

The Board then adjourned.

The stated meeting May 17 was attended by ten members.

The Treasurer reported the state of the Treasury, showing \$166,69 in his hands, which was ordered to be placed on file.

Harley Russell, of Scituate, was admitted a member of the Society.

The standing sub-committee on Miscellaneous Subjects, asked for an appropriation of two hundred dollars for gratuities and expenses at the proposed Industrial Exhibition, which was acceded to by the Board.

The Executive Committee reported a form of a premium list or show bill, which after being read, was adopted, and again referred to the Executive Committee, with power to make verbal amendments in the same if found necessary.

The President and Secretary of the Society were then added to the Executive Committee.

*It was also voted,* That the premium list or show bill for the Cattle Show and Industrial Exhibition, be signed by the President and Secretary of the Society.

The Exhibition of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers in June, and the annual Strawberry Festival, were referred to the standing sub-committee on Horticulture, to make arrangements for one or both at such time as they may select.

*Voted,* That when this committee adjourn they will adjourn to meet at the call of the Secretary.

An adjourned meeting was held June 14, at the call of the Secretary, that being the time fixed for the Exhibition and Strawberry Festival in June, by the standing sub-committee on Horticulture. Twenty two members attended this meeting.

The following named persons were admitted members of the Society :—Wm. D. Hilton, Charles F. Phillips, Ansel B. Pope, Jeremiah G. Pearce, Charles V. Kennon, all of Providence, E. L. Comstock, of East Providence, Charles F. Eaton, of North Providence, and John O. Snell, of Pawtucket.

The Secretary reported to the Board, that he had placed 1800 packages of flower seeds, neatly put up in paper bags by John D. Frost, into the hands of J. B. Chapin, commissioner of public schools in this State; that he had received seed for distribution from only four persons; and that the balance was purchased, with the bags, at an expense of nine dollars; which sum was ordered to be paid out of the Treasury.

*Voted,* That J. H. Bourn, W. R. Staples and C. B. Manchester, inquire into the expediency and feasibility of adopting some more efficient mode of supplying the scholars in the public schools in this State with flower seeds.

Report being made by the Executive Committee, that they had failed to secure the Pawtucket Riding Park for the Cattle Show :—

*It was voted,* That the place, time and whole arrangement of the Cattle Show and Industrial Exhibition, be referred to the Executive Committee, to proceed therein at their discretion.

This being the time selected by the standing sub-committee on Horticulture, for the June Exhibition of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers, and for the Annual Strawberry Festival, the Board turned their attention to the same.

The following contributions were received :—

#### VEGETABLES.

1. *E. L. Comstock*.—Linnean Rhubarb ; Lettuce.
2. *C. F. Eaton*.—Lettuce.
3. *Cyrus Harris*.—Beets, Onions, Cucumbers, Lettuce, Peas, Cabbages, Cauliflowers.
4. *Edward D. Pearce*.—Lettuce, (three kinds.)
5. *Mrs. C. R. Goddard*, by Charles M'Coyd, her gardener.—Lettuce, Rhubarb, Beets, Carrots, Peas, (two kinds,) Onions, Cauliflowers,
6. *Byron Sprague*, by M. Sweeney, his gardener.—Peas, Beets, Turnips, Rhubarb.
7. *Joseph H. Bourn*.—Peas.
8. *Robert Hogg*.—Cucumbers.

#### FRUITS.

1. *E. L. Comstock*.—Seedling Gooseberries.
2. *E. Waterman*, by A. Bignall, gardener.—Hovey Seedling Strawberries.
3. *J. Dunnell*, by J. Nisbet, gardener.—Early Crawford, late Crawford, Stump the World, and Coolidge Favorite, Peaches, Nectarines.
4. *Ira Olney*.—Hovey Seedling Strawberries.
5. *W. B. Spencer*.—Monitor, Brooklyn Scarlet, and Col. Ellsworth Strawberries.
6. *C. B. Manchester*.—Wilson's Albany, Cutter's Seedling, Austin Seedling, and Russell's Prolific Strawberries.
7. *Byron Sprague*, by M. Sweeney, gardener.—Wonderful, Great Agriculturist, Wilson's Albany, Triomphe de Gand, Strawberries, Muscat of Alexandria, and Bouker, Grapes.
9. *George B. Peck*.—Triomphe de Gand, Great Austin, Walker's Seedling, and Cutter's Seedling Strawberries.
10. *Charles F. Eaton*.—Triomphe de Gand Strawberries.
11. *Mrs. Fanny Sprague*, by Robert McDougal, her gardener.—Muscat of Alexandria, Flamed Tokay, Champion Hamburg, and Trebianna Grapes.

12. *Cyrus Harris*.—Triomphe de Gand.
13. *Thomas A. Jenckes*.—Strawberries.
14. *Robert H. Ives*, by T. Forsyth, his gardener.—Triomphe de Gand, Great Austin, White Alpine, and Newland's Alpine, Strawberries.
15. *Edward D. Pearce*.—Austin Seedling, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany, and Lenning's White, Strawberries.
16. *Mrs. C. R. Goddard*, by Charles McCoyd, her gardener.—La Constante, Triomphe de Gand, and a Seedling, Strawberries.
17. *Horace Vaughan*.—Samples of Wine from Wild Grapes.
18. *Joseph F. Brown*.—Wilson's Albany, and Downer's Prolific, Strawberries.
19. *John F. Jolls*.—Whatcheer Seedling, Hovey's Seedling, Crimson Favorite, La Constante, Randolph's Pine, Scott's Seedling, Princess Frederic William, Staten Island, Scarlet Magnate, Great Austin, Rivers' Eliza, General Burnside, Russell's Great Prolific, Triomphe de Gand and a Whatcheer Seedling, (in pot,) Strawberries.
20. *Julia F. Jolls*.—Lady's Finger Strawberries.
21. *W. N. Manchester*.—Austin Seedling.
22. *Mrs. Whittier*.—Triomphe de Gand, Boston Pine, Downer's Prolific, Newport, Cutter's Seedling, Hovey's Seedling, Wilson's Albany, Strawberries.
23. *J. H. Bourn*.—La Constante, British Queen and Wilson's Albany, Strawberries.
24. *Edward Harris*.—Black Hamburg and White Nice Grapes.

#### F L O W E R S .

1. *Jacob Dunnell*, by James Nisbet, gardener.—Verbenas, 10 varieties, Roses, 8 varieties.—*Pot Plants*. *Calceolarias*, *Verseveldtii*, 2 plants, *Calladium*, *Argyrites*, *Coladium bicolor*, *Dracena Terminallis*, *Dracena rubra*, *Calladium mormordum*, *Calladium Chanineii*, *Maranta Vittata*, *Miranta pulchella*, *Polypodium aureum*, *Gymnogramma chrysopela*.
2. *Charles F. Eaton*.—Peonies.
3. *Edward Pearce*.—Cut Flowers in variety.
4. *Walter Hogg*.—Ferns, 48 varieties, Ornamental Leaf Plants, 15 varieties, in pots.
5. *Silas Moore*.—Roses, 40 varieties, Peonies, and Cut Flowers.
6. *Robert Johnson*, of Perry Place.—Fuchsias, 8 varieties, 2 Hand Bouquets, Basket of Flowers, Cut Flowers in variety, and Ornamental Leaf Plants in pots.



7. *Eva Staples*.—Basket of Flowers.
8. *William B. Spencer*.—Roses, 65 varieties, Cut Flowers in variety.
9. *J. H. Bourn*.—Cut Flowers in variety, 12 Roses, 6 Roses, Basket of Flowers.
10. *Robert Hogg*.—Cut Flowers in variety, 12 Roses, 6 Roses.

The President appointed for judges to award premiums :—

*On Vegetables*.—Francis Wayland, Amasa Sprague and John D. Frost.

*On Fruits*.—Robert Hogg, J. B. Chapin and J. H. Bourn.

*On Flowers*.—Stephen T. Olney, C. V. Kennon and George Hunt.

The Committee on Horticulture supplied vacancies in these Committees, John D. Frost in place of Amasa Sprague ; Cyrus Harris in place of J. B. Chapin ; Levi Metcalf in place of Stephen T. Olney ; and Charles F. Eaton in place of Geo. Hunt.

The Committees made the following awards :—

#### VEGETABLES.

For the best Cauliflowers, to No. 3, (Cyrus Harris,) . . . . .	\$1
For the best Cucumbers, to No. 3, " " . . . . .	2
For the next best " to No. 8, (Robert Hogg) . . . . .	1
For the best Lettuce, to No. 3, (Cyrus Harris) . . . . .	2
For the next best Lettuce, to No. 1, (E. L. Comstock) . . . . .	1
For the best peck of Peas, to No. 6, (B. Sprague, M. Sweeney, gard.)	2
For the next best " " to No. 3, (Cyrus Harris) . . . . .	1

Special premium offered by Edward A. Taft—

For the best display of Vegetables, to No. 5, (Mrs. C. R. Goddard, by Charles M'Coyd, her gardener.) . . . . .	5
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There were no Potatoes exhibited. The Rhubarb, Beets and Turnips, exhibited by Byron Sprague, by M. Sweeny, his gardener, and the Lettuce by Charles F. Eaton, were deserving of special notice.

J. D. FROST, For the Committee.

#### FRUITS.

For the best specimen of Grapes of not less than two varieties, two bunches each, to No. 11, (Mrs. Fanny Sprague, Robert McDougal, gardener.) . . . . .	\$3
For the next do. to No. 7. (Byron Sprague, M. Sweeney, gard'r.) . . .	2
For the best collection of Strawberries, not less than four varieties, one box of each, to No. 15, (Edward D. Pearce.) . . . . .	4

- For the next best do. do. to No. 19, (John F. Jolls.) ..... 3  
 For the next best do. do. to No. 7, (Byron Sprague, M. Sweeney, gardener.) ..... 2  
 For the best specimen of Strawberries, not less than two boxes, to No. 10, (Charles F. Eaton) ..... 3  
 For the next best do. do. to No. 23, (J. H. Bourn.) ..... 2  
 For the next best do. do. No. 2, (E. Waterman, A. Bignell, gard.) .. 1

Special premiums offered by Joseph H. Bourn.

- For the best new variety never exhibited before this Society, to La Constante, No. 16, (Mrs. C. R. Goddard, C. M'Coyd, gardener.) ..... 3  
 For the next best do. to Great Agriculturist (B. Sprague, M. Sweeny, gardener.) ..... 2

Honorable commendation is due to the Strawberries exhibited by R. H. Ives, (R. Forsyth, gardener;) and to the Peaches and Nectarines exhibited by Jacob Dunnell, (James Nisbet, gardener.) The first premium for Strawberries would have been awarded to Mrs. C. R. Goddard, (Charles M'Coyd, gardener) if the quantity had been sufficient.

ROBERT HOGG, Chairman.

#### FLOWERS.

- The premium for best display of Cut Flowers, to No. 10 (R. Hogg,) \$3  
 The second to ..... No. 8, (W. B. Spencer) .... 2  
 That for the best display of Ferns, to No. 4, (Walter Hogg) ..... 3  
 That for the best 12 Roses, to No. 10, (Robert Hogg) ..... 3  
 That for the next best to No. 9, (J. H. Bourn) ..... 2  
 That for the best 6 Roses, to No. 10, (Robert Hogg) .. ..... 2  
 That for the next best to No. 9, (J. H. Bourn) ..... 1  
 That for the best 12 Verbenas, to No. 6, (Robert Johnson) . ..... 2  
 That for the best Basket of Flowers, to No. 6, (Robert Johnson) .... 3  
 That for the next best do. do. to No. 7, (Eva Staples) ..... 2  
 That for the best Table Bouquet, to No. 6, (Robert Johnson) ..... 2

No premium was awarded for Hand Bouquets. The Pansies, Pelargoniums and Pinks exhibited by No. 10, (Robert Hogg) deserve special commendation; as does also the display of Fuschias by No. 6, (Robert Johnson.) Also a fine collection of Ornamental Leaf Plants, among which we noticed *Alveassia metalica*, *Sarrorella margraticæ*, *superba*, *Maranta fasciata*, *Bibbergia accaulis zebrina*, *Maranta micans*, *Maranta regalis*, *Egeus revoluta*, (or sage palm,) *Yucca alvefolia variegata*. (very rare and costly,) and *Caladiums* in variety. Among his Ferns were *Hanionetis palmaturus*, *Gymnogramma lanchiona*, *Gym-*

nograma Persiana, Nethiclina chrysophilla Nethiclina Neria, Nepharo-  
duim carymbefolium Casselra farinasa, Pteris in variety, exhibited by  
No. 4, (Walter Hogg, gardener to Royal C. Taft.) Also for the fine  
display of pot plants, consisting of Calladiums, Cissus, Porphyrophilla  
Fuchsias, Dacryma rubra, Gymnograma chrysophilla and others ex-  
hibited by No. 1, (James Nisbet, gardener to Jacob Dunnell.)

LEVI METCALF, for the Committee.

*Voted*, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the  
several contributors to the present exhibition of Vegetables,  
Fruits and Flowers.

The Standing Committee, members of the Society, and invi-  
ted guests, among whom were Major General Burnside and the  
officers of the seventh regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers,  
proceeded to discuss the Strawberries "in quantities" provided  
for the occasion by the Standing Committee on Horticulture.

After a full examination and testing of their merits, the  
Board adjourned.

It may not be deemed improper to repeat, in this report, the  
general approbation expressed at this Exhibition. The veg-  
tables exhibited were of superior quality, evincing increased  
attention to this branch of horticulture. The kitchen garden  
was well represented, though the entries were not numerous.  
A greater variety of Strawberries was exhibited than on former  
occasions. The different specimens were very fine. The  
Strawberries "in quantities" worthy of great commendation.  
The Flower department was unusually full,—beautiful speci-  
mens of the more common flowers, and some very rare and  
valuable hot house plants.

The Strawberry Festival was well attended by satisfied visit-  
ors. It has become an institution not to be abandoned by the  
Society hereafter.

The stated meeting July 19, was attended by only eight  
members.

The Treasurer reported a balance in the Treasury of \$57.09.

The Executive Committee for the Cattle Show and Exhibi-  
tion was instructed to obtain a reduction in passengers' fares

over the several railroads leading to this city, during the said show and exhibition, if practicable.

William Grosvenor, of North Providence, and Charles F. Herresoff, Jr., of Bristol, were admitted members of the Society.

The Board adjourned to the second Wednesday in August.

The adjourned meeting, August 9, was attended by thirteen members. The following named persons were admitted members of the Society :—C. H. R. Dorrington, of Bristol, James A. Smith and Nathaniel Smith, of Barrington, George I. Tillinghast, of Foster, Zenas Seamans, of Scituate, William H. Taylor, of Warwick, Robert A. Pearce, George T. Mitchell, and George M. Daniels, of Providence.

The following named persons were appointed judges to award the premiums at the Cattle Show in September next, viz :—

*On Bulls and Bull Calves.*... Cyrus Harris, Providence, George Kilborn, Lonsdale, Edward D. Pearce, East Providence, Thomas B. Buffum, Newport.

*On Cows and Heifer Calves.*—James DeW. Perry, Bristol, Daniel Winsor Johnston, Adam Anthony, North Providence, Benjamin Comstock, Smithfield.

*On Working Oxen and Steers.*—Caleb Congdon, Cranston, Hollis Chaffin, Providence, Arnold Carpenter, Cumberland, Henry B. Smith, Smithfield, Samuel W. Church, Bristol.

*On Plowing Match.*—Joseph J. Cooke, Cranston, Henry A. Lawton, Scituate, Martin Smith, Johnston, Solomon Peck, Seekonk.

*On Sheep.*—Elisha R. Potter, South Kingstown, John B. Francis, Warwick, Charles Herreshoff, Bristol, Henry Potter, Bristol.

*On Swine.*—Thomas Bateman, East Greenwich, B. Frank Hopkins, Providence, Benjamin Bogman, Cranston.

*On Stallions.*—Amasa Sprague and James E. Hudson, Cranston, John R. Cozzens, North Providence.

*On Brood Mares.*—Henry Butler, Cranston, Joseph F. Brown, North Providence.

*On Horses.*—Lyman B. Frieze, North Providence, Charles H. Childs, Providence, Edward Hazard, Newport, Robert Sherman, Pawtucket, Joseph Sweet, Cranston, Albert Dailey, Providence.

*On Draught Horses.*—William Ellsbree, Providence, Charles Weaver, East Providence, James Sherburne, Providence, Lucien B. Darling, North Providence, Stephen S. Salisbury, Providence.

*On Mules and Ponies.*—Thomas L. Mitchel, Portsmouth.

*On Colts.*—M. B. Mead, Providence, John N. Taylor, Kingston.

*On Poultry.*—Joseph P. Childs, Woonsocket, Elisha Watson, Wakefield, Nathaniel C. Peckham, Kingston, William Marchant, South Kingstown.

*Resolved*, That the standing sub-committee on Agriculture be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in any of the foregoing boards of judges, and also to fill up said boards to the number of five or seven persons in each.

The Standing Committee then adjourned to August 30.

Adjourned meeting Aug. 30, twelve members present.

The standing sub-committee on Agriculture reported the following appointments to fill vacancies in boards of judges, viz :—

*On Bulls and Bull Calves.*—George Wellman, Cranston, Wm. P. Bateman, Tiverton, David Pike, Phenix.

*On Cows and Heifer Calves.*—George G. Wilcox, East Providence, Charles Allen, North Kingstown, Solomon Kenyon, Providence.

*On Working Oxen and Steers.*—Daniel Potter, Warwick, Wilbur T. Reynolds, North Kingstown.

*On the Plowing Match.*—Samuel Brayton, Warwick, Joseph Spink North Kingstown, John Foster, Manton.

*On Sheep.*—Nicholas Pearce, Cranston, Jesse V. B. Watson, South Kingstown, John A. Browning, North Kingstown.

*On Swine.*—Eleazer Congdon, Cranston, Stephen H. Tefft, North Kingstown, Charles E. Hall, North Providence, Frank T. Ballou, Cumberland.

*On Stallions.*—Lodowick Brayton and Samuel Angell, Warwick, Walter B. Chapin, North Kingstown, George A. Stanton, Charlestown.

*On Horses.*—William A. Pirce, Johnston.

*On Brood Mares.*—Jeremiah Knight, Providence, Levi Ballou, Cumberland, Henry T. Sisson, Little-Compton, Gurdon Hoxsie, Charlestown, James B. Tallman, Providence.

*On Draught Horses.*—Ephraim Whipple, North Providence, Almorran Harris, Cranston.

*On Mules and Ponies.*—George Thayer, Providence, Asa Steere, North Providence, George A. Foster, Cranston, A. D. Wheeler, Providence.



*On Colts.*—N. F. Dixon, Westerly, James Smith, Cranston, Alfred J. Reynolds, North Kingstown, Stephen D. Whipple, Johnston, Edmond L. Cooke, Cumberland.

*On Poultry.*—Henry Peckham, Johnston, George G. Pearce, South Kingstown, John Woodmansie, South Kingstown.

The following named persons were admitted members of the Society : Byron A. Andrews, of Slatersville, James M. Wright, of Foster, Samuel T. Holden, of Scituate, James Greene and Elisha O. Angell, of N. Providence, Thos. P. Bucklin, of E. Providence, John J. Kilton, Jr., of Coventry, Amasa Irons, of Johnston, Benjamin B. Wood, Mark H. Wood, and Geo. R. Kinnicut, of Barrington, James Tillinghast, Benjamin F. Hopkins, Henry J. Steere, Horatio L. Holmes, Charles L. Thomas, Frank L. Gay, Benjamin W. Spink, Thomas A. Doyle, Henry L. Parsons, John J. Meader, Benjamin H. Gladding, George D. Kelly, Frederic W. Arnold, Albert V. Jencks, David Heaton, Nathan J. Smith, and Benjamin Hall, of Providence.

*Voted,* That the persons who have been admitted members of the Society during this year, and have neglected to pay their admission fee, be and the same are admitted members of the Society, as of this day.

*Voted,* That the President and Secretary of the Society, and Allen O. Peck, are appointed a committee to provide a dinner for the members of the Society, on some day during the Cattle Show and Exhibition, at the expense of the Society if they shall deem the same expedient, they to make all necessary arrangements for the same.

This committee made no report. It was suggested at the Board, when the above vote was passed, that the same ought to have been brought forward at an earlier day to ensure its success. Probably, a free dinner would bring together a larger number of the members than any thing else. We leave it to be tried at the next Cattle Show.

*Voted,* That the Executive Committee be authorized in their discretion, to make arrangements for athletic sports, such as foot races, throwing the sledge, &c., and for the trial of the speed of the horses exhibited during the Cattle Show, in Washington Park, and to procure the attendance of Deerfoot and



Stevens, the Seneca Indians, who recently raced with horses at Chicago, Ill., if they shall deem the same expedient ; and to extend the said Cattle Show one day for that purpose. Said committee, in case said sports are to come off on a day after the Cattle Show as now arranged, to fix the price of admission to said Park on that day.

*Voted*, That the Board adjourn to Monday, Sept. 11, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and then to continue in session until the Thursday following.

There has always been a division of opinion among the members of the Society, on the expediency of horse-racing and trials of speed of horses at the Cattle Shows. The Executive Committee, it seems from their report, reluctantly introduced them at the Cattle Show, on account of this division in opinion. In doing so they followed the example of most of the agricultural societies in the country. Something of this kind is required to produce an interest in cattle shows. We would suggest that the introduction of athletic sports, properly arranged, might have this desired effect. A cattle show supposes a gathering of the farmers, the practical farmers and laboring men in the community. Such sports have always been deemed peculiarly to belong to these classes. Under proper regulations, they might be the means of attracting many people to a cattle show, and of affording innocent amusement and mirth to them when so assembled. We commend the subject to our successors. It came up too late this year to give it a fair trial.

Adjourned meeting Sept. 11. Present during the meeting, which continued open until Friday, 28 members.

The distribution of complimentary tickets to the Exhibition which opens to-morrow, was confided to the Secretary.

*Resolved*, That the President be requested to open the Exhibition to-morrow. A. O. Peck appointed to communicate this resolution to the President.

*Voted*, That this meeting be kept open until Friday morning next.

The following named persons were admitted members of the Society :—Thomas W. Chace, William H. Walmley, Paul B.

Wright, Wm. H. Almy, Wm. A. Mowry, Peleg A. Weeden, Bennett W. Wheeler, Samuel A. Harris, Nehemiah G. Parish, Daniel W. Lyman, George O. Olmstead, John Howe, George Owen, Samuel G. Currey, Francis H. Perry, Nathan P. Hicks, Wm. H. Greene, Oren Westcott, Peter Church, Henry P. Harris, John F. Jolls, Simon S. Bucklin, and Aaron B. McCrillis, of Providence ; Andrew H. Remington, of Johnston ; David Phillips and Jefferson F. Howard, of Exeter ; Samuel Shove, Lewis Fairbrother, Zebulon Whipple, Christopher Holden, and Charles A. Boyd, of North Providence ; John B. Humphrey, Asa Peck, John A. Wheaton, Ellis Peck, William I. Peck, Otis G. Harris, Thomas W. Bicknell, Lewis P. Fisher, and Joseph F. Chedel, of Barrington ; William Crozier, of Cranston ; John A. Wood, Lucas W. Reed, Theophilus H. Reed, Mumford G. Knowles, of Westerly ; John Woodmansie, of South Kingstown ; Nathaniel S. Colyer, of Pawtucket ; Theodore F. Lawton, of Scituate ; and Alfred F. Reynolds, of North Kingstown.

The stated meeting, November 15th, was attended by eleven members.

The Treasurer made report of the state of the treasury, showing a balance of \$173.48 due to him.

Edward B. Perry, Levi B. Darling and Smith Owen, of Providence, were admitted members of the Society.

It being shown that a moss basket, belonging to Mrs. Isaac Brown, of Johnston, and a gold-mounted brierwood pipe, belonging to George Sanford, of Providence, were stolen during the Exhibition, in September, the Treasurer was directed to pay for the same.

*Resolved*, That the time for paying premiums awarded in September be extended to January 1, 1866, and that notice of the same be given in the papers.

The standing sub-committee on the Mechanic Arts made a report as follows :

“ The sub-committee on Mechanic Arts make the following additional report on articles exhibited at the Fair, in September last, and recommend that diplomas be awarded to the following persons, to wit :

To C. W. Jenks & Brother, for case of fancy boxes.

To Atlantic Tubing Company, of Providence, for flexible gas tubing.

To H. H. Fenner, for wire work.

To Samuel D. Church, for case of shirts.

To American Paper Collar and Bosom Company, for paper collars and bosoms.

To C. Earle Whitaker, for Empire State Gas Machine.

Also, a silver medal to John G. Perry, of South Kingstown, for iron roll feed cutter.

H. W. LOTHROP, }  
G. W. WILSON, } for Committee.

Providence, Nov. 11th, 1865.

Which report was received and adopted.

The circular from the Philadelphia Entomological Society was referred to the standing sub-committee on Zoölogy.

*Resolved*, That the Treasurer be authorized and directed to hire five hundred dollars at four months, to meet the demands on the Treasury.

The Secretary was directed to draw up the annual report of the Standing Committee.

The board adjourned to the third Wednesday in December.

The adjourned meeting, December 20th, was attended by thirteen members.

William O. Cornell, of North Providence, was admitted a member of the Society.

Enoch Adams, of North Providence, presented a claim on the Society for one peck of pears, which was stolen from the September Exhibition; whereupon the Treasurer was directed to pay him for the same a sum not exceeding one  $\frac{75}{100}$  dollars.

The committee appointed June 14th, in relation to flower seeds for children in the public schools, made a report, which was accepted and ordered to be appended to the annual report of this board to the Society, at its annual meeting.

The Executive Committee on the Cattle Show and Industrial Exhibition made a detailed report of their proceedings, which was accepted and ordered to be appended to the annual report of this board to the Society.

The standing sub-committee on Agriculture made their yearly report, which was accepted and ordered to be appended to the annual report of this board to the Society.

The Secretary presented "A List of Patents and Patentees in Rhode Island," commencing in April, 1861, and ending with the year, which was accepted and ordered to be appended to the annual report of this board to the Society.

*It was voted*, That Elisha Dyer, Obadiah Brown and Charles S. Bradley be a committee to collect information relative to the cattle disease now raging in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe.

The Secretary presented a draft of the annual report of this board to the Society, which was received and adopted.

*Ordered*, That the same be signed by the President and Secretary, and presented to the annual meeting of the Society, in January next.

Adjourned to the third Wednesday in January, at 10 A. M.

Seven members attended the adjourned meeting, January 17.

*Voted*, To amend the annual report by inserting the proceedings of this day's meeting.

Phineas D. Wesson, of Providence, and Henry T. Chadsey, of Wickford, were admitted members of the Society.

The Treasurer was directed to pay to Mrs. Henry E. Terry the gratuity of three dollars awarded her at the last September Exhibition.

Adjourned to meet at the close of the annual meeting of the Society.

Thus far the Standing Committee have presented an abstract of the record of their proceedings. It shows that they have held thirteen meetings during the year, and that the meetings were as fully attended by members as in preceding years. We have, however, to report that Edward P. Taft, Amasa Sprague, Albert Briggs, C. B. Farnsworth, Silas Moore, John G. Clark, Jr., George B. Ruggles and Lyman B. Frieze have not attended any three meetings during the year.

The rooms of the Society have been open as usual during

business hours. The Providence Daily Journal, The Providence Daily Post, The Providence Evening Press and The California Farmer, have been furnished gratuitously to the rooms of the Society, by their several publishers.

The American Agriculturist, The Scientific American, The New England Farmer, The Horticulturist, and The Magazine of Horticulture have been regularly on our table. The rooms have been visited by more members of the Society, in this than in former years. But our periodicals and library do not attract the attention they ought. Our series of Patent Office Reports still lacks the reports of 1840 and 1842. It is very desirable to make this series perfect, and we are confident that with a little attention to it by the members of the Society, it would be made so.

The property of the Society consists of—

220 Shares in the Pawtuxet Bank, par value.....	\$11,000
112 Shares in the American Bank. par value.....	5600
1 U. States Bond, payable 1881, with coupon due Jan. 1866..	1030

The fixtures and moveables of the Society during the year have been reduced by sale of the shafting and gearing in the railroad depot, and the gas pipes that were in the western wing of the depot building. The Society still own the gas pipes in the eastern wing of the building, and the mains that supply the centre hall. They have also a small building now set up in the Washington Park with the consent of the owner of the ground. In this are deposited the cattle pens, posts, &c. used at the cattle show. The lumber used for tables at the Industrial Exhibition, is by sufferance, in the depot building. The cloths used for covering the tables and the walls are in the rooms of the Society, with the exception of some that have been sold. The sales of movables amounted to \$403 95. This deducted from the amount reported last year would leave the Fixtures and Movables, exclusive of library, pictures and curiosities, \$1655,14. This is a much larger sum than could probably be realized from their sale, yet they are needed by the Society, and could not be replaced without a considerable outlay. Only



those parts have been sold which had become useless to the Society for their exhibitions in the railroad halls.

During the year 115 persons have been admitted members of the Society. Of these, 80 have paid their admission fees,—a much larger number than in any recent preceding year, owing probably to the holding of the Cattle Show and Exhibition, and to the exertions of a very few members of the Society.

The audit committee of the Society audited the accounts of the treasurer, and reported a balance due him of \$44. This with the note for \$500 given to the Pawtuxet Bank, on the 16th of November, constitutes the debt of the Society, exclusive of the amount due the Secretary and Treasurer for one quarter's salary. There is in the treasury the January coupon on the United States bond for \$1000, not collected.

The following books and other articles have been deposited at the rooms of the Society during the year. The Secretary at each stated meeting of the Board, has reported on this subject :—

*From Joseph H. Bourn :—*

Transactions of New-England Agricultural Society in 1864.

*From John B. Francis :—*

C. H. Dana's Sheep Ring.

*From T. A. Jenckes :—*

Tobacco Seeds.

Report of the Department of Agriculture, 1863, 123 copies.

Agriculture of the United States in 1860, from census report.

Report of Flax Cotton Commissioners, 1865, 4 copies.

*From Department of Agriculture :—*

Bi-monthly Report, November and December, 1864, 6 copies.

“ “ January, 1865, 6 copies.

“ “ February, “ 15 copies.

“ “ March “ 40 “

“ “ April and May, 1865, 20 copies.

“ “ June and July, “ 25 “

“ “ August, “ 25 “

“ “ September, “ 10 “

“ “ October, “ 7 “

Garden Seeds.

*From Wm. B. Spencer, Phenix :—*

Engraving of Baptist Meeting House, Phenix.



*From William Sprague :—*

Congressional Globe, 4 vols.

Garden Seeds, Wheat and Oats.

*From New York State Agricultural Society :—*

Transactions of Society, 1863.

*From American Philosophical Society :—*

Proceedings of Society and List of Members.

*From Middlesex South Agricultural Society :—*

Transactions—1864.

*From Missouri State Horticultural Society :—*

Transactions—1864.

*From Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society :—*

Transactions—1861, 2, 3.

Premium List, 1865.

*From Horace Martin.*—One Turkey's Egg, with curious shaped shell.

*From Casey B. Tyler.*—Address of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Domestic Industry. 1829.

*From Christ. R. Stafford.*—Twin Ears of Corn.

*From A. J. Spencer.*—Specimens of Straw Printing Paper.

*From John G. Anthony.*—Specimens of Farina, Jerked Beef, and Coffee, from Brazil.

*From William Gilpin.*—Old Family Tape Loom.

*From Daniel Wilkinson.*—Proceedings North Providence Centennial Celebration, 1865.

*From Elisha R. Potter.*—Sample of Flax raised in South Kingstown.

*From David Moore.*—3 Scythe Snathes and 2 Scythes—very old.

*From Worcester Co. Hort. Society.*—Transactions, 1857 to 1864.

*From Gov. Smith.*—Correspondence relating to French General Exhibition, in 1866.

*From Hezekiah Allen.*—Specimens of bell shaped Cranberries.

*From A. White.*—Two Egg Squashes.

*From Secretary of State.*—Agriculture of Ohio 1863 and 1864.

*From Ohio State Board of Agriculture.*—Agriculture of Ohio, 10 copies, 1864.

*From Secretary of State.*—Agriculture of Maine, 1864.

*From Gov. Dyer.*—3 packages of Thorley's Food for Cattle.

The books not wanted in the Library have been distributed, or are on hand to be distributed, to such persons as may be interested in them. Among those remaining for this purpose,

is a large number of the Annual Reports of the Agricultural Department for the years 1862 and 1863. These contain a great deal of information valuable to the farmer and the horticulturist, which could be culled out and digested in the long evenings and stormy days of winter.

The quantity of Garden Seeds received from the Agricultural Department has not been so large as usual, nor have our friends, all of them, remembered us in this particular. We have heard less fault than usual found with the quality of the seeds distributed. The Bi-monthly reports of the Agricultural Department are becoming more and more valuable. We regret that in some months we have received more copies than in others. An equal number each month, and they would be kept and bound together. As it has been the last years, very few perfect series for the year have been received, and the result is, many copies on hand of no value.

Our exchange list of Publications has not increased. We cannot make so large or so showy a book annually as some of the large agricultural states, and we cannot blame them if they drop our correspondence. In excuse, all we can say is, we do the best we can to make an interesting pamphlet. We should be happy if other agricultural societies would esteem it equal in value by way of exchange with their own, larger publications.

The old family tape loom from Mr. Gilpin, was an acceptable addition to our cabinet. We admire the industry of our grandmothers who, on such a machine, wove their own tapes. Their stock of patience must have been large, or their stock of tapes small, with this machine. Compelled to raise or lower, with one hand, one half of the warp each time the filling is put in, and to put in the filling by passing the shuttle that held it through the warp, with the other hand and at the same time to "beat" it up, was slow work. It is well to see how it was done and how much industry was required to save the cost of a yard of tape. The yarn, too, that was used was the result of the whirring of the "great wheel" or the "foot wheel," requiring more patience and quite as much labor as street yarn. We prize these old household machines for the habits they formed. Similar habits now applied to other objects would

redound to the happiness of the family, and without that happiness all other is too hollow to be of any value.

The scythes and scythe snathes from Mr. Moore are past use. They certainly have seen better days. Yet, in their best days, they were manifestly inferior to the implements now used as they were used. It does us good to look at them, yes, it makes us proud to look at them along side of the present scythe of Chamony that hangs near them, and the plow from the land of the Pharoahs that lies under them. Century upon century has passed, and the Egyptian plows with an implement like the one used in the days of Joseph; and the Piedmontese sweats with a scythe that has never been improved upon. Improvement, even in implements of this character, is stayed by the shackles that cramp thought in other channels. The free can and will go on step by step in improvement of every kind; the hand of the tyrant stays all change. With the hope that the march of improvement may never be impeded in our country by any cause, and that the course of domestic industry and economy may be fostered as well by our State as by the general government, we close our report of our official labor.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, President.

WM. R. STAPLES, Secretary.



## DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

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### No. 1.

#### REPORT ON FLOWER SEEDS.

The committee appointed at the meeting on the 14th of June last to inquire into the expediency and feasibility of adopting some more efficient mode of supplying the children of the public schools with flower seeds, report :—

That they have arranged with Mr. John D. Frost, for 4000 papers of flower seeds for that purpose, to be selected and put up by him. The reputation and standing of Mr. Frost afford a sufficient guaranty for the good qualities of the seeds which he will furnish. The Society is indebted to his enthusiasm in favor of supplying children with flower seeds for his generous proposal. We hope that persons who have seeds to spare will send them to Mr. Frost, or to the Society's rooms, for him.

The committee would further report that the President of the Society has authorized the Secretary to draw on him for fifty dollars to carry out this arrangement.

And further, that during the autumn, the Secretary applied to Messrs. Whitcomb, of the City Hotel, for the seeds of the melons used at their hotel, to be distributed along with the flower seeds. They readily acceded to the request, and through their kindness a very large amount of such seeds were obtained. It was supposed that the Messrs. Whitcomb would not knowingly offer to their guests any but good melons.

The supply of seeds this year will be so abundant that, with care in the preservation of them in the future, the great object of the Society will be accomplished,—the leisure of children will to some extent be used in the cultivation of flowers.

WM. R. STAPLES, for the Committee.

## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

## TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE:—

The Executive Committee appointed to attend to the details of the Cattle Show and Industrial Exhibition, September, 1865, Report :

That the President appointed on that committee the chairmen of the several standing sub-committees, to wit, Obadiah Brown, of the Committee on Agriculture, Joseph H. Bourn, of the Committee on Horticulture, Elisha Dyer, of the Committee on Manufactures and of the Committee on Zoology, Henry W. Lothrop, of the Committee on the Mechanic Arts, William S. Patten, of the Committee on Fine Arts, and Henry Staples, of the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.

That the said committee, so constituted, met and appointed Obadiah Brown their chairman, and Henry Staples their secretary. The Standing Committee afterwards added to the Executive Committee the President and Secretary of the Society.

On the 17th of May, the Executive Committee reported a Premium List and Show Bill to the Standing Committee, which was adopted and referred back to them, with power to make verbal alterations in the same. This show bill announced that the Cattle Show would be held at the Pawtucket Riding Park. Soon after this, difficulties arose among the owners of that park about the terms on which it could be used for the Cattle Show. This committee reported to the Standing Committee June 14, that they could not procure that park, and the Standing Committee then referred the place, time and whole arrangement of the Cattle Show and Exhibition, to the Executive Committee. This vote came before the Executive Committee the same day, and on the third day of July they closed an agreement with the Washington Riding Park Association, by which the Cattle Show was to be held at that park. That association generously granted the Society the use of the park for that purpose without compensation, simply reserving the right of their members to attend the Cattle Show, on presentation of their tickets of membership. The halls at the railroad depot had been hired of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company before the 29th of March, at a rent of two hundred dollars. It was not therefore until after the third day of July that this committee could publish a premium list and show bill. Within a few days after that date it was published, and a copy sent to each railroad station, and one mailed to each post office and town clerk's office, and to many individuals in the State. The Cattle Show and Exhibition was also advertised in all of the



Providence newspapers at the same time. A little later they addressed a circular to Florists, Gardeners and Fruit growers, and another to Manufacturers and Mechanics, soliciting contributions for the Industrial exhibition, and at a still later period agents were appointed to make personal solicitations to Manufacturers and Mechanics at their places of business in Providence, Pawtucket and Woonsocket.

The Industrial Exhibition opened on the 12th day of September, as had been previously announced, and was closed on the evening of the 14th. The President of the Society made the following address at the opening of the Exhibition.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY—

Among my earliest holiday recollections, is a confused one of a crowd of men and women, boys and girls, fat cattle and fatter swine, mammoth cheeses and exaggerated squashes, beer wagons and bread wagons, candy carts and melon carts, oyster stands and cheap show booths, collected around and near the Fair-house, (so called) in the picturesque village of Pawtuxet. I see the Fair house then, as now located upon high grounds, with its commanding view of the beautiful Narraganset, and in the back grounds uncertain glimpses of busy villages beyond. I hear of a dinner to be served up to the notables, and I wonder what style of greatness it is that is honored with such wonderful dishes and beverages unknown to the poverty of my experience, and which I learn are to be served up away from the prying curious eyes of the uninitiated. But, although with this dinner I had no concern, I remember well and clearly the few pennies which a frugal hand possessed me with, and which were used for the purchase of a miscellaneous and continuous dinner throughout the day. And well, too, do I recall the prudent and wise admonitions which fell from the honored lips now so long sealed by the silence of the grave. I have a dim remembrance too, of a homeward ride over the dusty road that ran by the renowned tavern known as the Arthur Greene stand, in the midst of a jaded, though jolly crowd of racing and roaring citizens. Little did I think of the duty of promoting the interests of American industry. To see the show and to scatter the pence was the sum of my ambition and the object of the Fair as it appeared to me. And this must be taken as the embodiment of my knowledge of this institution prior to its removal to Providence. The change to Providence occurred in 1850. This reinaugurated the institution, as it were, and the Society from that date commenced a high career of usefulness to the people of the State. After the removal, large accessions to its numbers were immediately

made, among them were many useful and earnest workers. And here let me state that this year has witnessed larger accessions to membership than had been known for many years. The Society now enlarged the field of its usefulness materially, and entered upon that field in the most spirited and determined manner. The first industrial exhibition was held in Howard Hall, and though entered upon cautiously and somewhat timidly, and with a limited expenditure of money, it proved to be a success, at least to such an extent as to induce the managers to make the most liberal preparations for an exhibition during the following year, 1851. Early in the summer of this year, an efficient board of managers was organized, who offered an unprecedented large sum of money in premiums, advertised extensively, and incurred a large outlay in preparing for the first exhibition in Railroad Halls of the industrial products of the State, and a cattle show in a neighboring lot. Arrangements were made for the application of motive power in the east hall. The centre hall was tastefully prepared for an exhibition of horticulture and the fine arts, and the other hall was devoted to a display of shop and mill manufactures and household industry. The people responded to the appeals of the managers in the most liberal manner, and all available space was occupied by contributions of articles, not only interesting to the observer, but creditable to the industry, skill and taste of the people of the State. Liberal excursion arrangements were made with the railroad companies, and it was estimated that a larger number of people visited Providence than was ever seen in its streets before. The amount of receipts from visitors was unexpectedly large and satisfactory to the projectors and directors of the undertaking. This fact being thus established, the Society at once made preparations for enlarging permanently its sphere of usefulness. Similar exhibitions followed, with gratifying results. In a short time the office of permanent secretary was established. Fortunately the Society were enabled to obtain for this office, a gentleman possessing not only the ordinary qualifications, but unusual familiarity with the history of the State, an honorable pride in its resources, and a genuine zeal in the cause of American industry. Hitherto the possessions of the Society had been limited, seemingly to a grandiloquent and all comprehensive name. It was now enabled to claim for itself, not only a name, but a local habitation.

It would be wearisome to dwell upon the successive industrial, horticultural and agricultural exhibitions held under the auspices of this Society, or to recount in detail the benefits that it has conferred upon the State. It can but be evident to all, that in a community like ours, some institution is required that shall keep a constant watchful-

ness over its busy pursuits, which shall note and chronicle all its noteworthy developments in science, agriculture and the mechanic arts, and which shall aggregate, from time to time, the conspicuous products of its shops, its looms, its gardens and its farms. The records of the Society attest that this labor has been well performed by our institution. At no time have zealous and self-sacrificing men been wanting to lead in the enterprise. Let the people but respond to their appeals and solicitations, and the great practical advantages that have occurred in the strife for superiority in the past, will be augmented in the future. Gentlemen of the Society, the dark and disastrous clouds of war have been graciously removed from our land, and we are permitted to behold the smiling dawn of peaceful pursuits once more. We cannot be mistaken in supposing that an era is upon us, such as our state and nation have never seen. An era of industry, an era of mechanical improvement and commercial advancement, of agricultural progress and success, an era freighted with the richest developments of philosophy and science, and an era, let us trust, richer and more blest than any which preceded it, in just and beneficent political and social reforms. Let us therefore, with gratitude to the Great Giver, and faith in His goodness and His promises, with thankfulness for the measure of usefulness which has been granted us as a Society, with grateful and pleasant memories of former associates, whose hands now rest from their labors, gird up our loins and enter vigorously upon the performance of the share allotted us in the restoration and increase of material prosperity, and the promotion of those more ennobling virtues which will contribute to our elevation as a people.

The following lists contain the Entries of Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, Farm Products, Mill Manufactures, Products of the Mechanic Arts and of the Fine Arts, Collections of Insects, and Miscellaneous articles.

#### ENTRIES OF VEGETABLES.

*R. H. Ives*, Thos. Forsyth, gardener.—12 Beets; 3 Marrow Squashes; peck of Potatoes, Jackson White; peck of Potatoes, White Apple.

*Wm. L. Thornton*.—2 Marrow Squashes; 2 Crook-neck Squashes; 1 Blue Table Squash; 1 peck Sweet Potatoes.

*Mrs. M. B. Ives*, Wm. Nisbet, gardener.—1 peck Lima Beans; 12 Early Horn Carrots; 12 Turnip Beets; 6 Purple Egg Plants.

*J. G. Chadsey*.—Red Squash Peppers; Green Squash Peppers.

*A. B. Chadsey*.—Red Onions.

*Robert R. Rathbone*.—Red Onions.

*G. Evans.*—1 bushel Erie Potatoes; 5 Crook-neck Squashes.

*George Henry.*—1 Cucumber.

*Benj. A. Swan.*—2 Squashes.

*Byron Sprague, Michael Sweeney, gardener.*—12 Pine Apple Beets, new variety; 12 Long Blood Beets; 12 Turnip Beets; 12 Round Sugar Beets; 1 Turban Nonpareil Cauliflower; 1 peck Red Solid Tomatoes; 1 peck smooth Round Tomatoes; 1 quart Yellow Pear Tomatoes; 1 quart Red Pear Tomatoes; 1 quart Strawberry Tomatoes; 3 Yellow Tomatoes; 1 Boston Marrow Squash; 1 Turban Squash; 1 Hubbard Squash; 2 Squashes for a name; 12 Short Horn Carrots; 3 New York Purple Egg Plants.

*E. B. Perry.*—Half bushel Prince Albert Potatoes.

*R. H. Ives, Thos. Forsyth, gardener.*—7 heads Boston Celery; half peck Fegee Tomatoes; 1 head Cauliflower; 5 Crook-neck Squashes.

*Joseph J. Luther.*—1 peck Sweet Potatoes; half bushel Potatoes, Jackson Whites.

*J. Dunnell, J. Nisbet, gardener.*—6 heads Celery.

*J. B. Child.*—3 Watermelons.

*T. A. Sweetland.*—1 lot Sweet Potatoes.

*C. B. Manchester.*—2 Yokahoma Squashes; 5 Crook-neck Squashes; 2 Nutmeg Melons; 12 ears Sweet Corn; 2 Marrow Squashes.

*E. A. Whitmarsh.*—1 Watermelon.

*George W. Targee.*—1 bushel Danvers Onions.

*Charles H. Swan.*—1 plate Tomatoes, new variety.

*J. B. Francis.*—half bushel Potatoes, Jackson White; half bushel Potatoes, Garnet Chili; half bushel Potatoes, White Peach Bloom.

*Joseph J. Cooke, J. Lynch, gardener.*—2 varieties Seedling Potatoes; 12 Long Orange Carrots; 6 Parsnips; 15 Turnip Beets; half peck Round Apple Tomatoes; half bushel White Onions; half bushel Bell Peppers; 5 Marrow Squashes; 4 Hubbard Squashes; 12 ears Sweet Corn.

*E. D. Pearce, R. Morrison, gardener.*—1 head Cauliflower; 3 Black Spanish Watermelons; 3 Musk Melons; 3 Persian Melons; 3 Purple Egg Plants; half peck Squash Peppers; half peck Chili Peppers; 1 peck Sweet Potatoes.

*John F. Jolls.*—2 Marrow Squashes; 1 peck Tomatoes; half bushel Potatoes; 1 lot Hops.

*Seth R. Anthony.*—1 peck Yellow Danvers Onions; 1 peck Red Danvers Onions; 1 lot Beets and Turnips; 7 quarts White Danvers Onions; 4 Squash Peppers.

*E. J. Titcomb.*—1 peck mammoth Tomatoes.

*Wm. C. Snow.*—3 Drumhead Cabbages; 3 Savoy Cabbages; 3 heads Celery; lot of Carrots, Tomatoes and Onions.

*Joseph Bradford.*—3 Watermelons; 6 Nutmeg Melons.

*E. L. Comstock.*—1 peck Yellow Onions; 1 peck White Onions; 1 peck Tomatoes; 6 heads Celery; 12 Beets; 12 Carrots; 6 Parsnips; 1 bunch Salsify; 1 Egg Plant; 12 ears Sweet Corn; 3 Marrow Squashes; 6 Crook-neck Squashes; 1 bunch Leeks; 4 heads Red Cabbage.

*Mrs. C. R. Goddard, C. M'Coyd, gardener.*—Lot Sweet Potatoes; 12 Turnip Beets; 12 Long Beets; 2 Marrow Squashes; 12 heads Celery; half bushel Potatoes, Jackson Whites; 1 peck Potatoes, new variety, Radicals; 3 heads Cabbage; 1 lot Seedling Potatoes; 1 peck Tomatoes, French; 3 Purple Egg Plants; 6 White Egg Plants; 1 bunch Salsify; 12 Long Red Carrots; 12 Parsnips; 1 Hubbard Squash; 1 Marrow Squash; 1 Watermelon; 3 Cauliflowers; 1 peck Red Onions.

*Lewis Dexter.*—1 peck Red Onions.

*J. A. Chedel.*—18 carrots; 3 Cantelope Melons; 6 Nutmeg Melons; 2 Mountain Sweet Melons.

*Mrs. C. R. Goddard, Chas. M'Coyd, gardener.*—1 peck Lima Beans; half peck Tom Thumb Peas; 2 quarts String Beans; 2 Pumpkins; 1 peck Turnips.

*M. R. Gardner.*—Half bushel Sweet Potatoes; 1 Mountain Sweet Melon.

*Robert Hogg.*—12 ears Sweet Corn.

*Robert Murray.*—12 ears Sweet Corn; 6 heads Celery, 3 Musk Melons.

*A. M. Rhodes.*—5 stalks Sorghum; 5 Imphee; 2 Chinese White Melons; 5 Watermelons; Fegee Tomatoes; Strawberry Tomatoes.

*J. H. Bourn.*—1 peck Potatoes, new variety; 1 peck Potatoes, Seedlings; 1 peck Lima Beans; 1 marrow Squash; 1 Turban Squash.

*George W. Chapin.*—1 Squash, new variety.

*Joseph J. Luther.*—6 Beets; 4 Carrots.

*Caleb Taft.*—2 Pumpkins; half peck Cranberries.

*George F. Wilson.*—1 bushel Potatoes, White Apple; 1 bushel Carrots and Parsnips.

*John Hoxsie.*—1 twin Crook-neck Squash.

#### ENTRIES OF FRUITS.

*C. B. Manchester.*—PEARS. 12 Bartlett, 12 Bartlett, 12 Buerre Diel, 12 Duchesse d'Angouleme, 12 Louise bonne de Jersey, 12 October, 12 Capsheaf, 12 Glout Morceau, 12 Henry 4th, 12 Belle Lucrative, 12 Bonne de Zees, 12 Sheldon, 12 Flemish Beauty, 12 Winter Nelis,



12 St. Ghestlin, 12 Unknown, 12 Passe de Colmar, 12 Stevens' Genesee, 12 Abbott. GRAPES. 17 bunches Isabella, 12 Catawba, 10 Delaware, 8 Concord, 6 Diana, 4 Clinton, 2 Black Hamburg, 2 Syrian, 2 Red Chasselas, 2 Muscadine, 2 Hartford Prolific.—PEARS. Duchess de'Angouleme, Beurre Diel, Bartlett, Louise bonne de Jersey, Fondante d'Automne.

*Samuel Young.*—White Whortleberries.

*Mrs. M. B. Ives*, Wm. Nisbet, gardener.—12 Sekel Pears.

*Rufus Barton.*—APPLES. 10 Hubbardson Nonesuch, 10 Wine, 10 Baldwin, 10 Gilliflower, 10 Roxbury Russett, 10 Spitzenburg, 10 Rhode-Island Greening, 10 Newtown Pippin, 10 name not known, 10 name not known.

*William H. Thornton.*—1 bunch Syrian Grapes ; 1 bunch St. Peter's Grapes.

*William R. Staples.*—12 Pyrus Japonica.

*George Henry.*—Isabella Grapes.

*J. B. Chapin.*—GRAPES. 16 bunches Union Village, 12 bunches Rebecca. APPLES. 9 Hubbardson Nonesuch, 11 Baldwin, Gravenstein.

*Mercy Arnold.*—3 Apples.

*James Angell.*—6 Apples.

*Arnold Carpenter.*—10 Pears.

*F. R. Young.*—12 Peaches.

*Robert Lawton.*—APPLES. Half bushel Baldwin, half bushel black Gilliflower.

*Byron Sprague*, Michael Sweeney, gardener.—GRAPES. Black Hamburg, Victoria, Mill Hill, Elliott, Muscat of Alexandria, Wilmot's Hamburg.

*Robert Cushman.*—GRAPES. Delaware, Allen's Hybrid, Rogers' Hybrid, No. 15. Crawford's late Peaches.

*Mrs. Mary Annable.*—PEARS. 12 Duchesse d'Angouleme, 12 Louise bonne de Jersey. GRAPES. 3 bunches Union Village, 3 Catawba, 3 Diana, 3 Concord, 3 Isabella.

*George S. Spicer.*—GRAPES. 5 bunches Catawba, 11 Isabella. 5 Pears.

*William A. Spicer.*—6 Peaches.

*Mrs. Fanny Sprague*, Robert McDougal gardener.—PINE APPLES. 1 Providence, 1 Old Queen, 1 Ripley. 5 Flemish Beauty Pears.

*Chester Pratt.*—Isabella Grapes.

*Enoch Adams.*—1 peck Bartlett Pears.

*Thomas G. Daggett.*—GRAPES. Hartford Prolific, Isabella.

*T. A. Richardson.*—7 Doyenne Boussock Pears.



*J. B. Childs.*—GRAPES. 2 bunches Syrian, 2 black Hamburg, 2 black Prince.

*B. W. Ham.*—Half peck Buerre de Montgeron Pears. GRAPES. Isabella, Madeline, Delaware, Sweetwater.

*H. S. Mansfield.*—GRAPES. Black Hamburg, Victoria, Black Barossa.

*Robert Johnson.*—PEARS. Buffum, Beurre de Capiumont, Beurre Bosc, Beurre Diel, Comte de Larny, Cabot, White Doyenne, Columbia, Lawrence, Winter Nelis, Cross, Howell, Bartlett, Gray Doyenne, Frederic of Wurtemberg, Louise bonne de Jersey, Marie Louise, Sekel, Urbaniste, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Buerre Superfin, Easter Bergamot, Glout Morceau, Lewis, Catillac.

*J. J. Cooke.*—PEARS. Beurre Easter, Glout Morceau, Napoleon, Sekel, Gansell's Bergamot. Rogers Hybrid No. 15, Grapes.

*Joseph B. Harris.*—Isabella Grapes.

*Josiah Hoyt.*—Northern Muscadine Grapes; Everbearing Raspberry.

*Miss Julia Bullock, T. O'Connor, gardener.*—PEARS. Beurre Diel, Louise bonne de Jersey, Buffum, Sekel, Lawrence, Duchesse d'Angouleme.

*Stephen C. Arnold.*—PEARS. Beurre Diel, Buerre Superfin, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Louise bonne de Jersey, Napoleon, Sekel, White Doyenne.

*Mrs. M. K. Newell.*—Isabella Grapes; Flemish Beauty Pears.

*E. A. Whitman.*—1 peck Orange Quinces.

*B. W. Ham.*—Chassellas Grapes.

*John W. Butts.*—APPLES. 12 New-York Pippin, 15 Spitzenberg 15 Baldwin.

*Geo. B. Peck.*—PEARS. Flemish Beauty, Figue, Winter Nelis, Sekel, Williams' Early, White Doyenne, September.

*Benjamin Annis.*—Peaches.

*Henry L. Greene.*—GRAPES. Delaware, Concord, Diana.

*John F. Jolls.*—GRAPES. Isabella, Delaware, Hartford Prolific, North American, Catawba.

*Stephen Browning.*—Baldwin Apples, Grindstone Pears, Peaches.

*E. D. Pearce, Robert Morrison, gardener.* GRAPES. White Levens, Wilmot's White.

*Edward Sutton.*—Capsheaf Pears.

*Elias Barstow.*—Isabella Grapes.

*E. B. Whitmarsh.*—PEARS. Louise bonne de Jersey, Beurre Diel, Buerre Claireau, Lawrence, Buffum, Buerre d'Anjou.—GRAPES. Rogers Hybrid No. 15, Rogers Hybrid No. 4, Union Village, Rebecca,

Concord, Hartford Prolific, Isabella, Diana, Clinton, Catawba, Cayhuga, Northern Muscadine.

*C. B. Manchester.*—PEACHES. Crawford's Early, Stump the World, Morris White, Stump, Neat Freestone, George 4th, Crawford's Late, Crawford's Farly, Lemon Clingstone, Red Rareripe, Late Red Rareripe, Seedling, Seedling, Seedling, George 4th.

*Robert Knight*, Wm. O'Rourke, gardener.—12 Buerre Diel Pears.

*Mrs. Peter Church.*—GRAPES. Concord, Isabella, Catawba. Sekel Pears.

*J. R. Gardner*, by Robert Hogg, gardener.—GRAPES. Muscat of Alexandria.

*Samuel Staples.*—GRAPES. Rebecca, Rogers Hybrid No. 15, Isabella, Catawba, Delaware.

*William D. Avery.*—PEARS. Pratt, Seedling for a name, Winter Nelis, Lawrence, Flemish Beauty. Louise bonne de Jersey.

*J. B. Francis.*—PEACHES. Tilleton, Crawford's Late, Red Rareripe. Sekel, Pears. APPLES. Chapin, Baldwin, Hubbardston Nonesuch, Rhode-Island Greening, Porter.

*James Greene.*—Sweetwater Grapes.

*B. M. Hubbard.*—GRAPES. Clinton, Delaware, Isabella.

*Henry L. Richardson.*—APPLES. Black Gilliflower, Cathead Greening, English Russett, English Pearmain, Rhode-Island Greening; Pear, for a name.

*Miss Avery.*—GRAPES. Isabella, Concord.

*John F. Parks.*—Bartlett Pears; 1 for a name,

*Russel Greene.*—Isabella Grapes.

*Lewis Dexter.*—PEARS. Golden Beurre, Westcott, Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Doyenne Boussak, Autumn Paradise. Buffum, Beurre Superfin, Sekel, Pratt jun., Capsheaf, Heathcot, Figue, Louise bonne de Jersey, Howell, Beurre d'Anjou, Dix, Vicar of Winkfield, Beurre de Clairgeau, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Lawrence, Beurre d'Aremberg, Beurre Langlier, St. Michael Archangel, Napoleon, St. Ghestlin, Easter Beurre, Catillae, Unknown, Unknown.

*James D. Cook.*—PEARS. Capsheaf, Duchesse d'Angouleme; Isabella Grapes.

*Wm. Viall.*—GRAPES. Hoyt's Hamburg, Wilmot's Hamburg, Wilmot's Hamburg, Black Hamburg, Black Prince, Red Frontegnan, White Chassellas, Austrian Muscat, Muscat of Alexandria, White Baker.

*R. G. Cunliff.*—GRAPES. Black Hamburg, Black Prince.

*Robert Hogg*.—PEARS. Buffum, 12 Bonne de Jersey, 12 Beurre Diel, 12 Flemish Beauty.

*Mrs. C. R. Goddard*, Chas. M'Coyd, gardener.—GRAPES. Black Hamburg, White Syrian.

*N. S. Collyer*.—PEARS. Duchesse d'Angouleme, Beurre Diel, Louise bonne de Jersey, Sekel, Belle Lucrative, Vicar of Winkfield.

*Albert Cormey*.—Delaware Grapes.

*A. M. Rhodes*.—Concord Grapes.

*M. R. Gardner*.—Basket of Apples.

*G. W. Chapin*, Chas. Wright, gardener.—Isabella Grapes.

*J. H. Vaughan*.—Concord Grapes; Peck's Pleasant, Apples.

*Wm. C. Watson*.—10 varieties of Apples.

*Beriah Lawton*.—8 varieties of Apples; 1 variety of Peaches.

*H. L. Richardson*.—1 plate of Grapes.

*Amasa Sprague*, S. G. Bennett, gardener.—PEARS. Onondaga, Sekel, Belle Lucrative, Barlett, Louise bonne de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre Diel, Flemish Beauty, Lawrence, Fulton, Sheldon, Glout Morceau, Stevens' Genesee, Gardner or St. Michael.

*Quincey Parker*.—GRAPES. Clinton, Concord, Isabella, Black Hamburg, Red Frontignan, White Austrian Muscat, Unknown.

*Amasa Sprague*, S. G. Bennett, gardener.—PEARS. Beurre d'Anjou, Vicar of Winkfield, Buffum, Winter Nelis, Easter Beurre, Unknown, Unknown.

*Wm. Chace*.—GRAPES. Rogers Hybrid No. 15, Rogers Hybrid No. 4, Hartford Prolific.

*Caleb Taft*.—APPLES. Fall Harvey, Baldwin, Black Gilliflower, Uncle, Porter, Gilliflower, Hubbardston Nonesuch. Grapes, native, 4 varieties; Perry, Pears.

*G. & C. P. Hutchins*.—Preserved Pine Apple, in jars; preserved Pears, in jars.

*Geo. F. Wilson*.—Gilliflower and Baldwin Apples.

*Ellwanger & Barry*, Rochester, N. Y.—PEARS. Bartlett, Canandaigua, Beurre d'Aumalis, Kingsessing, Washington, Archduke Charles, Belle Lucrative, Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre Bosc, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Hardi, Beurre Diel, Beurre Superfin, Buffum, Compte de l'ami, &c., 40 varieties in all.

*Dr. Wiggin*.—4 very large Peaches.

## ENTRIES OF FLOWERS.

*Mrs. M. B. Ives*, by Wm. Nisbet, gardener.—1 Seville Orange Tree in full bearing; 1 India Rubber Tree; 1 Sterelitria Palm; 1 Cycas Revoluta, or Sago Palm; 1 White Fuchsias; Fig Tree, in pot; 2 Black Hamburg Grape Vines, in pots; 2 Sensitive Plants; 1 Caluna Vulgaris, or Scotch Heather; 1 Baninantia Bougartia; 1 Hoya Carnosa, or Variegated Wax Plant; 1 Eucyrmus Latifolius; 1 Sanica Paniculata; 2 Amaryllis Carpentis; 12 Ferns, Callidium Wightii, Warranta Zebra; 1 Olive Tree; 1 Cotton Plant.

*Mrs. Fanny Sprague*.—Cut Flowers, collection of.

*William A. Phillips*.—1 Cotton Plant; 1 Oleander.

*J. Nisbet*.—3 Tuberoses 10 varieties of Phlox; 10 varieties of Asters.

*William H. Smith*.—1 Bouquet.

*John B. Peck*.—1 Parlor Bouquet.

*Mrs. Edward S. Babbitt*.—Collection of Stocks.

*Robert Johnson*.—1 parlor Flower Stand; 1 Rustic Stand; 6 hanging baskets assorted Flowers; 2 parlor Bouquets; 1 Wreath; 40 varieties Verbenas; collection double Zinnias; 35 varieties tender Roses; large collection double and single Petunias; 20 new Verbenas; choice cut Flowers; 1 basket of Flowers; 2 baskets Verbenas; 12 Ferns, named; 12 native Ferns; collection of Moss Plants; 12 ornamental Leaf Plants; 12 hanging pots assorted Plants; 1 new Verbena.

*Miss Julia Bullock*, T. O'Connor, gardener.—4 hanging baskets with Flowers; 1 Heath Erica gracilis; 1 Queen Plant; 25 varieties Asters; 1 hanging basket with Plants; 1 do. do.; 1 do. do.

*Wm. B. Spencer*.—50 varieties Dahlias; collection Cut Flowers; 12 Dahlias; 6 Dahlias.

*Robert Knight*, Wm. O'Rourke, gardener.—1 parlor Bouquet; 1 parlor Bouquet.

*Mrs. E. Barstow*.—Cut Flowers.

*B. B. Knight*, Daniel Tookey, gardener.—1 Ornamental Green House Plant; 1 do. do.; 1 do. do.; 1 do. do.; 1 do. do.; 1 do. do.; 1 do. do.; 1 do. do.; 1 hanging basket, with Plant; 1 hanging Pot; 1 do. do.; 1 do. do.; 1 do. do.

*H. W. Gardner*, J. Donovan, gardener.—1 hanging Basket, with Plant.

*Robert Johnson*.—2 hand Bouquets; collection of Dahlias.

*Edward D. Pearce*, Robert Morrison, gardener.—3 varieties double Zinnias; variety of cut Flowers.

*James Y. Smith*, Thomas Hannay, gardener.—(Best 12 Plants.) Dracena Terminalis; Dracena Ferrea; Croton Variegatum; Dyc-

tranthus Pavonia ; Dracena Spectabilis ; Aspidistria Lurida Vessigata ; Maranta Zebrina ; Pavatta Bourbonica ; Cypropedium Insignis ; Callicodaphnia Indica ; Trophalla Corcovadensis ; Palm. (Best six Plants.) Camphylobotrys Regalis ; Camphylobotrys Argyroncura ; Cissus Porphyrophyllus ; Dracena Nobilis ; Maranta Regalis ; Maranta Vittata. (Best Specimen,) Bletia Tankervillea. (Best six variegated Plants,) Pandanus Javanicus ; Pandanus Sativa Fol. Va. ; Croton Tricolor ; Dracena Terminalis ; Dracena Ferrea ; Calladium Chantinii. (Best single variegated Plant,) Pandanus Sativa Fol. Var. (Best six Ferns,) Gymnogramma Sulphurea ; Gymnogramma Aurea ; Blechnum Braziliensis ; Polopodium Aurea ; Pteris Critica Fol. Var. ; Chilianthus Mexicanus. 6 varieties Lycopodium ; Calladiums in variety.

*Mrs. Peter Church.*—28 varieties Asters ; 59 varieties Annuals ; 3 pieces, decorations for dinner table.

*Mrs. Isaac Brown.*—1 Specimen Moss Basket.

*Royal C. Taft, Walter Hogg, gardener.*—(6 varieties Leaf Plants,) 1 Allocasia Metalica ; 1 Cyanophillum Magnificum ; 1 Maranta Fasciata ; 1 Camphylobotrys Refulgens ; 1 Yucca Alsefolia Var ; 1 Ananassa Setacus Var. (6 Specimen Ferns,) 1 Blechnum Braziliensis ; 1 Hypolepsis Repans ; 1 Gymnogramma Sulphurea ; 1 Pteris Critica Alba Lineata ; 1 Polypodium Aurenia ; 1 Dicksonia Anthartica. (12 best pot plants,) 1 Dracena Ferrea ; 1 Pandanus Javanicus Var. ; 1 Maranta Pulchilla ; 1 Castros Melanthamus ; 1 Calladium Chantinii ; 1 Calladium Newmanii ; 1 Lycopodium Variegatum ; 1 Pteris Argyrea ; 1 Begonia Roi Leopoldii ; 1 Cycus Revoluta (Palm) ; 1 Pteris Critica Alba Lineata ; 1 Douvalia Canariensis. (6 Green-house Plants,) 1 Camphylobotrys Ghesbrihtii ; 1 Calladium Chantinii ; 1 Calladium Pictura ; 1 Calladium Baraguinii ; 1 Calladium Wightii ; 1 Doodia Adianctoides ; Lycopodiums and Ferns in variety ; Calladiums in variety ; 12 varieties Gladiolus.

*Miss Eva Staples.*—1 hanging Basket ; 1 do. do. ; 1 flower Basket ; 1 do. do. ; 1 do. do. ; selection of Asters .

*Geo. W. Chapin, Charles Wright, gardener.*—1 Table Design ; 1 design of Flower Garden ; 1 hanging Basket ; 12 stove and green-house Plants ; 3 Specimen Plants ; 6 variegated Leaf Plants ; 1 specimen variegated Plant ; 6 varieties Ferns.

*J. R. Gardner, Robert Hogg, gardener.*—6 green-house and stove Plants ; 6 variegated Leaf Plants : single specimen Leaf Plant ; 6 Ferns ; 12 Roses ; 6 Roses ; collection of cut Flowers ; 12 Dahlias ; 6 Dahlias ; 1 Dahlia ; collection of Petunias ; collection of double Zinnias ; 2 Tuberoses ; Specimen, Plant.

- George W. Chapin*, Charles Wright, gardener.—1 Specimen, Plant.  
*Joseph H. Bourn*.—1 Wreath; 1 parlor Bouquet, by an amateur;  
 1 hand Bouquet, by an amateur; cut Flowers; 20 varieties Asters; 6  
 varieties Gladiolus; display of *Tropeolums*; 12 varieties *Verbenas*.  
*George Johnson*.—1 Orange Tree, in fruit.

## ENTRIES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

- Royal Mathewson*.—Millet.  
*Hezekiah Olney*.—Flax.  
*David Phillipe*, 3d.—Field Corn.  
*Mrs. M. B. Ives*, William Nesbit, gardener.—Tobacco Plant.  
*Byron Sprague*, M. Sweeney, gardener.—Tobacco Plant.  
*R. H. Ives*, Thomas Forsyth, gardener.—Tobacco Plant.  
*Joseph J. Cooke*, J. Lynde, gardener.—Field Corn; Pop Corn.  
*Willizm T. Ide*.—Field Corn.  
*Mrs. James M. Bowen*.—6 pounds Butter.  
*Elisha A. Lawton*.—8 pounds Butter.  
*William C. Snow*.—2 Tobacco Plants.  
*J. A. Chedel*.—Honey.  
*A. M. Rhodes*.—Field Corn; Pop Corn.  
*E. A. Briggs*—Pop Corn.  
*George T. Wilson*.—Field Corn.

ENTRIES OF MILL MANUFACTURES; PRODUCTS OF THE MECHANIC  
ARTS AND FINE ARTS; COLLECTIONS OF INSECTS, AND MISCELLANE-  
OUS ARTICLES.

- Job Card*, Natic.—Case Power-loom Shuttles.  
*Mrs. H. R. Bates*, Providence.—Knit Bed-spread.  
*Mrs. George M. Davis*, Providence.—Bed-quilt, made by a lady 95  
 years old.  
*John Hebden*, Providence.—Washing, Wringing and Mangling Ma-  
 chine.  
*Sarah A. Weeden*, Providence.—Bed-spread, fancy work.  
*Miss D. A. Weeden*, Providence.—Stockings and Mittens.  
*Mrs. L. M. Briggs*, Providence.—Child's Dress.  
*F. Coggeshall*, Providence.—2 Stewart's Stoves, and 1 Furnace.  
*John H. Hight*, Providence.—Pine Cones, a natural curiosity.  
*Wesson & Phillips*, Providence.—25 pieces of Brass Work.  
*Seth W. Baker*, Providence.—Printers' Blankets.  
*E. C. Davis*, Providence.—3 specimens of Penmanship.  
*Mrs. M. A. Spencer*, Providence.—Bed-quilt.



- Mrs. S. E. Knight*, Cranston.—Shell Card Basket.
- Mrs. David Phillips*, 3d, Foster.—2 China Vases; case of Curiosities ; Japanese Cabinet.
- David Phillips*, 3d, Foster.—Sawed chestnut Shingles.
- Mrs. S. A. Titcomb*, Providence.—Crochet Skirt.
- Miss Rebecca Stewart*, Providence.—Bed-quilt.
- Thomas C. Rice*, Providence.—Man-of-War.
- Gustin L. Hurd*, Providence.—2 cases of Photographs.
- Mrs. C. A. Cooper*, Providence.—Piece of Worsted Work.
- Austin & Carpenter*, Providence.—Refined Gold and Silver.
- Mrs. Ann M. Young*, Providence.—Bed-quilt.
- Miss A. Carpenter*, Providence.—Lace, made by hand.
- Thomas Garrick*, Providence.—2 patent Twine Cutters.
- Mrs. B. Rice*, Providence.—2 Tidies.
- Slocum & Pitcher*, Pawtucket.—3 pairs grain miner's Boots.
- Mrs. Isaac Philips*, Providence.—Pair Chinese Shoes ; Cushion and Tidy.
- W. A. Haskell & Co.*, Pawtucket.—Sample of Bolts.
- Marcus Waterman*, Providence.—2 Paintings.
- Mary A. Huling*, Providence, Penguin.
- Mrs. E. Niles*, Providence.—Powder-horn, and 1 Japanese Broom.
- George Sanford*, Providence.—Case of briar-wood Pipes.
- Josiah B. Pearce*, Providence.—Hawkins' Washing Machine.
- Belle Brown*, Providence.—Wax Flowers.
- Emma J. Monroe*, Providence.—2 Tidies.
- Mrs. E. Pearce*, Providence.—Work Basket.
- Sarah Brown*, Providence.—2 silk ribbon Bed Spreads, commenced when she was 78 years old.
- Mrs. Mary Goodspeed*, Worsted Dog.
- G. S. Goodspeed*, Providence.—Corks, made by N. E. Cork Co., Pawtucket.
- Anna Rawson*, Providence.—Pencil Drawing.
- Sarah Morse*, Providence.—Sampler, by Jane Whitman, 100 yrs. old.
- Martha Rawson*, Providence.—Collection of Western wild Flowers.
- Daniel A. Clark*, Pawtucket.—Coffin Studs.
- John P. Walker*, Providence.—3 marble Clock Cases. and 1 Vase.
- Thomas Garrick*, Providence.—Patent Door-Bell and Letter-Box.
- Henry T. Root*, Providence.—3 Stoves ; 1 hot-air Furnace ; 1 Range, and 1 portable Cauldron, made by Barstow Stove Co.
- C. L. Spencer*, Providence.—case of Odouselaine.
- O. Potter*, Providence.—Sabre.

- Mrs. E. Tucker*, Providence.—case of Hair Work.  
*Bailey's Washing and Wringing Machine Co.*, Woonsocket.—Four Washing and Wringing Machines.  
*Mrs. R. A. Gray*, Providence.—case of Hair Jewelry.  
*Maria Lee*, Providence.—Mat.  
*Mrs. John P. Walker*, Providence.—Masonic Ottoman; 3 Frames, and 1 Bouquet of Hair Flowers.  
*Mrs. N. Jameson*, Providence.—Pin-Cushion.  
*Mrs. H. R. Potter*, Coventry.—2 Floor Rugs.  
*John G. Edmonds*, Providence.—Calcutta Hat; old-fashioned Shoe.  
*Michael Rowley*, Providence.—Homestead. House and Lot, made with a knife.  
*Mrs. Albert L. Harris*, Providence.—Hair Wreath.  
*Miss D. D. Stowbridge*, Providence.—Bouquet of Preserved Flowers.  
*Mrs. E. G. Winsor*, Providence.—Velvet patch-work Chair.  
*Miss C. A. Potter*, 1 Painting.  
*Mrs. M. N. Stewart*, Providence.—Silk Bed-quilt.  
*Mrs. M. Nutting*, Cranston.—Shell Pyramid.  
*Miss F. Nutting*, Cranston.—Hair Wreath, in a Shell Frame.  
*Cudworth, Carpenter & Co.*, Pawtucket.—2 Cook Stoves, and 2 Parlor Stoves, (Magee's).  
*James Warren*, Providence.—1 Mosaic Table Top.  
*O. F. Dutcher*, Providence.—Case of Hats and Furs.  
*Willis & Co.*, Providence.—29 Carpet Hassocks.  
*W. O. Bartlett*, Providence.—Lead Pipe.  
*Ella F. French*, Providence.—Skein of Yarn.  
*Grover & Baker*, Providence.—4 Sewing Machines.  
*Miss Ruth Tinkcom*, Providence.—Hair Wreath.  
*Charles J. Tinkcom*, Providence.—Piece of Worsted Work.  
*C. W. Jenks & Bro.*, Providence.—Case Fancy Boxes.  
*Miss C. M. Read*, Providence.—Worked Chair and Ottoman.  
*Andrew H. Remington*, Johnston.—A Barrel in a Bottle—curiosity.  
*William V. Davoll*, Providence.—3 Carpet-Sweepers.  
*Joseph Wood*, Lonsdale.—1 fancy box of Insects.  
*Mrs. W. Temple*, Providence.—Knit Bead-Bag.  
*Mrs. A. L. Bates*, Woonsocket.—Cone Frame.  
*Wesson & Philips*, Providence.—Hoard & Wiggins' Steam Trap.  
*S. S. Rider & Bro.*, Providence.—Painting, by Frank Miller, of Fall River.  
*Jennie F. Peck*, Barrington.—Hair Wreath.

- Budlong & Spencer*, Providence.—Case of Dental Instruments.
- Mrs. E. W. Steere*, Providence.—Piece of Worsted Work.
- Mrs. T. Wood*, Providence.—Silk Bed-quilt.
- Mrs. R. A. Gray*, Providence.—Case of Hair Jewelry.
- Josiah R. Pearce*, Providence.—Clothes Wringer.
- Mrs. L. A. Tibbetts*, Providence.—Painting, on glass.
- Mrs. A. E. Crins*, Providence.—Painting, on glass.
- Mrs. J. Rawson*, Providence.—Pencil Drawing.
- E. L. Martin*, Providence.—Box of Stocking-Heel Protectors.
- P. W. Aldrich*, Providence.—Shade of Birds.
- Abbott & Magoon*, Providence.—Lot of Willow Ware.
- Le Doyt & Taylor*, Smithfield —6 Cedar Pails.
- Hiram Lewis*, Warwick.—6 Shell Boxes.
- Kendall Manufacturing Co.*, Providence.—Samples of Soap.
- Emily E. Barker*, Providence.—Knit Mat.
- Mrs. Charles H. Peckham*, Providence —Vase of Wax Flowers.
- Mrs. E. G. Rhodes*, Providence.—Hair Wreath.
- Miss J. L. Olney*, Providence.—Vase of Skeleton Flowers.
- Mrs. I. F. Olney*, Providence.—Wax Vase.
- Miss Lizzie Rhodes*, Providence.—Bed-quilt.
- Wheatons & Whitford*, Providence.—Jar of Corn Syrup, made by Union Sugar Co., New York ; Jar of Cut Loaf Sugar, made by same.
- W. H. Walmsley*, Providence.—3 Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines ; 1 Button-hole Machine, and 1 Umbrella Work Stand ; case Sewing Machine Work ; 1 Howe Sewing Machine.
- Geo. J. Sherman*, Providence.—6 bottles Cider Vinegar.
- Miss Emma Budlong*, Barrington.—Tatting Lace Collar.
- Miss S. F. P. Pearce*, Providence.—Tidy.
- Miss Lizzie Howard*, Providence.—Hair Wreath, made by Miss C. Jennings.
- Thomas Garrick*, Providence.—Patent Spur and Boot.
- Miss E. Cleaveland*, Pair Stockings.
- Mrs. David Glover*, Providence.—2 Tidies ; 1 Fancy Box : 1 Mat.
- S. A. Barker*, Providence.—1 doz. Gold-plated Thimbles.
- Miss M. Mann*, Providence.—Case of Worsted Work and Embroidery.
- Mrs. R. Keene*, Providence.—Worsted Sontag.
- Jesse B. Sweet*, Providence.—Bags and boxes Salt, boxes Dye-wood.
- J. B. Thurston*, Providence.—2 Frames ; 9 Visites.
- J. P. Stone*, Providence.—3 Singer Sewing Machines.
- D. K. Horsie*, Providence.—Flexible Gas-tubing, made by Atlantic Tubing Co., Providence.

- B. F. Gillmore*, Providence.—Trunk.
- Elias Alexander*, North Providence.—4 pairs Boots.
- James Annable*, Providence.—Case of Shoes.
- Steere & Tinkham*, Burrillville.—17 pieces of Cassimere.
- Mrs. C. F. Paine*, Providence.—Vase.
- W. O. Currier*, Providence.—6 cases Butterflies.
- J. Howard*, Providence.—Reynolds' Improved Flour Bolt.
- Mrs. L. G. Currier*, Providence.—4 Sofa Pillows.
- H. H. Fenner*, Providence.—Wire-work and Cages.
- George R. Whipple*, Providence.—Case Furnishing Goods.
- Mrs. J. A. Davis*, Providence.—Frame of Writing on Cloth.
- Mrs. C. R. Barbour*, Providence.—Watch Case.
- Miss A. Paine*, Providence.—Piece Straw Lace.
- Mrs. P. Paine*, Providence.—Pair Railroad Hose.
- Miss S. E. Corey*, Providence.—Toilet Cushion.
- Miss A. B. Winsor*, North Providence.—Embroidered Barrel Chair.
- Mrs. Mary Healy*, Scituate.—Chair Cover.
- T. & S. Lincoln*, Providence.—Boxes Soap.
- Miss A. E. Capen*, Providence.—Hair Wreath.
- Ward & Tew*, Providence.—3 Spicer & Peckham's Stoves.
- George W. Prentice*, Providence.—Boxes of Eyelets, made by the American Eyelet Co., Providence.
- William Appleton*, Providence.—Dough Kneader.
- Miss M. E. Hunt*, Providence.—7 cases of Insects.
- G. F. Daggett*, Providence.—Clock.
- James Y. Smith*, Providence.—Bale of Bags ; bale of Crash Toweling.
- J. M. Wheeler*, Providence.—5 Empire Sewing Machines.
- Haley & Harrison*, Providence.—14 pieces Braid ; 9 knots of Yarn.
- S. Morse*, Pawtucket.—Fan, made by E. Rawson.
- F. E. Rawson*, Providence.—Link-Chain, of wood.
- Miss M. Collins*, Foster.—Silk Bed-quilt.
- William P. Farnum*, Foster.—24 boxes Balm of Gilead.
- W. D. Hallet*, Providence.—2 vases Wax Flowers.
- Mrs. W. D. Hallet*, Providence.—Frame of Raised Worsted Work.
- S. B. Holden*, Woburn, Mass.—Night Match Light Alarm ; Valise Seat.
- Charles Clark*, Providence.—Hats, Caps and Furs.
- Miss Mary E. Torey*, Providence.—5 vases Wax Fruit Flowers and Shells.
- Mrs. Julia Robinson*, Kingston.—4 pairs Ladies' Stockings.

*Sacket, Davis & Co.*, Providence.—Chain Machine, made by L. Towne.

*John E. Perry*, Kingston.—Iron-Roll Hay and Feed Cutter.

*Mrs. Abby A. Davis*, Providence.—Bed-spread.

*D. C. Wood*, Providence.—Hats and Furs.

*George Owen, Jr.*, Providence.—5 Paintings.

*W. C. Benedict*, Providence.—Jar of Lubricating Oil.

*Armington, Gardner & Drake*, Providence.—Chemicals.

*Mrs. F. P. Owen*, Providence.—1 Painting.

*L. B. Darling*, Providence.—Stone Tank.

*Mrs. A. H. Potter*, Providence.—Flannel Skirt.

*Miss Fannie Brown*, Providence.—2 boxes of Wooden Cuts.

*S. J. Ladd*, Providence.—1 pair Wedding Shoes.

*David Lester*, Providence.—Coffee, Spices, &c.

*Frank C. Munro*, Providence.—2 Cannon, made of Rebel bullets.

*W. A. Spicer*, Cannon Standard.

*Robert Johnson*, Providence.—Vanstone & Co.'s Fumigator.

*W. E. Barrett & Co.*, Providence.—Agricultural Implements.

*Miss Emma Price*, Providence.—Box Moss Flowers, made by Sarah Farnsworth.

*John B. Ames*, Providence.—2 bottles Vinegar.

*John M. Smidt*, Providence.—Case of Cutlery.

*George R. Whipple*, Providence.—4 Robes.

*S. D. Church*, Providence.—Case of Shirts; 2 Florence Sewing Machines.

*Henry Ripling*, Providence.—Penholders and Pencils, made by American Penholder and Pencil Co., Providence.

*Gallup Brothers, Agt.*, Providence.—2 pieces Cotton Goods, made by Harris Manufacturing Co.; 1 piece of Cotton Goods, made by Arkwright Co.

*Taft, Weedon & Co.*, Providence.—8 pieces Cassimere.

*L. B. Darling*, Providence.—Case of Chemicals, Refined Metals, &c.; 4 Paintings.

*S. W. Adams*, Providence.—5 Bosoms and Collars, and 6 doz. Cuffs, made by the American Paper Collar and Bosom Co.

*Mary E. Hunt*, Providence.—Case of Insects.

*George Durfee*, Providence.—Case of hammered Work, for machinists' use.

*Andrew J. Gale*, Providence.—Fancy Articles.

*George T. Wilson*, East Providence.—2 bottles Pickles.

*Sophia Holmes*, Providence.—Domestic Carpeting.

- Holmes & Harris*, Providence.—Fancy Paper Boxes.
- Miss Mary C. Hardenburg*, Providence.—Grecian Painting.
- S. W. Harrison*, Lonsdale.—17 Pen Sketches.
- W. B. Wadmar*, Boston.—Coal Ash Sifter.
- Mrs. L. C. Lincoln*, Providence.—Bed-quilt.
- E. C. Fish*, Providence.—Watch Case.
- A. G. Schofield*, Providence.—Perspective Drawing ; Collection of Drawings.
- R. E. Brown*, Providence.—Case Collars and Shirts.
- E. L. Howland*, Providence.—5 Architectual Designs.
- James Lewis*, Cranston.—Willow Roots from a Well.
- James Warren*, Providence.—Marble Mantel.
- Mrs. A. E. Crins*, Providence.—Moss Basket in Frame ; 1 Powder Horn.
- Miss D. D. Stowbridge*, Providence.—Wax Wreath.
- S. D. Church*, Providence.—Florence Sewing Machine.
- Mrs. M. A. Dowd*, Providence.—Bed-Spread.
- Miss A. Robbins*, Pawtucket.—Watch Case.
- J. B. Swan*, Providence.—Carved Box ; Knife Tray.
- Mrs. J. Rhodes*, Providence.—Stand Cover.
- George & Cutter*, Providence.—Case Hardware.
- John G. Perry*, Kingston.—Lot of Model Machines, of his invention.
- O. H. Perry*, Kingston.—Fife, used at Lake Erie.
- John E. Lester*, Providence.—Merrills' Tree Protector.
- Hayley & Harrison*, Providence.—18 pieces Braid.
- L. B. Darling*, Providence.—4 Paintings.
- Gideon Reynolds*, Providence.—1 piece Plaids.
- A. & W. Sprague*, Providence.—1 case and 5 pieces Prints.
- W. C. Snow, Agt.*—1 piece Book Cloth ; 2 Rolled Shirtings ; 1 Cambric ; 1 Silesia ; 1 Umbrella Cloths, made by Providence D. B. & C. Co.
- Jeremiah H. Bates*, Providence.—Well Curb.
- A. Sawyer*, Providence.—Case of Glass Eyes.
- H. Lippitt & Co.*, Providence.—9 Pieces Silesia.
- T. Earle*, Valley Falls.—Fruit Cans ; Egg Beater ; Nut Cracker ; Flour Sifter ; Pin-Cushions.
- Miss M. E. Moore*, Richmond.—Infants' Skirts.
- Union Horse Shoe Co.*, Providence.—Specimens of their Work.
- Bayley & Eaton*, Providence.—Paraffine ; Candles ; Oils.
- Rumford Chemical Works*, East Providence.—Chemicals.
- Peacedale Co.*, Peacedale.—12 Shawls.
- C. Earle Whitaker*, Providence.—Empire Gas Machine, in operation.



The Executive Committee appointed judges to award the premiums offered for Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers and Farm Products. Their awards were as follows:—

The Committee appointed to award premiums on Vegetables, make the following report, viz.:

For the best exhibition, and greatest variety of Vegetables, grown by one contributor—Mrs. Goddard, by Charles McCoyd, gardener, .....	\$15
Second best—Joseph J. Cooke, by J. Lynch, gardener .....	10
Third best—Byron Sprague, by M. Sweeney, gardener .....	8
Fourth best—E. L. Comstock .....	6
Fifth best—R. H. Ives, by R. Forsyth, gardener .....	4
For best Turnip Beets—Mrs. M. B. Ives, Wm. Nesbit, gardener, ..	2
For best Cauliflower—E. D. Pearce, by R. Morrison, gardener ..	3
For best Cabbage—William C. Snow .....	3
For second best Cabbage—William C. Snow .....	2
For best Red Cabbage—E. L. Comstock .....	2
For best Carrots—Rumford Chemical Works .....	2
For second best Carrots—Mrs. M. B. Ives, Wm. Nesbit, gardener, ..	1
For best Celery—J. Dunnell .....	3
For best Sweet Corn—C. B. Manchester .....	3
For second best Sweet Corn—Robert Murray .....	2
For best Egg Plant, E. D. Pearce, by R. Morrison, gardener ....	3
For second best Egg Plant—Mrs. M. B. Ives, William Nesbit, gardener, .....	2
For best White Onions—George W. Targee .....	2
For best Yellow Onions—S. R. Anthony .....	2
For best Red Onions—R. R. Rathbone .....	2
For best Red Peppers—J. G. Chadsey .....	2
For second best Red Peppers—E. D. Pearce, R. Morrison, gardener, .....	1
For best Potatoes—Rumford Chemical Works .....	3
For second best Potatoes—John B. Francis ... ..	2
For third best Potatoes—E. B. Perry .....	1
For best new Variety—J. H. Bourn .....	3
For best new Seedling—J. H. Bourn .....	3
For best Sweet Potatoes—William L. Thornton .....	3
For second best Sweet Potatoes—E. D. Pearce, R. Morrison gardener ....	2
For half bushel Sweet Potatoes—M. R. Gardner, gratuity of ...	1

For best Marrow Squash—J. F. Jolls.....	2
For second best Marrow Squash—J. H. Bourn.....	1
For best Crook-neck Squash—Wm. L. Thornton.....	2
For second best Crook-neck Squash—Wm. L. Thornton.....	1
For largest Squash—Benjamin A. Swan.....	2
For best new variety Squash—J. H. Bourn.....	1
For best Pumpkins—Mrs. Goddard, by Chas. McCoyd.....	2
For best Lima Beans—Mrs. Goddard, by Chas. McCoyd.....	2
For second best Lima Beans—Mrs. M. B. Ives, by Wm. Nesbit..	1
For best Tomatoes—E. J. Titcomb.....	3
For second best Tomatoes—J. F. Jolls.....	2
For third best Tomatoes—A. M. Rhodes.....	1
For best Water Melons—E. D. Pearce, by R. Morrison, gardener,	3
For second best Water Melons—Joseph Bradford.....	2
For three best specimens Melons—E. D. Pearce, by R. Morrison, gardener, .....	3
For second best three specimens Melons—J. A. Chedel.....	2
For best Cranberries—Caleb Taft,.....	2

Mr. George J. Sherman, 95 Charles St., presented to the Committee some Cider Vinegar, of superior quality. The Committee would further report in relation, generally, to the Vegetables exhibited, that they were of superior quality and size, and highly creditable to the contributors, considering the excessive drought now prevailing in the country.

ROYAL C. TAFT, for the Committee.

Providence, September 14, 1865.

#### AWARDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS.

##### APPLES.

Best 5 varieties, 10 each—Rufus Barton....	\$4
Next best 5 varieties, 10 each,—Eagle Nursery.....	3
Best dish, 12 specimens, one variety—J. B. Chapin.....	3
Second best dish, 12 specimens, one variety—John W. Butts....	2
Third best dish, 12 specimens, one variety—Eagle Nursery.....	1

##### PEARS.

Best 20 varieties, 10 each—Lewis Dexter.....	\$10
Second best 20 varieties, 10 each—Robert Johnson.....	8
Best 10 varieties, 10 each—C. B. Manchester.....	6
Best 5 varieties, 10 each—C. B. Manchester.....	4

Second best 5 varieties, 10 each—William D. Avery.....	3
Best dish Bartletts—E. Adams, of Pawtucket.....	3
Best dish Seckels—Stephen C. Arnold.....	3
Best dish Louise Bonne—C. B. Manchester.....	3
Best dish Beurre d'Anjon—Amasa Sprague.....	3
Best dish Duchesse d'Angouleme—Mrs. Amey Annable.....	3
Best dish Beurre Diel—C. B. Manchester.....	3
Best dish Flemish Beauty—Stephen C. Arnold.....	3
A very fine display of Pears,—M. P. Wilder & Baker, Dorchester, Mass. Gratuity.....	6

## PEACHES.

Best collection named variety, 5 each—C. B. Manchester.....	\$4
Second best collection named variety, 5 each—C. B. Manchester,.	3
Best plate, 1 variety, 12—C. B. Manchester.....	3
Second best plate, 1 variety, 12—F. R. Young.....	2
Third best plate, 1 variety, 12—Robert Cushman.....	1

## QUINCES.

Best peck, 1 variety—E. A. Whitman.....	\$2
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## FOREIGN GRAPES.

Best collection, 6 varieties, 2 bunches each—Byron Sprague.....	\$10
Best 2 varieties, 2 bunches each—E. D. Pearce.....	4
Second best 2 varieties, 2 bunches each—H. S. Mansfield.....	2
Best 2 bunches black Hamburg—H. S. Mansfield... ..	3
Second best 2 bunches black Hamburg—Mrs. N. K. Newell.....	2
Best 2 bunches dark variety—R. G. Cunliff.....	3
Dish black Hamburg, gratuity—R. G. Cunliff.....	2
Best 2 bunches Muscat—J. R. Gardiner, Robert Hogg, gardener,	3
Best 2 bunches Syrian—C. B. Manchester.....	3
Second best 2 bunches white Austrian Muscat—Quincy Parker .	2
Best 3 Plants Fruiting in pots—Charles McCoyd.....	4
Two Plants, grown in pots, gratuity—William Nesbit, gardener, to Mrs. M. B. Ives .....	3

## GRAPES, NATIVE.

Best 3 bunches Diana—C. B. Manchester.....	\$2
Best 3 bunches Delaware—C. B. Manchester.....	2
Best 3 bunches Concord—C. B. Manchester.....	2
Best 3 bunches Isabella—C. B. Manchester.....	2

## PINE APPLES.

Best 3 specimens, in pots—Mrs. Fanny Sprague.....	\$4
Also entered, after the decision of the judges, recommended for gratuities:	
A very fine display of Pears—Elwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.	6
A fine display of Pears—Amasa Sprague.....	4
To William C. Watson, gratuity for Apples.....	2
To Beriah Lawton, gratuity for Apples.....	1
SILAS MOORE, for the Committee.	

The Committee on Flowers report the following awards:—

## POT PLANTS.

Best 12 green-house, or stove—James Y. Smith, Thomas Hannay, gardener.....	\$5
Second best 12 green-house, or stove—R. C. Taft, Walter Hogg, gardener.....	3
Best 6 green-house, or stove—J. R. Gardiner, R. Hogg, gardener...	4
Second best 6 green-house, or stove—J. Y. Smith, T. Hannay, gardener.....	2
Best specimen Plant—J. Y. Smith, T. Hannay, gardener. ....	5
Second best specimen Plant—J. R. Gardiner, R. Hogg, gardener..	3

## VARIEGATED LEAVED PLANTS.

Best 6 varieties—R. C. Taft, W. Hogg, gardener.....	\$4
Second best 6 varieties—J. Y. Smith, T. Hannay, gardener.....	3
Best single specimen, " " " "	5
Second best single specimen—J. R. Gardiner, R. Hogg, gardener..	2

## FERNS.

Best 6 varieties—J. Y. Smith, T. Hannay, gardener.....	4
Second best 6 varieties—R. C. Taft, W. Hogg, gardener.....	3

## TABLE DESIGNS.

Best—J. Donovan.....	10
Second best—Charles Wright.....	5
Third best—Mrs. Peter Church.....	3

## WREATHS.

Best—J. H. Bourn.....	3
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## BASKETS OF FLOWERS.

Best—Miss Eva Staples.....	4
Second best “ “ .....	2

## HANGING BASKETS.

Best—T. O. Connor.....	3
Second best—J. Donovan.....	2

## FLOWER STANDS.

Best—Daniel Tookey.....	5
Second best—Robert Johnston.....	2

## ROSES.

Best 12 specimens—J. R. Gardiner, R. Hogg, gardener.....	3
Best 6 specimens—J. R. Gardiner, R. Hogg, gardener.....	2

## BOUQUETS.

Best pair Parlor,—Robert Johnston.....	5
Second best pair Parlor—William O'Rourke.....	4
One pair Hand—Robert Johnston.....	2

## AMATEURS' BOUQUETS.

Best Parlor—J. H. Bourn.....	3
Best Hand—J. H. Bourn.....	2

## ANNUALS.

Best collection—Mrs. Peter Church.....	3
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## CUT FLOWERS.

Best general collection—J. R. Gardiner, R. Hogg, gardener.....	6
Second best general collection—J. H. Bourn.....	5
Third best general collection—R. Johnston.....	4
Fourth best general collection—E. D. Pearce, R. Morrison, gard'r..	3

## ASTERS.

Best 20 Flowers, 10 varieties—J. H. Bourn.....	4
Second best 20 Flowers, 10 varieties—Mrs. Peter Church.....	3
Best 12 Flowers, 6 varieties—Mrs. Edward S. Babbitt.....	2
Second best 12 Flowers, 6 varieties—Mrs. Julia Bullock, T. O'Connor, gardener.....	1

## DAHLIAS.

Best 24 varieties—W. B. Spencer .....	5
Best 12 varieties—W. B. Spencer.....	3
Best 6 Varieties—J. R. Gardiner, W. Hogg, gardener.....	2
Best specimen bloom—J. R. Gardiner, W. Hogg, gardener.....	2

## GLADIOLAS.

Best 12 varieties, in spikes—R. C. Taft, W. Hogg, gardener.....	3
Best 6 varieties, in spikes—J. H. Bourn.....	2

## TROPEOLUM.

Best display—J. H. Bourn.....	2
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## PETUNIAS

Best collection—J. R. Gardiner, R. Hogg, gardener.....	3
Second best collection—R. Johnston.....	2

## VERBENAS.

Best collection of 20 varieties.—R. Johnston.....	5
Best collection of 12 varieties.—J. H. Bourn.....	3
Best new variety—R. Johnston.....	1

## ZINNIAS.

Best display—J. R. Gardiner, R. Hogg, gardener.....	2
Second best display—R. Johnston.....	1

## TUBEROSE.

Best 2 specimens—J. R. Gardiner, R. Hogg, gardener... ..	2
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*Gratuities.*

To J. Y. Smith, Thomas Hannay, gardener, for a fine collection of Variegated Leaved Plants.....	\$3
To same for Mosses.....	2
To William Allen, for a fine display of Dahlias, which arrived too late to compete for any premium.....	4
To R. C. Taft, Walter Hogg, gardener, for display of Variegated Leaved Plants.....	3
To same, for Mosses.....	2
To B. B. Knight, Daniel Tookey, gardener for Ornamental Greenhouse Plants, Hanging Pots, &c.....	4
To G. W. Chapin, Charles Wright, gardener, for beautiful Collection of Plants.....	5



To Robert Johnston, for Ferns and Moss Baskets,.....	2
To J. R. Gardiner, R. Hogg, gardener, for Variegated Leaf Plants.	3

The Committee would make special mention of an elegant display of Stove and Green-house Plants, with a beautiful Orange Tree, in full bearing, contributed by Mrs. M. B. Ives, Wm. Nesbit, gardener, and suggest a gratuity of \$5.

Special mention should also be made of Six Specimens of Double Petunias, exhibited by George Nichols, Florist.

Also of a fine display of Cut Flowers, by Mrs Fanny Sprague.

Honorable mention should be made of the following contributors:

A Cotton Plant, by... ..	William A. Phillips.
A Bouquet, by.....	William H. Smith.
A Parlor Bouquet, by.... .	J. B. Peck.
A fine display of Cut Flowers, by.....	Mrs. E. Barstow.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT HOGG, CHAIRMAN.  
J. H. BOURN,  
GEORGE HUNT,  
GEORGE NICHOLS,  
ROBERT MORRISON,  
J. D. FROST.

#### AWARDS ON FARM PRODUCTS.

The Committee on Farm Products found their duties very light, as the entries for Premiums were much less numerous than at former Exhibitions of the Society.

##### CORN.

On Field Corn, for best 12 ears, A. M. Rhodes.....	\$2
On Field Corn, for next best 12 ears, W. J. Ide.....	1

##### TOBACCO.

Best Plant, W. C. Snow .....	\$3
Second best Plant, R. H. Ives, Thomas Forsythe, gardener.....	2

##### CHEESE.

There was but one entry, and that was not considered worthy first premium, and accordingly the second premium, (three dollars), was awarded to Mrs. Jane N. Everett, dairy woman for Rumford Chemical Works' Farm.....	\$3
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## BUTTER

With every allowance for the unfavorable weather, none of the Butter was considered of first rate quality. The Committee award To Elisha A. Lawton, second premium . . . . . \$3  
 And recommended a gratuity of (\$1) to Mrs. James M. Bowen . . . 1  
 And to Mrs. Jane N. Everett, gratuity of . . . . . 2

## HONEY.

But one sample, and that of high quality, entitled to the first premium. To J. A. Chedel . . . . . \$3

The Committee are unable to account for the fact, that larger Premiums are offered for Tobacco than for Corn, only upon the supposition, that in distributing the premiums among Farm Products, our worthy Secretary and his coadjutors upon the Standing Committee, acted under a temporary obfuscation—the effect of Nicotin influence.

OWEN MASON, for the Committee.

It was announced, on the Premium List, and Show Bill, that no premiums were offered for Mill Manufactures, and that no judges would be appointed to pass upon the comparative merits of goods contributed. The Standing sub-Committee on Manufactures, however, were authorized to award Medals or Diplomas wherever the contributors desired the same, or where any contribution was of extraordinary merit. The labors of this Committee were very light. Only seven samples of Cotton and Woolen Goods were on exhibition. The report of the Committee follows :

## REPORT ON MILL MANUFACTURES.

The contribution of Manufactures, to the Exhibition, was so limited that the Committee find nothing especially worthy of mention, except a handsome assortment of Cassimeres, contributed by Messrs. Steere & Tinkham, of Burrillville, and for their creditable display of Goods. The Committee award a Diploma.

R. C. TAFT, for the Committee.

Contributions within the department of the Standing sub Committee on Mechanic Arts, were more varied and numerous. The Committee made the following report on articles, to which their attention was particularly called by exhibitors :

## AWARD ON MECHANICAL ARTS.

To the Executive Committee of the R. I Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, for the fair of 1865 :

The Committee on Mechanic Arts, having carefully attended to the duty assigned to them, respectfully submit the following report, and recommend that the following premiums be awarded.

In class 5, embracing Mechanical Inventions and Machinery—

No. 54. Bailey's Washing and Wringing Machine. A Silver Medal.

No. 4. Washing, Wringing and Mangling Machine, by John Hebden. Diploma.

No. 77. Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine. Silver Medal.

No. 216. Florence Sewing Machine. Diploma.

No. 112. Button Hole Machine. The Committee regret that they had no opportunity of seeing this machine in operation.

No. 87. To Wesson & Phillips, for articles of their own manufacture in brass, 25 pieces. A Diploma.

No. 166. Watch-guard Chain Machine. To Lauriston Towne, inventor. Silver Medal.

No. 149. To Geo. W. Prentice, for American Eyelets exhibited. A Diploma.

No. 223. To John G. Perry, of Kingston, for variety of useful articles exhibited. A Diploma. Mr. Perry exhibited a model of a Mowing Machine, which seemed to combine several novel and useful improvements.

*Class No. 8.*

No. 39. To Slocum & Pitcher, Pawtucket, for Miners' Boots. Diploma.

No. 131. To E. Alexander, of Providence, for improvement in the manufacture of Boots. Diploma.

No. 132. To J. Annable, of Providence, for case of Boots and Shoes of his own manufacture. Diploma.

*Class No. 6.*

No. 18. David Phillips 3d, of Foster, exhibited a very fine sample of Sawed Chestnut Shingles.

No. 43. To S. S. Goodspeed, for sample of Corks, made by N. E. Cork Co., of Pawtucket. Diploma.

No. 48. To John P. Walker, for 3 Marble Clock Cases. Diploma.

No. 83. William V. Daboll, of Providence, exhibited 3 excellent Carpet Sweepers.

No. 100. Messrs. Abbott & Maxson, of Providence, fine specimens of Willow Ware.

No. 101. To LeDoyt & Taylor, of Smithfield, for 6 excellent Cedar Pails. Diploma.

No. 135. To J. Howard, of Syracuse, N. Y., for improvement in Bolting Machine for flouring mills. Diploma.

*Class No. 11.*

No. 103. To Kendall Manufacturing Co., for Soap and Candles. A very fine exhibition indeed, a credit to the city and State. Diploma.

No. 237. Messrs. Bailey & Eaton, exhibited some fine specimens of Maysville Coal, from Kentucky, and samples of Paraffine Oils, and Candles made therefrom.

*Class No. 9.*

No. 90. A case of Dental Instruments and Dental Preparations, exhibited by Messrs. Budlong & Spencer, attracted deserved notice.

*Class No. 7.*

No. 55. To Mrs. R. A. Gray, for two cases of splendid Hair Jewelry. Diploma.

There were ten other entries of hair work, exhibited by the following ladies: Mrs. E. Tucker, Mrs. John P. Walker, Mrs. Albert L. Harris, Mrs. F. Nutting, Miss Ruth Tinkham, Miss Jennie F. Peck, Mrs. E. G. Rhodes, Miss I. F. P. Pierce, Miss Jessie Howard, and Miss A. E. Capron, all of which showed a very high degree of taste and skill on the part of the fair contributors.

No. 189. To American Pen Holder and Pencil Co. of Providence, for excellent specimens of this, to us, new branch of manufacture. A Diploma.

*Class No. 13.*

No. 174. Stone Tank, patented and exhibited by L. B. Darling, of Providence. This tank, by the peculiarity of its construction, supplies a desideratum long felt in the manufacture of many chemicals.

No. 181. Robert Johnson exhibited what is considered a very excellent article for fumigating vines, trees, shrubs, plants, &c. &c.

No. 183. To William E. Barrett, of Providence, for a very fine exhibition of Agricultural Implements in general use, in New England, \$25 00. For Bennet Conical Plow. Diploma.

*Class No. 4.*

No. 8. Two Stoves and Furnace, exhibited by F. Coggeshall.

No. 148. Three Stoves, by Messrs. Ward & Tew.

No. 71. Four Stoves, by Cudworth, Carpenter & Co.

No. 50. Three Stoves, one Furnace, one Range, and one Portable cast iron Cauldron, by Henry A. Root.

All the above articles attracted deserved attention, while the beauty and finish of the castings turned out by the Barstow Stove Co., exhibited by Mr. Root, elicited universal admiration.

- No. 32. To William H. Haskell & Co. Pawtucket, for five samples of Coach Screws, Tire Bolts, &c. &c. A Diploma.
- No. 197. To Geo. Durfee, for the finest specimens of Hammered Steel Work the Committee ever saw. A Diploma.
- No. 185. To John M. Schmidt, for case of cutlery. A Diploma.
- No. 172. Messrs. Armington. Gordon and Drake, exhibited a fine case of Hardware. To Messrs. Armington, Gordon & Drake, for Improved Spoke or Round Tenon Cutter. A Diploma.
- No. 75. To William O. Bartlett, of Providence, for specimens of Lead Pipe. A Diploma.
- No. 236. To Union Horse Shoe Co., for great variety and excellence of their productions. A Silver Medal.

*Class No. 10.*

In this class were a great variety of articles not appropriately coming under the examination of this Committee, but they desire to make honorable mention of the very excellent quality of the Hats, Caps and Furs, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, exhibited by O. F. Dutcher, Geo. R. Whipple, Charles Clark, D. C. Wood, S. W. Adams and R. S. Brown.

*Class*

- No. 2. To Seth W Baker, for Printers' Blankets. A Diploma.
- No. 126. To J. B. Sweet and S. S. Sweet, for specimens of Table Salt, and for ground and bolted Dye Woods. A Diploma.
- No. 1. To Job Card, of Natic, for case of excellent Shuttles. A Diploma.
- No. 72. To James Warren, of Providence, for Marble Mantel, and a Mosaic Table, both of very excellent workmanship. A Diploma.
- No. 193. To L. B. Darling, of Providence, for an excellent display of Photographic and other Chemicals, and Refined Gold and Silver. A Silver Medal.
- No. 238. To Rumford Chemical Works, for exhibition of Acids, Salts and Mordants, Colors, Yeast Powders, Bread Preparations, Bone Coal, Fertilizers, &c. &c. A Diploma.

HENRY W. LOTHROP,  
GEO. F. WILSON,  
HENRY J. ANGELL.

It is probable that more frequent exhibitions of Mechanical Skill and Ingenuity, would redound to the credit of our mechanics, and the interests of the State.

The report of the Committee on Fine Arts, on the contributions, in their department, was as follows :

## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINE ARTS.

This department of the Exhibition was very limited. There was nothing in Sculpture ; and in Painting we must be contented to accept the excellence of the Specimens, where the number was so small. Only seven Pictures were in the Exhibition from the Artists, and now in their hands.

"*Down the Lane*," by Marcus Waterman.—A large Picture, representing a quiet, autumnal afternoon scene, with a drove of cattle finely grouped ; the landscape, aerial perspective, and pervading tone, harmonious and lovely

"*The Nook*," also by Waterman ; a small and beautiful Landscape, with picturesque scenery, and pleasant suggestings.

"*Sunset on the Alps*," by George Owen, Jr. —A large and superb picture ; the sunlight glow on one mountain in contrast with the shade upon the other, including charming landscape, beautifully presented (said to be a sketch from Lake Lucerne), make this Picture a very desirable acquisition.

Tom Robinson had two of his Pictures, always characteristic, and welcome wherever to be found. One a little Seabright "*Hen and Chickens*," so life-like, and interesting, that one might well be excused for preferring *that* representation to the reality—even at the difference in price, perhaps.

The other, a "*Bull's Head*," the portrait of an Ayrshire Bull, owned by Mr H. N. Thurber, natural and perfect.

"*Spring*," by F. H. Miller, of Fall River.—A small, lovely, Landscape, with fine water.

"*A Study from Nature*," by Louise Chapin, of Red and White Currants, executed with the beautiful perfection which is expected from her.

Fine Pictures were generously placed in the Exhibition, by several gentlemen, from their well-chosen collections, mostly from the easels of artists we are pleased to call our own, from nativity or residence.

Eight were contributed by Bailey W. Evans, Esq. ; one a large Cattle piece, one of Tom Robinson's best ; four of Lewins' Landscapes, Fruits and Flowers ; two Landscapes of Owens'—all excellent of their kind.

Five were contributed by Col. William H. Reynolds ; one Portrait of two children, by Miss Gove ; "*Poultry*," by Conturier ; "*Swiss Alps*," by Bierstadt ; a Fruit Piece, by Littyell Spencer ; but above all in interest was the one by the author of "*The Angel Reapers*," Oertel, "*The Walk to Gethsemane*," whose solemn and awful pathos



was irresistible even amid such incongruous surroundings, as, under its influence made the impressed spectator almost expect to see the "scourge of small cords," and hear the reprobation, "make not my Father's house a house of merchandise."

Five, also, were from Caleb Seagrave, Esq.—"*Finding the Flock*," another of Robinson's choice cattle pieces; Two fine Landscapes, by Owen; one by Cole; and a glass of rich colored Floxes, by Hall, of New York.

Three were from Albert Dailey, Esq., one a Portrait of his well-known White Horse, long may he live, by Robinson; a highly finished "*Desdemona*," by Rothermel, and one of Lewins' lovely Landscapes.

There were, besides, sundry welcome single contributions, by owners of choice specimens of Pictorial Art.

From Mrs. Rosa M. Grosvener—"A Study from Nature," by Louise Chapin,—being a bunch of Pickerel; from Mrs. William W. Brown, "a speaking likeness" of her favorite Setter's countenance, "*Dash*," by Robinson; from Sidney Rider & Brother, an imported little gem, "*First Love*," by F. Marhon, Mount Morency; Lincoln's Portrait of "*General Rodman*," from Brown University; from Mr. Royal Taft, the Portrait of his bay Horse, by Robinson; from Richard J. Arnold, Jr., the Portrait of his splendid St. Bernard Dog, in reduced size, by Robinson; from Mrs. T. P. Owen, a pretty and highly finished poultry picture, named "*Jealousy*," by Conturier; from S. W. Harrison, of of Lonsdale, Flowers in Water Colors; and a gracefully arranged and executed Pencil Drawing, by Mrs. J. Rawson, of Flowers.

Perhaps a few others, located in different apartments, or in unfavorable positions, have escaped due regard from the Committee.

Many objects, in themselves deserving a commendatory notice, were suggested to our attention, which the Committee, however, considered near but without the line of Fine Arts, and have therefore left them to the jurisdiction to which they belong.

The Committee award an appropriate diploma to each of the artists who was, as above stated, the contributor of an original picture to the Exhibition, to wit: to Marcus Waterman, George Owen, Jr., Thomas Robinson, F. H. Miller, and Louise Chapin, the sum of twenty-five dollars each, and recommend the thanks of the Standing Committee to Mr. Thomas Robinson, to whose interest and labors this portion of the Exhibition is due.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM S. PATTEN,

September, 15, 1865.

For the Committee.

The award of premiums for Entomological Collections, was made by the Committee on Zoology, as follows :

#### AWARD OF ENTOMOLOGICAL PREMIUMS.

Best collection of North American Insects. Mary Eva Hunt, of Providence, R. I. A Premium of .....	\$15
Best collection of North American Lepidoptera. W. O. Currier, of Providence, R. I. Premium.....	10
Best ornamental case of Insects. Joseph Wood, of Lonsdale, R. I. Premium....	5

CHARLES N. HOYT, for Committee.

*Providence, Sept. 14, 1865.*

On the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects, devolved the duty of examining a long list of articles not specially belonging to any other department. The labor of the Committee called to pass on this class of articles, has generally been less remunerative in thanks than any other. They however have performed the labor this year, and reported as follows :

#### AWARD OF COMMITTEE ON MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects, found on their list, one hundred and two articles, comprising a great variety of useful and ornamental articles, also many which could have no claim to the first and only a very slight one to the latter epithet.

The most conspicuous class was Bed Quilts and Bed Spreads, and the competitors were quite numerous. One of them was made by a person in the ninety-fifth year of her age, one seventy-eight, and one seventy-five; each of them bore evidence of skill and perseverance, and some of them of taste and usefulness. Your committee recommend the following gratuities, viz :

No. 158. Miss M. Collins.....	\$3
No. 68. Miss M. W. Stewart.....	2
No. 3. Mrs. George M. Davis.....	1
No. 41. Sarah Brown.....	1
No. 168. Mrs. Abby Andrews.....	1
No. 20. Miss Rebecca Stewart.....	1

#### WORSTED WORK.

The articles exhibited were not numerous, but the work on most of them was exceedingly well done. Your Committee award to

No. 81. Miss C. M. Reed, a gratuity of.....	\$3
No. 23. Mrs. C. A. Cooper, a gratuity of. ....	2

## EMBROIDERY.

Several specimens were exhibited, which were exceedingly creditable, and No. 26, particularly, would bear a very close inspection.

No. 26. Miss A. Carpenter, a gratuity of.....\$3

No. 116. Miss Emma Budlong, a gratuity of.....2

No. 235, made by Miss M. E. Moore, would also have been entitled to a gratuity had it been received in time, in accordance with the terms of the advertisement.

No. 19. Mrs. F. A. Titcomb, a gratuity of. . . . . \$2

## FOR WAX WORK.

The specimens exhibited as No. 164, made by Miss Mary E. Torrey, were, in the judgment of your Committee, the most creditable specimens there, and therefore, to

No. 164. Miss Mary E. Torrey, a gratuity of.....\$3

No. 108. Mrs. J. F. Olney, a gratuity of.....2

No. 38. Miss Belle Brown, a gratuity of.....2

## FOR SHELL WORK.

Your Committee recommend to—

No. 69. Mrs. M. Nutting, a gratuity of.....2

## FOR THE JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

Nos. 15, 16, 17. Exhibited by Mrs. D. Phillips, a gratuity of..2

No. 63. Michael Rowley, for skill displayed in house and lot made with a knife, a gratuity of.....1

No. 76. Ella F. French. For Skein of Yarn, a gratuity of...2

No. 178. David Lester, for Coffee, Spices, &c. A Diploma.

No. 220. J. B. Swan. Carved Dog. A Diploma for work so exceedingly well done.

No. 201. Sophia Holmes. Roll of Domestic Carpeting, a gratuity of..... 2

HENRY STAPLES, for Committee.

The Executive Committee referred the management of the Cattle Show to the Standing sub-committee on Agriculture. It opened on the 13th of September, the day named in the premium list, at which time the President of the Society again addressed the contributors and visitors. He was followed by Hon. Geo. B. Loring, President of the New England Agricultural Society. Dr. Loring spoke mainly as follows :

He had listened with great pleasure to the interesting account given by Gov. Sprague of the attractions of agricultural exhibitions. The early recollections which had been presented by him, of the exhilaration drawn by young and old from the early fairs of the Society, showed how deeply in one way or another, these scenes impressed themselves on all who viewed them. Who can tell how much love of agriculture has been inspired, almost unconsciously, by the events of what seemed to be a new holiday? and who can recount the valuable lessons which may have been commenced under the impressions made by an attractive and pleasant exhibition?

In this light there can be no doubt of the real practical value of an agricultural society. It is an assembly of practical farmers brought together for the purpose of comparing their own experiences, and of striving for excellence each in his own branch of farming. What admirable schools are these societies, therefore, for this very reason! What an accumulation of sound agricultural maxims is brought together on this very ground, whenever the members of this society get together at their annual meeting. The knowledge imparted to them by their fathers, and applied to practice by themselves, is brought here, after having been tested and demonstrated on these very fields around us. The best crop is an essay on cultivation, worth more than all the theories which have ever emanated from the speculative brain of the theorist. The most perfect animal after its kind, is a better guide in the business of propagation, than any rules propounded by the physiologist. It is the practical worker on the land, the practical breeder of cattle, who learns how to conduct the business of agriculture, and who may, if he will but direct his thoughts aright, become the best agricultural teacher.

If you will but look around, and see from whence spring the best rules of farming in this region, you will find that they come from those who have been most successful in this branch of business. He who has raised the best corn crop, or the best root crop, or the best fruit, has laid up a store of knowledge upon these several matters, which may be useful, not to himself alone, but to all those with whom he is associated. Reports, practical essays, returns of crops, remarks on breeding and feeding cattle, experiments in every branch of husbandry, written by those who labor upon the land, constitute a most valuable portion of our agricultural literature. From such sources as this, we have drawn our best systems of drainage, and manuring, and seeding, and harvesting, and ploughing, and the management of cattle. And while the theorizer is groping in the dark for some golden rule of farm-

ing, or for some easy mode of performing the labor on the land, or for some remarkable discovery in fertilization, your practical farmer has secured and applied his knowledge, and harvested his abundant crop.

Hence it is that Arthur Young, and Bakewell, and the Collings, and Smith of Deanston, and Tully, and a host of others in the old world have become oracles in farming, while the schools have not yet laid down a principle, or promulgated a theory, which has been of any actual value to the farming community. These practical experimenters take nature as she is, and, guided by her palpable laws, labor with her as patient, intelligent and obedient servants. They know that she has mysteries, which it is not for them to explore. The vital forces of the earth lie beyond the reach of the chemist's analysis, and they have more confidence in a calm and faithful attention to the response which the earth gives to certain modes of cultivation, than they have in the declarations of those who endeavor to ascertain the wants of the soil by scientific process, and then proceed to supply them.

The profound respect shown for this practical knowledge in the best agricultural countries, should teach us a lesson. The best agricultural colleges, at this day in England, are the farms of intelligent and successful cultivators. The schools there are languishing, partly perhaps from local social difficulties, but mostly from their failure to impart a kind of knowledge, which the Englishman with his practical common sense, can make profitable on his land. And so, in Aberdeenshire, and Yorkshire, and nearer London, and in Norfolk and Suffolk, you will find "an extensive practical farmer," advertising that he has "two vacancies for young gentlemen wishing to learn the Scotch system of farming, and management of stock;" and "a practical farmer occupying five hundred acres of land," "offers to instruct in the management of sheep;"—and another "promises the best opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business of farming, with the most modern improvements in culture by steam, &c. and the use of steam machinery in other departments;" and "a farmer has a vacancy for a young gentleman as pupil, whom he would learn a thorough knowledge of light and heavy land farming, and the breaking and rearing of stock." This is agricultural education in England.

And agricultural education in this country does not differ much from this, and probably will not. The best farmers here as there, learn their lessons on the farm and of each other. Devoted labor and practice have done the work. It may not be engineering, or the dead languages, or chemistry, or botany, or physiology, which they have learned of each other—these things they have got from the schools and colleges.



But the modes of raising tobacco, and corn, and onions, and grass and grain, and dairy products and wool, they have studied on their own farms with due and intelligent regard to the land which they cultivate and to the market which lies near their own doors. This farming skill—it comes from familiarity with farming work and processes. The shrewd, observing youth who never read an essay on cattle—how, as it were, by magic, will he read the capacity and quality of the animals with which he is to stock his farm. To him a cow or an ox is an open volume, which he can read at a glance. How, by a sort of instinct, our fathers selected the best soil for their farms in the wilderness; and with what easy and natural skill they secured their crops. The tillage of the fathers, and the household management of the mothers—we may still study these with advantage to ourselves. With their industry and frugality came a degree of skill and success, hardly yet equalled, and not readily attained by wealth or application to books.

We see daily illustrations of this. Among others there is the effort of a wealthy capitalist in eastern Massachusetts, who more than half a century ago, laid out and conducted one of the most ample and imposing farms in all that section. His buildings were of the best. His stone walls were large, high, and broad. His fields were carefully laid out, and his stock could be traced to the best blood in England. His dairy-room was of the most approved plan. But still he failed in one important item. His neighbor, less pretentious and more skillful, a tidy and industrious matron, always outstripped him in the products of her dairy. It was her cheese, and not his, which always took the premium at the county fair. He bore this as long as was possible, and then applied to her for knowledge. She gave it to him; but his cheese failed still. He applied again—and again he failed in the practical application. At last it occurred to him that he had not used a thermometer to ascertain the temperature of the milk used in the process of cheese-making. The thermometer was bought, and with an air of triumph our capitalist waited upon his practical teacher, to inform her that he had at last obtained an instrument for ascertaining the temperature of the milk, and for guiding him to a successful termination in the work of cheese-making, and that that instrument was called a thermometer.

“A 'mometer,” said the good matron, “what is a 'mometer?” “Why” said he, “a thermometer is an instrument by which we ascertain the temperature of air, water, &c. How do you ascertain how warm the milk is, which you are converting into cheese?”

The dairy-woman looked puzzled and astonished for a moment, and then exclaimed, with genuine simplicity—“why I use my finger.”



The capitalist was beaten. The science of practical farming was suddenly unfolded to him, and he retired a wiser man, and we hope a better farmer. At any rate he knew the difference between science and practice.

That science has its uses no one will deny. It enters into our daily life. Some of its profoundest truths have become a part of our familiar knowledge, and have so entered into the labor of the world, that they seem to be the fruit of that labor, rather than of abstract thought and study. And we, who till the soil, may not despise those investigations which open the way for the development at our hands, of some of our best practical maxims. If we all knew the precise action of the atmosphere upon manures, both in the soil and in the compost heap, should we not be able to economize our fertilizers, and apply them with better effect than we now do? Some of us may have learned this by experience and observation—the best of our farming community, the most successful; but if the truth were carefully elaborated and the rule laid down, how much better would it be for all. Every farmer can appreciate this; and he does really practice upon it when he arrives at any great results in his business. Few of us realize the good judgment, and accurate observation, and patient labor, and instinctive power of careful analysis, which lie at the foundation of the success of the best farmers. It was this combination of faculties which enabled Mr. Bakewell to rise to distinction in his profession, and to establish those rules of breeding which have furnished England with her breeds of cattle and sheep, which are the greatest of modern agricultural triumphs; the most remarkable artificial adaptation of animals to the wants of man yet known. And Mr. Bakewell was a common farmer, with no better light than you all possess.

Perhaps we Americans ought not to turn to England alone, for examples of this exercise of profound judgment observation and skill, in the practical business of farming. We can find them here at home. New England, with all her natural obstacles of soil and climate so unpropitious, has, by the untiring energy of her people, placed herself in the front rank in all matters of thought and invention. To every art of life has she applied herself, with successful energy and intelligence. To manufactures, to commerce, to agriculture and education, has she devoted her powers, until within her limits may be found abundant materials for the improvement of other sections of our country. Her inventions in agricultural machinery serve the cause of agriculture elsewhere, more than within her own limits. For an illustration of what may be accomplished by the enterprise of her citizens, the New England farmer has but to turn to his own profession. It is one of

the practical farmers of our own neighborhood, who has laid the foundation of the great wool-producing flocks, which are now so profitable to the western and southwestern farmer. The merino sheep of Vermont, improved as he has been by proper breeding and feeding, is a product of practical farming among us, as worthy of renown as the great work accomplished by Bakewell or the Collings, for the cattle-breeder of England. From a small, inferior, light-shearing animal, the remarkable skill of Edwin Hammond, of Vermont, has developed a sheep whose value is so universally acknowledged, that all men who would improve their flocks, resort to it regardless of trouble or expense. He has demonstrated that on our own New England hills, can be produced the highest class of merino sheep, capable of raising the standard wherever they are introduced, and not degenerating when well cared for. This is no trifling accomplishment. And while we accord to Mr. Hammond the merit of his work, we should remember that he has done it by the exercise of faculties which would have made him distinguished in any walk in life. The New England farmer will always be proud of the name of Edwin Hammond, so long as the true value of practical operations as means of improvement is understood and appreciated.

Dr. Loring closed by congratulating the audience on the position gained by the American people in the recent civil war, and spoke with confidence of the brilliant prospects opening before us for the exercise of all our energies and skill in the development of our vast resources, and in the elevation of the standard of good government on this continent—a work in which every faithful citizen must bear his part.

The entries of Cattle, before that day, at the office of the Society, induced the hope and belief, that the entire entries would be large in number, and we well knew that they could be of superior quality and of the most approved breeds. We had repeatedly heard, and we presume other members of the Standing Committee had heard, many of the active farmers of the State express a wish to have a Cattle Show, and in some instances we had heard their complaints, that their interests were overshadowed by florists and horticulturists. So many years had elapsed since a Cattle Show was held by this Society, we supposed that there did really exist a desire for one, and that the farmers, the class most particularly interested, would exert themselves to make the proposed one both creditable to themselves and to the State. The day came, but few of the cattle, and few of the farmers, came. All the entries are comprised in the following list :—

## ENTRIES OF BULLS, COWS, SHEEP, SWINE, &amp;c.

*Edward B. Perry*, Providence.—1 Short-horn Bull, "Conjuror," 1 year 7 months old; travel, less 5 miles; full blood. 1 short-horn Cow, "Stella," 11 years old; travel, less 5 miles; full blood. 1 short-horn Cow, "Bertha," 6 years old; travel, less 5 miles; full blood. 1 coop Bramah Fowls.

*Amasa Irons*, Johnston.—1 yoke Oxen, for plowing, 7 years old, travel, less 7 miles.

*Arnold Carpenter*, Cumberland.—1 yoke oxen, for plowing, 7 years old; travel, 13 miles.

*Alfred Graves*, Cranston.—1 Sow and 8 Pigs; Sow 11 months old, Pigs, 2 weeks old; travel, 8 miles.

*Patrick McGinley*, North Providence.—1 Chester County Boar, less than 1 year old; travel, less 5 miles; full blood. 1 Bull Calf, less than 1 year old; travel, less 5 miles; Durham. 1 Heifer, 2 years old; travel, less 6 miles; Short-horn.

*Alfred Graves*, Cranston.—1 pair Horses, for plowing, 9 yrs., 10 yrs. old; travel, 8 miles.

*William Crozier*, Warwick.—1 pair Steers, Devons, 4 years old; travel, less 5 miles; full blood. 1 coop Spanish Fowls.

*Thomas P. Bucklin*, East Providence.—1 Sow and Pigs, Suffolk, grade, 2 years old; travel, 6 miles. 1 Bull, Short-horn, 2 yrs. old; travel, 6 miles.

*Edward D. Pearce*, East Providence.—1 Bull, "Murdock," Ayrshire, 2 yrs. old; travel, less 5 miles; full blood.

1 Cow, "Corslet," Ayrshire, 8 years old; travel, less 5 miles; full blood. 1 Heifer, "Ellen Douglas," Ayrshire, 2 years old; travel, less 5 miles; full blood. 1 Heifer, "Lillie Douglas," Ayrshire, 1 year old; travel, less 5 miles; full blood. 1 Heifer, "Janet," Ayrshire, 1 year old; travel, less 5 miles; full blood. 1 Cow, "Daisey," 10 yrs. old; travel, less 5 miles; full blood. 1 Cow, "Bristol," Grade; travel, less 5 miles. 1 Cow, "Brindle," Grade; travel, less 5 miles. 1 Cow, "Prudence," Grade; travel, less 5 miles. 1 Cow, "Prudence 2d," Grade; travel, less 2 miles. [The above entered for herd premium.]

2 yoke Oxen, 6 yrs. old. 4 Pigs, of one litter, 5 months old; travel, less 5 miles.

*Allen Shaw*, Cranston.—1 Boar Pig, part Suffolk, 18 months old; travel, less 5 miles.

*William Orozier*, Warwick.—1 Bull, Alderney, (No. 1), 1½ yrs. old; travel, less 5 miles.

*C. S. Bradley*, North Providence.—1 Bull, Alderney, 2½ years old;

travel, 6 miles; full blood. 9 Cows, Heifers and Calves, Alderney; travel, 6 miles. 4 Sheep, Southdown; travel, 6 miles.

*William Viall*, Providence.—4 Sheep, Southdown; travel, 8 miles.

*William Crozier*, Warwick.—1 Bull, Alderney,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  years old; travel, less 5 miles.

*J. D'W. Perry*, Bristol.—1 Buck, Southdown. 4 Ewe Lambs, Southdown. 1 Pig, Chester. 1 Drake and 2 Ducks, Geneva.

*George F. Wilson*, East Providence.—1 yoke Steers, Durham, 4 yrs. old; travel, 6 miles; full blood. 1 Bull, Ayrshire, 1 year old; travel, 6 miles. 2 Yearling Calves, Ayrshire and native; travel, 6 miles.

*Charles E. Hall*, North Providence.—1 Bull, grade Durham,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yrs. old; travel, less 5 miles. 1 Calf, grade Durham, 4 mos.; travel, less 5 miles. 2 yoke Oxen, for plowing, 6 and 7 yrs. old.

*Daniel Winsor*, Johnston.—1 Bull, Ayrshire, 3 yrs. old; travel, 7 miles; full blood.

*Albert S. Gallup*, Cranston.—2 Pigs, part Suffolk, 5 months old; travel, less 5 miles.

*Dexter Asylum*, Providence.—2 yokes Working Oxen, Grade, 6 years old.

*Smith Philips*, Providence.—1 yoke Oxen, Durham, 4 yrs. old.

*E. B. Coffin*, Johnston.—1 Bull Calf, Grade, 11 months old.

*Toney Mallon*, Providence.—1 Heifer, Ayrshire, 10 months old; travel, less 5 miles.

*David Phillips*, 3d, Foster.—3 Bucks, 3 to 6 years old.

*John B. Francis*, Warwick.—1 Oxford Down Buck, 4 years old; travel, less 5 miles. 8 Oxford Down Sheep, 2 to 4 years old; travel, less 5 miles. 3 Heifers, Devon,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yrs. old; travel, less 5 miles. 1 Bull, Devon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yrs. old; travel, less 5 miles. 2 Steers, Grade, 2 yrs. old; travel, less 5 miles.

*C. F. Herreshoff*, Bristol.—1 Oxford Down Buck, 6 yrs. old. 1 Oxford Down Buck Lamb, 4 months old. 5 Oxford Down Ewe Lambs, 4 months old.

*Ide & Brothers*, East Providence.—1 Bull, Ayrshire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  months old.

*George B. Ruggles*, West Gloucester.—1 yoke Oxen, 6 yrs. old. 7 Pigs, 4 months old.

*A. H. Bradford*, Smithfield.—1 Bull, Alderney, 2 yrs. old.

*A. M. Beckwith*, Centredale, N. Providence.—1 Bull, Alderney, 13 months old.

*E. B. Coffin*, Johnston.—5 Heifer Calves, 6 to 9 months old.

*Blackstone Co.*, Blackstone.—1 yoke Oxen, 7 years old. 1 Bull, 1 year old.

*A. W. Wheeler*, East Providence.—1 yoke Oxen, Devon, 4 yrs. old.  
1 Bull, Alderney, 3 yrs. old. 1 Heifer, Durham, 2 yrs. old.

*C. & S. Harris*, River Point.—1 Bull, Ayrshire, 1 year old. 3 Cows, Ayrshire, 3, 4, and 7 yrs. old. 2 Heifers, Ayrshire, 1 year old.  
4 Spring Calves.

*J. W. Butts*, Cranston.—1 Heifer, short horn, 2 years old.

*J. J. Cooke*, Elmwood.—1 Heifer, native, 2 yrs. 7 mos. old. 1 Calf, native, 3 days old.

*T. J. Bucklin*, Cranston.—1 Suffolk Boar, 2 yrs. old.

*Caleb F. Taft*, Blackstone.—1 yoke Military Trained Cattle, Grade, 5 years old.

#### ENTRIES OF HORSES, COLTS, &C.

*George W. White*, Johnston.—1 Stallion, 4 years old ; travel, 7 miles,  
*Allen Shaw*, Providence.—1 Family Horse, 11 years old ; travel, less 5 miles.

*Henry A. Rhodes*, Providence.—1 Stallion, 5 yrs. old ; travel, 7 m's.

*Nelson J. Ballou*, Smithfield.—1 Bl'k Mare, 2 yrs. old ; travel, 9 m's.

*Rhodes Andrew*, Phenix.—1 Brown Mare, 6 yrs. old ; travel, 10 m's.

*Bela Lincoln*, Smithfield.—1 Brood Mare and Foal, 8 years old ; travel, 7 miles.

*Joseph F. Brown*, N. Providence.—1 Colt, 2 yrs. old ; travel, 6 m's.

*Allen O. Peck*, Providence.—1 Family Horse, 7 years old ; travel, less 5 miles.

*Albert Dailey*, Providence.—1 Family Horse, 19 years old ; travel, less 5 miles. 1 pair Family Horses, 5 yrs. old ; travel, less 5 miles.

*Daniel Winsor*, Johnson.—1 Colt, 3 yrs. old ; travel, 7 miles.

*L. T. Ballou*, Providence.—1 Colt, 7 yrs. old ; travel, less 5 miles.

*William B. Davoll*, Cranston.—1 Colt, "Nelly," 3 yrs. old ; travel, less 5 miles. 1 Family Horse, 7 yrs. old ; travel, less 5 miles.

*A. S. Gallup*, Cranston.—1 pair Carriage Horses, 5 and 6 yrs. old ; travel, less 5 miles.

*Royal C. Taft* Providence.—1 pair Carriage Horses, 6 and 7 years old ; travel, less 5 miles.

*John Henry*, Cranston.—1 Stallion, "Garibaldi," 8 years old ; travel, less 5 miles. 1 Stallion, "Andy Johnson," 5 years old ; travel, less 5 miles. 1 Family Horse, "Brown Colt," 5 yrs. old ; travel, less 5 miles. 1 Stallion, "Houlstone," 4 years old ; travel, less 5 miles. 1 Family Horse, "Canada Joe," 10 years old ; travel, less 5 miles. 1 Stallion, "Ace of Diamonds," 3 yrs. old ; travel, less 5 miles.

*H. S. Ide*, East Providence.—1 Colt, "Topsey," 2 yrs. old ; travel, less 5 miles. 1 Colt, "Nellie," 2 yrs. old ; travel, less 5 miles.



*W. L. Cole*, Providence.—1 Colt, "Jenny Lind," 3 yrs. old.

*J. B. Tallman*, Providence.—1 Family Mare, 3 years old; travel, less 5 miles.

*S. A. Pearce, Jr.*—1 Family Mare, 7 years old; travel, less 5 miles.

*Miss S. A. Pearce, Jr.*—1 Poney, 6 years old.

*Henry J. Hall*, North Providence.—1 Saddle Horse, 6 yrs. old.

*Horace Briggs*, N. Providence.—1 Family Horse, 5 yrs. old.

*John R. Cozzens*, N. Providence.—1 Horse, for saddle, 15 yrs. old.

*Elias Alexander*, N. Providence.—1 Brood Mare and foal, 9 yrs. old.

*John W. Babcock*, Cranston.—1 Stallion, thoroughbred, 11 yrs. old.

The visitors were about in proportion to the entries. The Trotting Match of the third day drew a larger concourse of people than was present on either of the preceding days, though the entrance or admission fee was increased in amount. It was with reluctance that we added this to the programme of proceedings, though authorized, in our discretion, to do so by a vote of the Standing Committee, passed August 30th. We were induced to do so, because we ascertained that other Agricultural Societies had interwoven them in their Exhibitions. The result here, and the results elsewhere, as we have heard, induce a strong suspicion that the trials of speed of horses, trotting-matches, and horse-races, constitute the most attractive feature of Cattle Shows, and that, without something of the kind, Cattle Shows must be an expensive institution to Agricultural Societies. True it is, the extreme heat of the weather, the long continued drought, and the consequent clouds of dust conspired against our success, but the attendance at "the Trot," on the last afternoon, proved conclusively, that even these were not sufficient to keep people away from that amusement.

The judges, to award premiums at the Cattle Show, were appointed by the Standing Committee, and were duly notified. Vacancies occurring in the several boards of judges were filled at the time by the Standing Sub-Committee on Agriculture. Their awards were as follows :—

#### AWARDS ON BULLS AND BULL CALVES.

The Committee on Bulls, and Bull Calves, make the following awards, viz :

For the best Short Horn, 2 years old—Thomas P. Bucklin,.....	\$15
For the best Devon, 2 years old—J. B. Francis.....	15
For the best Ayrshire, 2 years old—Daniel Winsor... ..	15
For the best Alderney, 2 years old—Charles S. Bradley.....	15



For the best not of full blood, 2 years old—Joseph F. Brown...	\$12
Next best not of full blood, 2 years old—C. E. Hall.....	9
For the best Short Horn, 1 year old—E. B. Perry... ..	6
For the best Devon, 1 year old—None.....	
For the best Ayrshire, 1 year old—C. & S. Harris... ..	6
For the best Alderney, 1 year old—A. N. Beckwith.....	6
For the best not of full blood, 1 year old—George F. Wilson...	5
For the best Bull Calf—Ide Brothers .. ..	4
Next best Bull Calf—Patrick McGinley.....	3
Next best Bull Calf—C. E. Hall.....	2

The very fine Ayrshire Bull, of Edward D. Pearce, was withdrawn from competition, Mr. Pearce being one of the Committee.

CYRUS HARRIS, for the Committee.

#### AWARD ON MILCH COWS, HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES.

The Committee on Milch Cows, Heifers and Heifer Calves, report as follows :—

They award the first premium, for full blood Ayrshire Cows, to “ Corslet,” owned by Edward D. Pearce, East Providence ...	\$10
The first premium, for full blood Jersey Cows, to “ Jessie,” owned by C. S. Bradley, North Providence.....	10
The first premium, for full blood Short Horns, to “ Stella,” owned by Edward B. Perry Providence .. ..	10
The first premium, for the best herd of Cows, (Ayrshire), to Ed- ward D. Pearce, E. Providence.....	15
The second premium, for next best herd of Cows, (Jersey), to C. S. Bradley, N. Providence.. ..	10
They recommend a gratuity of eight dollars to C. & S. Harris, River Point, for two fine Ayrshire Cows.....	8
Premium for next best Cow, without regard to blood, owned by J. J. Cooke, Elmwood.....	8
Premium for next best Cow, without regard to blood, owned by Patrick McGinley.....	5
Premium for next best Cow, without regard to blood, owned by A. D. Wheeler, East Providence .. ..	3
Premium for best three year old Heifer, full blood Ayrshire, owned by C. & S. Harris, River Point.....	7
Premium for best two year old Heifer, full blood Ayrshire, “ Ellen Douglass,” owned by Edward D. Pearce, E. Providence.....	5

Premium for best one year old Heifer, pure Ayrshire, "Lillie Douglass," owned by Edward D. Pearce, E. Providence.....	3
Premium for best heifer Calf, pure Ayrshire, owned by C. and S. Harris, River Point.....	4
Premium for best heifer Calf, owned by George F. Wilson, East Providence.....	3
Premium for next best heifer Calf, owned by Job Mullen, Cranston,	2
They recommend a gratuity to E. R. Coffin, for fine show of Calves,	2

Respectfully submitted,

J. DEW. PERRY, D. WINSOR, BENJ. COMSTOCK, GEO. G. WILCOX, JOSEPH OLNEY.	} Committee.
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#### AWARD ON WORKING OXEN AND STEERS.

The undersigned Committee on Working Oxen and Steers, at the Exhibition of the Rhode Island Society, for the encouragement of Domestic Industry, held September 13th, 1865, award the following premiums:—

To Arnold Carpenter, of Cumberland, first premium for Working Oxen,.....	\$15
To Edward D. Pearce, East Providence, second premium for Working Oxen.....	10
To Charles E. Hall, North Providence, third premium for Working Oxen.....	8
To G. B. Ruggles, North Providence, fourth premium for Working Oxen,.....	6
To William Crozier, Cranston, fifth premium for Working Oxen,...	5
To A. D. Wheeler, East Providence, sixth premium for Working Oxen.....	4

SAMUEL W. CHURCH, ARNOLD CARPENTER, DANIEL POTTER, ASA STEERE, WILLIAM T. REYNOLDS.	} Committee.
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Washington Park, Sept. 15th, 1865.

## AWARDS ON PLOWING.

The Committee on Plowing award premiums as follows:—

- To Alfred Graves, of Cranston, with pair black Horses, driven by John Harris—time, 29 minutes—first premium for Horses . . . \$10
- To Charles E. Hall, North Providence, with yoke of Oxen, No. 1, driven by Samuel Eldridge—time 32 minutes—first premium for Oxen . . . . . 10
- To Arnold Carpenter, Cumberland, with yoke of Oxen, No. 3, driven by William Drown—time 28½ minutes—second premium for Oxen . . . . . 8
- To Charles E. Hall, North Providence, with yoke of Oxen, No. 2, driven by himself—time 36 minutes—third premium for Oxen, 7

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. LAWTON,	}	Committee.
JOSEPH A. SPINK,		
MARTIN SMITH,		
SOLOMON PECK,		
JOHN FOSTER.		

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SHEEP.

The Committee to examine the Sheep entered for exhibition at the Fair, on 13th day of September, 1865, consisting of E. R. Potter, Nathan Pearce, Henry Potter, John A. Browning, Jesse V. B. Watson, and William Baker, respectfully report:

That the sheep entered were few in number but of very good quality. The Committee recommend that two premiums, of \$5 each, be awarded to J. DeWolf Perry, one for the best South Down Buck and another for the best South Down Ewe, Lamb.

They also recommend a gratuity of \$5 to be paid to Charles B. Herreshoff, of Bristol, for one Oxford Down Buck, 6 years old, one Buck Lamb and five Ewe Lambs, of the same breed, exhibited by him; a gratuity of \$5 to John B. Francis, for an Oxford Down Buck and eight Oxford Down Sheep; and to David Phillips 3d, of Foster, a gratuity of two dollars, for three Bucks.

There are several individuals in this State who possess good flocks of South Down Sheep, and it is very much to be regretted that they do not send them in for exhibition.

The South Down was formerly classed among the short-wooled

sheep, but is now classed among middle-wools. Martin informs us that the old classification of English sheep into long and short-wooled has become obsolete in consequence of the gradual improvement of the short-wooled breeds, and that the South Down, &c. are now called middle-wools, while the term short-wool more properly belongs to some of the imported sorts.

In England, where mutton is the prime object in sheep-raising, the South Down mutton is considered superior to all others for fine-grain proper mixture of fat and lean, and excellent flavor. It is the favorite mutton of the wealthy gentlemen of England. In some parts of New-York, it has been said, that the South Down mutton does not sustain this reputation, but this must be from some peculiarity in the management, location or soil, probably the latter, which is believed to be entirely different from the soil of those parts of England where they are most extensively raised. The late Hon. J. Prescott Hall, who would be acknowledged a good judge on this subject, declared that our mutton was equal to the English, and that the South Down was the best of American mutton. Our beef he declared to be superior to the English.

Hon. E. Cornell, of New-York, who attended the Royal Agricultural Fair, at Battersea, England, in July 1862, says in his report :—

“ Being desirous of obtaining the opinion of the men who were in attendance upon these sheep as to their respective merits, I asked them the question, to which they replied ‘ wees like the Shrops best but the gentlemens likes the South Down best.’ I then inquired why this difference of preference? They replied, the ‘ shrops make more fat and gravy which we like on our bread, but the South Downs mixes the fat and lean, which the gentlemens likes for mutton.’ ” N. Y. Ag. Trans. for 1863.

The late Hon. John Hare Powell, of Philadelphia, did a great deal by his importations, and by his contributions to the Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, in 1826–7, to encourage the introduction of the South Down sheep. By Mr. Powell and other authorities, these sheep are described as being very hardy and healthy, seldom affected by the rot or by hydatids in the brain, their wool equal in quality to that of half-bred merinos: They are active, and fitted to endure great extremes of heat and cold. They are raised in England, in great numbers, on some of the most exposed and least fertile portions the island. Mr. Powell describes their mutton as being of the finest kind, and as commanding the highest price in Engladd.

The South Down is one of the old established breeds in England, and several breeds have been derived from them which have obtained some

permanence and celebrity. Among these are the Oxford Downs.\* This breed originated in Oxfordshire, and was obtained by crossing the South Downs† with the long-wooled large Cotswolds. Thus gaining in size and hardiness with very little loss in quality of mutton, and thus adapting it for those counties where mutton and wool were both objects of attention. This breed was introduced into the United States by the late Hon. Richard S. Fay, of Boston, who kept a large flock of them upon his estate in Lynn. Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, is said also to have imported some of them about the same time. From the flock of Mr. Fay, this breed has been introduced into Worcester county and other parts of New-England, and a few years since it was introduced into Rhode Island by J. B. Francis, of Warwick, and Charles F. Herreshoff, of Bristol.

The Oxford Downs (sometimes called Down Cotswolds) are not to be confounded with the new Oxfordshires, which are a cross of Cotswold and Leicester.

Mr. Fay took a great interest in his flock, and in trying experiments to ascertain their comparative merits. His motive was not profit, but a desire to benefit the public. He recommends them as hardy, prolific, and maturing early. Some of his friends in Sutton obtained sheep from his flock, and from there they were introduced into this State. It is believed they will prove a valuable accession to our stock, and it is to be hoped that some one will preserve the breed distinct for the purpose of supplying others.

In 1850, the census showed that in several towns in this State there were more dogs than sheep. The number of sheep has largely increased and the number of dogs been much diminished within a few years.

One of the best provisions in our existing dog law is very little known. It was contained in an act passed January, A. D. 1860, and is the 4th section of that act. Formerly a person might be afraid a dog would injure his family, kill his sheep, or do other damage, and he had no remedy but to wait until the mischief was done, and then sue for damages. Now he can complain to a justice and have the dog killed or confined.

The number of sheep in the loyal states was estimated at the late Manufacturers Convention in Philadelphia, to be

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\*There are also Shropshire Downs, Hampshire Downs, &c,

†The Oxford Downs are said by some to be a cross of Cotswold and Hampshire Downs.

In 1840.....	15,788,000
1850.....	16,777,000
1860.....	17,198,000
1865.....	28,647,000

The increase of sheep in California, was stated to be from 3,260,000 in 1860, to 8,000,000 in 1864. And it was stated that the greatest proportion of wool used in the United States was the middle wool. Of 3,000,000 lbs. used by the Pacific mills, in 1864, 2,500,000 was middle wool. The number of sheep in Rhode Island in 1850, was 44,946, in 1860, 32,624. The census of 1865, gives the following sheep statistics for that year.

## PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

Burrillville.....	351	North Providence.....	4
Cranston.....	14	Pawtucket.....	4
Cumberland.....	124	Scituate.....	380
East Providence.....	45	Smithfield.....	136
Foster.....	1435		
Glocester...	486		3061
Johnston.....	82		

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Charlestown.....	1856	Richmond.....	2733
Exeter.....	2557	Westerly.....	1202
Hopkinton.....	1265		
North Kingstown.....	4271		17,747
South Kingstown.....	3863		

## NEWPORT COUNTY.

Jamestown.....	1990	Portsmouth.....	3593
Little Compton.....	1988	Tiverton.....	1337
Middletown.....	3547		
Newport.....	1165		15,439
New Shoreham....	1889		

## KENT COUNTY.

Coventry...	605	Warwick.....	892
East Greenwich.....	815		
West Greenwich.....	864		3176

## BRISTOL COUNTY.

Barrington.....	29	Warren.....	84
Bristol.....	1111		
			1224

Total number of sheep in State..... 40,647

It must be acknowledged, however, that our census returns give us some rather curious results, e. g. only 21 horses in the city of Providence, in 1850. The mode in which the census was taken explains this; but there can be no excuse for it.



It is very evident that the list of premiums offered by the Society for sheep exhibited, needs revision. The Committee recommend it to the attention of the Standing Committee.

In behalf of the Committee,

ELISHA R. POTTER, Chairman.

*September 13, 1865.*

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SWINE.

The undersigned Committee on Swine award premiums as follows :—

To Patrick McGinley, North Providence, for the best Boar.....	\$8
To Thomas P. Bucklin, East Providence, for second best Boar. .	7
To Thomas P. Bucklin, E. Providence, for best Sow and Pigs....	6
To E. D. Pearce, East Providence, for best Pigs.....	5
To Georgo B. Ruggles, West Gloucester, for second best Pigs...	4
To S. Gallup, Cranston, gratuity for Pigs .....	3

BENJAMIN F. HOPKINS,  
ELEAZER S. CONGDON,  
J. SMITH KELLY,  
EMOR J. ANGELL,  
JOHN B. COZZENS,  
WILLIAM FOSTER,  
ELEAZER CONGDON,  
CHARLES E. HALL.

Washington Park, Sept. 13, 1865.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON POULTRY.

There being no competition, the Committee on Poultry, at the Exhibition of the R. I. Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, recommend a gratuity

To E. B. Perry, for one coop of Bramah Fowls.....	\$10
To William Crozier, for one coop of Spanish Fowls.....	10
To James De W. Perry, for one Drake and two Ducks.....	5

GEORGE G. PEARCE,  
ELISHA WATSON,  
JOHN DIMON.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STALLIONS.

The Committee on Stallions award the following premiums :

To Henry Butler, Warwick, for Stallion—first premium.....	\$20
To John Henry, Cranston, for Stallion—second premium.....	15
To Charles Jackson, 3d, for Stallion—third premium.....	10

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES E. HUDSON,  
JOHN R. COZZENS,  
GEORGE A. STANTON,  
JAMES B. TALLMAN,  
JAMES SMITH.

Washington Park, September, 14, 1865.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BROOD MARES.

The Committee on Brood Mares recommend awarding the premiums as follows :

For Brood Mare and Colt, No. 37, owned by Elias Alexander, of North Providence.....	\$10
For Brood Mare and Colt, No. 36, owned by J. B. Tallman, North Providence.....	8
For Brood Mare and Colt, No. 34, owned by Bela Lincoln, of Smithfield.....	6

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY BUTLER,  
ALBERT DAILEY,  
J. W. SWEET,  
JOSEPH F. BROWN,  
JAMES E. HUDSON,  
J. B. TALLMAN.

Washington Park, Sept. 14, 1865.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HORSES.

The Committee on Horses make the following Report :

First premium, for Family Horse, to Horace Briggs, of North Providence.....	\$10
Second premium. for Family Horse, to Albert Dailey, Providence,	8
Third premium, for Family Horse, to Allen O. Peck, Providence,	6

Fourth premium, for Family Horse, to Rhodes Andrews, Phenix, \$4	
First premium, for pair of Matched Horses, to Albert Daily, of Providence.....	10
Gratuity, for Saddle Horse, to H. J. Hall, North Providence....	5

ALBERT DAILY, JOSEPH W. SWEET, HENRY BUTLER, JAMES B. TALLMAN, JAMES E. HUDSON.	} Committee.
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#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DRAUGHT HORSES.

The Committee on draught Horses report that there are no entry of Horses for draught. Messrs. A. & W. Sprague presented some very nice teams, and the Committee recommend that the Society send them a diploma. The following list comprises them, including a four Mule draught team :—

2 Six Horse String Teams; 3 Six Horse Breast Teams; 3 Four Horse Breast Teams; 5 Two Horse Breast Teams; 1 Four Mule Breast Team.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM ELSBREE, Chairman.  
CHARLES C. WEAVER,  
JAMES SHERBURN,  
STEPHEN S. SALISBURY,  
ALMORAN HARRIS.

Washington Park, Sept. 14, 1865.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PONIES.

The Committee on Ponies report as follows :—

First premium to Miss S. A. Pearce, Jr., of Providence, for a Pony.....	\$5
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JOSEPH OLNEY,  
ASA STEERE,  
ARNOLD CARPENTER,  
MAY MASON,  
BICHARD BURLINGAME.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COLTS.

The Committee on Colts make the following report :—

First premium for three year old Colt, to Daniel Winsor, Johnston, \$8	
Second premium for three year old Colt, to William L. Cole, of Providence.....	6
Gratuity for three year old Colt, to W. B. Daboll, Cranston.....	3
Gratuity for three year old Colt, to Cyrus Cole, Warwick..	3
First premium for two year old Colt, to Joseph F. Brown, North Providence.....	7
Second premium for two year old Colt, to Nelson J. Ballou, Providence,.....	5
Gratuity for two year old Colt, to H. S. Ide, East Providence...	2
Gratuity for two year old Colt, to H. S. Ide, East Providence...	2
First premium for one year old Colt, to L. F. Ballou, Providence,	5

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES SMITH,	} Committee.
S. D. WHIPPLE,	
J. S. KELLEY,	
CHARLES A. HARRIS,	
THOMAS A. HART,	

The awards of the Standing sub-committees on Zoology, Mechanic Arts, Sheep and Miscellaneous Subjects, were not published until the morning of September 27. Most of these were not received in season for earlier publication. The publication of the remainder was delayed at the printing office by other matter. As there remained only four days in which these premiums could be claimed according to the conditions on the printed show bill and premium list, the Committee extended the time of their payment until the 15th of October.

The Committee directed the Treasurer of the Society to pay the premiums, gratuities and mileage, and to deliver the diplomas and medals awarded according to the above conditions.

On the 21st day of October, there remained unclaimed in season and unpaid, the following amounts of premiums and gratuities :

On Flowers, to.....	4 persons.....	\$31
“ Vegetables, to.....	10 “ .....	38
“ Fruit. ....	9 “ .....	41
“ Farm Products.....	5 “ .....	13
“ Cattle.....	5 “ .....	82

On Swine.....	1 person.....	3
“ Plowing Match.....	1 “ .....	10
“ Brood Mares.....	2 “ .....	14
“ Horses.....	1 “ .....	8
“ Ponies.....	1 “ .....	5
“ Colts.....	2 “ .....	8
“ Fine Arts.....	2 “ .....	50
“ Miscellaneous.....	8 “ .....	8
		<hr/> \$311

The amount of mileage for cattle due and unclaimed, cannot be ascertained.

The Executive Committee was instructed by a vote of the Standing Committee passed on the 19th of July, to obtain a reduction in passengers fares over the several railroads leading to Providence, during the Cattle Show and Exhibition, if practicable. We have to report that we could not succeed in effecting any such arrangement with any of said roads.

The financial results of the Cattle Show and Exhibition are as follows, including sales of tickets of admission to the Industrial Exhibition and Cattle Show, licenses for sale of eatables and potables, and the net only of the third day at Washington Park.

Receipts from sales of tickets of admission to the Industrial Exhibition.....	\$1003 12
Receipts from sales of tickets first two days at Park. ....	498 70
Net receipts of sales of tickets, &c. third day.....	292 21
Receipts for license to sell eatables, &c. at Park.....	222 00
<hr/>	
\$2016 03	

Oct. 21. Expenses paid.....	\$1760 80
3 medals on hand.....	30 00—1790 80
There is due For Hay.....	25 00
Cloths.....	73 23
Gas.....	00 00
Engraving Medals...	00 00
Filling up Diplomas.	00 00
Premiums and mileage paid.....	975 94
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\$2766 74	
Premiums unpaid.....	314 00
Of which has been claimed since Oct. 1, 147 00	

In conclusion, the Executive Committee by no means regret that the Cattle Show and Exhibition are past and that their labors are ended. On looking back to our proceedings we are conscious of errors of omission and commission. We have had few opportunities to reject the advice, or counsel, or aid, of those who profess to believe that all errors could have been avoided. We do not ask to be appointed Executive Committee on the next Cattle Show and Exhibition, that we may have an opportunity to correct our errors, but hope that other individuals may be allowed to avail themselves of our experience and their knowledge, for the benefit of the Society and the public.

For the Committee,

OBADIAH BROWN.

### No. 3.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

The Standing Sub-Committee on Agriculture, mindful of the by-law of the Society which requires a yearly report from them, submit the following comparison of the weather and crops of 1865, with the weather and crops of 1864, with some remarks as for their report.

On the first of April, 1865, the earth had received in rain and melted snows since the first of January, 16.30-100 inches of water, an excess of 6.60 over the average of 34 years, and 5.37 over the same period in 1864. This promised a late and wet spring. The mean temperature of March, April and May, was, however, 48. 4, while that of the same months in 1864, was 45.01. May 1865, was 1. 1 cooler than the corresponding months in 1864. March and April, both of them were warmer by several degrees, than the same months in 1864. Planting time found the ground in good order, quite moist enough for the plow, but in advance of the previous year by at least ten days. June 1865, was the warmest June we have had in many years, and the quantity of rain during the month was very small, but little more than one third the average of the month for 34 years. It very much resembled the same month in 1864. The quantity of rain during the three preceding months gave ample supply for the meadows as well as the tilled crops. During these months the farmer's hopes were great and their prospect fine although the great heat was drawing out the spires of grass without the desired thickening near the roots. Haying commenced earlier by a fortnight than the average, but the crop was lighter than was expected



when the time of harvest came. Tilled crops grew luxuriantly. The corn had that dark color which fills the farmer's eye. Potatoes were progressing finely and fairly promising. All sorts of garden vegetables were earlier and more forward than usual. Nothing was suffering from drought. In July we had 3.91 inches of rain, and the whole quantity fallen from Jan. 1, to August 1, 30.15 against 1.46 inches in July 1864, and the whole quantity between January and August, 10.22 inches in 1864. The temperature of the month was 1.°1 less than 1864. During this month tilled crops of all kinds were very promising. The hay crop falls more short than was at first expected, nor was it gathered in quite so good order as last year. The deficiency of rain in July was not made up in August, the amount falling being only 0.74 of an inch. Still, the average amount since January is above the average of 34 years. But the top of the ground became very dry. Small crops on the surface began to suffer, and no fitting weather for late turnips to be sowed or cabbages transplanted. August ends with an extreme drought, only 1.1 inch rain in 40 days. The temperature of the month was about the average temperature of August for 34 years. The drought continued through September and until the middle of October, during which time only 1.12 inches of rain fell, making in all 2.22 inches in 75 days, less than usually falls in September. The drought in 1864 was broken by heavy rains in the beginning of August. This year it commenced later, but continued later, and is almost unprecedented. The corn crop suffered much from it. The forage from it is more than usual, but the ears are not filled out. Late potatoes especially on dry land, are very much affected. Not half a crop there, but on lower grounds much better. Pasture land ceased to yield support to grazing cattle. The grass there was dried up, and cattle were fed from the barn a month earlier than usual. The effect of the drought was also felt in some woodlands. Many trees of the forest dropped their leaves long before they had felt any frost. On fruit trees transplanted in the spring, the effect in very many cases was the death of the trees, and the loss of their price and the labor of setting to the farmer. Deep mulching saved some in very sickly and unpromising condition.

Though some rain fell in October, there was not enough to start anew the grass of the pastures and meadows, or to benefit trees and shrubbery, much less to raise the springs and fill up the brooks and rivers. Cattle in many instances were driven to a great distance for water. This circumstance entitles us to the liberty of suggesting to farmers the advantages of a sufficiency of water for all purposes. No one who has

water for his cattle at his barn-yard, would part with it, because it saves him so much time and expense. There is scarcely a farm so situated that a sufficiency of water may not be had at or near the barn yard, either by bringing it in pipes from a distance, or by digging wells. Both are somewhat costly proceedings, but the advantages will in almost every instance balance if not overbalance the account. Many are the contrivances to facilitate the supply of water. Ingenuity has been racked in the matter of pumps. The water ram has almost overcome the natural difficulty of making water run up hill. And cheap windmills to operate pumps, are among the inventions that the farmers should patronize. There is no animal which will not be benefited by a free access, at all times, to clean water. Even the hog is grateful for this. We do not speak of rain water cisterns, we do not deem it necessary. Extraordinary must be the circumstances which will excuse a farmer for not having a large and capacious one.

During the month of October, 4.60 inches of rain fell. The quantity this year from January to November is below the average of 34 years by 0.46 inches only, owing to the heavy rains in early spring, and larger than the rains of last year, in the same period, by 5.31 inches. The greater injury to vegetation this year than the last, is owing to the fact that through the fall months, and even in August, there were no light rains occasionally that refreshed vegetation.

The first white frost in 1865, in Providence, was observed on the morning of the 14th of October. Ice of the thickness of window glass was made on the night of October 23d. In 1864, vegetation was stopped by a severe frost on the night of the 9th of October.

The crops of rye, oats and barley, during this year, have not suffered from drought. The yield was large and the grain very fair. Here we take the liberty of calling the attention of farmers in this State to the cultivation of wheat. They will never know the real value of this grain for home consumption till they raise it themselves. The climate and soil is well adapted for it, and there is no reason why almost every farmer should not raise his own flour. Large samples of seed wheat are annually sent to our Secretary from the Department of Agriculture, which are seldom called for. This should not be and would not be if the farmers' wives could but once get a taste of home-made flour from home-raised wheat.

The apple crop in this State has been almost an entire failure this year. It has had at least two great enemies to contend with. While in blossom, a cold rain, in many places destroyed the fruit germ. This was an evil for which there was no remedy. Later in the season the

tent caterpillars and canker-worms commenced their ravages, and the war of destruction was carried on by them relentlessly. Heretofore, laws have been passed prohibiting the growing of barberry bushes on a man's own land, they being supposed injurious to English grain. Would not the legislature do well to legislate against the tent caterpillars? If they could induce Congress to include their nests in the internal tax bill, and subject the owners to a heavy tax for diminishing their own and their neighbor's income, it might secure their destruction. Taken in early spring, they can easily be destroyed. When the nests first appear, a little labor will cleanse an orchard. Some recommend shooting the nests; better do that, than shoot the birds who are at work removing them. A little kerosene dropped into the nests it is said will destroy a numerous family of them. Any kind of oil will kill any caterpillars covered with it. Strong soap suds in the nests work the destruction of their inmates. Other remedies are suggested. They all require frequent application and diligence and thoroughness. They can be eradicated, and they ought to be.

The canker worm is a foe of somewhat different character. She makes a flank movement on the orchard, and on many shade trees, late in the fall, throughout the winter in mild weather, and in early spring. She crawls up the body of the tree, from the earth. Any thing that will effectually obstruct her progress, saves the tree. But whatever is depended on for that purpose must be used for a long time and carefully watched. Many are the contrivances adopted to bar her ascent, such as tarring the trees, belting them with a trough filled with some fluid which will not harden or evaporate; or with pieces of tin extending horizontally around the trunk and packed close. It is said that sometimes the moth takes his lady on his back and flies with her over the obstruction. If so we may admire his gallantry and own beat. One farmer has suggested unconditional submission for one year, as an effectual remedy for many years afterwards. His idea is that let alone for one year they would be so numerous as to perish for want of sufficient nutriment. It seems rather a cowardly measure to submit to such a puny enemy. Rather try all remedies; "peg away," "fight it out on the same line if it takes all summer." Success must follow. It cannot be that the canker worm was ever intended to feast on the labors of man to their entire destruction. It must not be permitted to destroy our apples. Take our splendid pears, our luscious peaches, our magnificent gages and plums, but spare the apple. It is the solace of the winter evening when the family is gathered round the hearthstone, it is the morning medicament, the noontide refreshment, the

homely but always acceptable desert. It yields its rich juice in the sparkling cider, and in its more acidulated form preserves the pickles which whet the morbid appetite. It tempts the sick and the well, the strong and the weak, the young and the old, when at every daily meal it appears as a preserve, or a sauce, or a jelly, or a pie or a pudding, or a dumpling or a tart. No, we cannot spare the apple. A single species of this fruit has carried the name of Rhode Island into every state in the union, and the land that originated the Rhode-Island Greening, ought to be the last to give up the apple.

Still we would repeat the suggestions of our predecessors, last year, in relation to the pear and the peach and the grape, and all the lesser fruits. We cannot have too much fruit. Used when ripe and not over-ripe, and it should never be used in any other condition, it is a preservative of health, and supplies the place of more costly food. The crop of peaches this year was unusually large and fine. So was that of pears and grapes. There is no good reason why the amount of these crops should not be doubled in this state. We import too much of these in a half green, half rotten condition, for the health of our bodies and our purses too.

We have noticed this year many more sweet potatoes in market grown in this state than in former years. There is no reason why the quantity should not be greatly increased. There are a great many acres of sandy loamy land in this state which might properly be planted with them. The yield under good care is equal to that of the round potato. It requires but little more labor after the planting, and will bring, in market, double the price of the round potato. They are raised from slips set in the ground as early as may be, to escape frost, in hills or drills.

We respectfully refer to an article in the American Agriculturist of May last, page 154, on "Cultivating Sweet Potatoes," and to another in the April number of the same paper, on "Starting Sweet Potatoes," and urge a perusal of them by the farmers of this state.

We add the following as the course pursued by a successful cultivator in this state. He trenches his land, to be planted, by trenches 18 inches wide and 6 inches deep. He presses the soil unbroken and hard on the top of the ridges. The ridges are then covered with a plentiful share of manure, and then the soil thrown on them from the trenches. This will leave ridges one foot higher than the bottom of the trenches. The slips, about 6 inches in length, are set 12 inches apart in a line on each ridge. Special care should be taken not to injure the rootlets which may be seen near their lower ends. The

ground on the ridges should be kept clear of weeds by lightly stirring the surface with the hoe. As the vines spread, care should be taken that they are not permitted to take root at the joints, as they will be inclined to do, the effect of which would be small potatoes at each root. The whole strength of all the vine should be turned to the root at the slip. No other rooting of the vines should be permitted.

In the raising of slips, the potatoes are set in a hot bed as described in the April Agriculturist. When the slips are about 6 inches long, he raises the potato, breaks off the slips and sets them out in thumb pots, or heels them down secure from frost in a moist place. Very careful handling is required even then, for the rootlets of the slips are then beginning to show themselves. After removing the slips from the parent potatoes they are again to be sunk in the hot bed for another crop of slips. Some of them will be found rotten and can be thrown out. At the harvest, the potatoes will be found clustered around the roots from the bottom of the slip, and larger around but of less length than when planted in hills with a larger area.

Now every farmer has his hot bed of course. Half a peck of potatoes will require but little room and cost but little at first.

Some who profess to have tried the experiment say that round potatoes may be raised from slips obtained in the same way, and that the crop ripens earlier. It would certainly cost less to raise and set slips than the potatoes commonly used for planting. We hope some of our farmers will try the experiment.

The crop of hay, we have before stated, is this year less than the average, and the drought and the frost have driven the stock to the dry fodder earlier than usual, by some weeks. And the root crop is unusually small. This state of things requires economy in spending fodder. True economy will give each beast a full supply, without any waste. Good dry bedding, a warm barn, and even a blanket, will save hay without injury to cattle. Stint them in food and every bone in their bodies will start out and cry shame. The cutting of fodder is advantageous, and steaming it is said to be more so. But cutting straw and bog hay will not change them to good hay. Such cut fodder will require a good deal of meal to make it palatable. In fact it is like saw dust pudding, to be prized according to the quantity of meal in it.

We will refer to one other subject and close this report. We understand that a larger supply than usual of flower seeds will be distributed to the scholars in the public schools of the state by our society, the coming spring; and that melon seeds will also be distributed. We would respectfully urge on our brother farmers to encourage their



children to compete manfully in the schools for a share of these seeds. And that when they are obtained they will give their girls a nook in the garden for their flowers, and the boys a spot in the fields for their melons, provided the boys and girls will take care of them. The flowers will add beauty and cheerfulness to the garden and to the inmates of the house, while the melon patches will give you, at a fair price to your sons, a healthy fruit for your breakfasts and after your dinners.

O. BROWN, for the Committee.

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No. 4.

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand, January 6, 1865,.....	\$103 40
Dividends Pawtuxet Bank....	770 00
Dividends American Bank.....	448 00
Interest on U. S. Bond and Premiums.....	110 84
Admission Fees.....	400 00
Sale of old Furniture, &c.....	403 95
Duplicate Diplomas.....	2 50
Donations for special Premiums, &c....	25 00
Discount Society's Note for \$500.....	486 08
Receipts from Cattle Shows and Fairs.....	2,016 05
Balance due Treasurer.....	44 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$4,809 80

PAYMENTS.

Office expenses, rent, salary, fuel, stamps.....	1,099 75
Printing transactions, binding, periodicals.....	420 75
Repairs on office.....	85 03
June Exhibition.....	126 74
September Exhibition:.....	3,077 53
	<hr/>
	\$4,809 80



## No. 5.

## PATENTS AND PATENTEES, IN RHODE ISLAND.

In the transactions of the Society, in the year 1859, may be found a list of Patents granted to residents, in this State, from the year 1790 to the year 1859, with the names of the Patentees, and their places of residence. This was continued in the transactions of 1864, and the list brought down to the year 1862. The following is a continuation of that list, to the present year :

1862.

B. A. Mason, Newport—For improvement in casting projectiles for fire-arms, January 14.

C. T. James, Providence—For improvement in hot projectiles for ordnance, January 21.

E. N. Steere, Providence—For improvement in spindle bolsters, January 21.

Samuel & L. A. Davis, Providence—For improved washing machine, February 4.

T. A. Jenckes, Providence—For improved water-proof fabric, February 18.

W. H. Bliss, Newport—For improvement in hose couplings, February 25.

William Mason, Providence—For improvement in connecting and dis-connecting shafting, February 25.

S. S. Bartlett, Woonsocket, assignor to himself and T. H. Dodge—For improvement in harvesters, February 25.

C. W. Clewley, Providence—For improvement in watch and locket cases, March 4.

Benedict King, Providence—For improvement in cartridges, adapted to breech-loading fire-arms, March 4.

A. D. Milne, Tiverton—For improvement in tobacco pipes, March 4.

C. L. Spencer, Providence—For improvement in mode of converting motion, March 4.

C. Whipple, Providence, and R. J. Stafford, Smithfield—For improvement in machines for combing cotton, March 4.

Tisdale Carpenter, Providence—For improved method of oiling slides of steam engines, April 8.

Tisdale Carpenter, Providence—For improvement in governor connections for steam engines, April 8.

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Tisdale Carpenter, Providence—For improvement in piston packing, April 8.

C. T. James, Providence—For improvement in expanding sabots for hot shot, April 15.

C. T. James, Providence—For improvement in sabot for explosive shells, April 15.

Stewart Perry, Newport—For improvement in tread horse power, April 22.

Stewart Perry, Newport—For improvement in circuit horse power, April 22.

Stewart Perry, Newport—For improvement in speed regulators for horse power, April 22.

Horace Daniels, Pawtucket—For improvement in machinery for dressing sewing thread, April 29.

Samuel Vanstone, Providence, assignor to William P. Pierce, Boston—For improvement in machine for cutting files, April 27.

S. W. Lapham, Providence—For printer's lapping, May 6.

S. G. Reynolds, Bristol—For improvement in power spading machines, May 13.

S. A. Rhodes, Providence—For improvement in yarns for warps, May 13.

S. A. Briggs, Providence—For improvement in heaters, May 20.

W. V. Daboll, Cranston—For improvement in street sweeping machines, May 27.

J. M. Whiting, Providence—For improvement in machines for threading wood screws, May 27.

R. A. Mason, assignor to Sarah J. Mason, Newport—For improvement in machine for threading wood screws, May 27.

W. E. Brown, Valley Falls—For improvement in explosive projectiles for ordnance, June 10.

C. T. James, Providence—For improvement in explosive shells for ordnance, June 10.

Albert Taplor, Providence—For improved burner for coal oil lamps, June 10.

Stewart Perry, Newport, assignor to C. H. A. Carter, New York—For improved horse power, June 10.

Nehemiah Kimball, Pascoag—For improved self-setting head block for saw mills, June 24.

Dutee Wilcox, Providence—For improvement in sleeve fasteners, June 24.

J. F. Greene, Warwick—For improved water-proof fabric, July 8.

J. F. Greene, Warwick, assignor to S. B. Tobey, Providence—For improved machine for manufacturing water-proof fabrics, July 8.

I. M. Whiting, Providence—For improvement in machine for shaving and nicking the heads of wood screws, July 15.

M. R. Kenyon, Providence—For improvement in lamp chimney cleaners, July 22.

Thomas Goodwin and Charles Jackson, Providence—For improvement in rotating projectiles for smooth-bored ordnance, July 29.

C. J. E. Thompson, Providence—For improvement in adjustable links, August 5.

J. G. Perry, South Kingstown—For improved sausage filler, Aug. 19

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Turner Williams, Providence, assignor to himself & David Heaton, Jr., Providence—For improvement for driving screw machines and other machinery, August 19.

C. F. Brown, Warren—For improvement in mounting ordnance, August 26.

G. H. Corlies, Providence—For improved steam boilers, Aug. 26.

G. H. Corlies, Prov.—For improved surface condensers, Aug. 26.

G. H. Corliss, Prov.—For improvement in steam generators, Aug. 26.

William J. Goulding and Frank Cheney, Providence—For improvement in drop presses, September 16.

F. W. Howe, Providence—For improvement in breech-loading fire-arms, September 16.

Benjamin Arnold, East Greenwich—For improvements in machines for making seine nets, September 23.

J. B. Greene, Providence, assignor to E. P. Gleason—For heater for lamp chimneys, September 30.

C. H. Paine, Providence, assignor to himself and Howard Tilden—For improved carriage jack, September 30.

J. G. Perry, South Kingstown—For improvement in pocket knives, October 7.

G. B. Wiggin & J. W. Howard, Providence—For improvement in nail machines, October 7.

Albert Taplin, Providence—For improvement in lamps, Oct. 14.

W. F. Rippon, Providence—For improvement in explosive projectiles for ordnance, November 4.

P. D. Wesson, Providence—For improvement in evaporators for saccharine and other liquids, November 11.

John Taylor & R. W. Brown, Westerly—For improvement in the Doberciner hydrogen lighter, November 18.

S. S. Bartlett, Providence—For improvement in bolsters for spinning frames, November 25.

J. L. Bates, Providence—For improvement in packing for steam engines, November 25.

Orin Sweet & M. E. Hicks, Providence—For improvement in packing for steam engines, November 25.

John G. Perry, S. Kingstown—For improved meat cutter, Dec 2.

Abiel Sampson, Providence—For improvement in putting up cranberries for preservation, December 2.

Benjamin L. Philips, Providence—For pantographic engraving machine, December 16.

1862.

#### RE-ISSUES.

C. T. James, Providence—For improvement in projectiles patented February 26, 1854, re-issued December 11, 1860.

J. G. Perry, South Kingstown—For improvement in meat-cutting apparatus, patented February 16, re-issued February 25.

J. E. Brown & S. S. Bartlett, Woonsocket, and T. H. Dodge, Washington City, assignees to said Brown and Bartlett—For improvement in grain and grass harvesters, patented January 2, 1855, re-issued January 1, 1861, February 25.

Same.—For improvement in grain and grass harvesters, patented Jan. 2, 1855, re-issued Jan. 1, 1861. February 26.

Same.—For improvement in grain and grass harvesters, patented Jan. 2, 1855, re-issued Jan. 1, 1861, February 25.

#### DESIGNS.

A. C. Barstow, Providence—Design for a gas burner stove, April 15.

N. P. Maker, Pawtucket—Design for a crucifix, April 29.

1863.

Samuel Vanstone, Providence—Machine for rolling and forging metals, January 6.

J. H. Atwater, Providence—Copying press, January 13.

Amos C. Barstow, Providence—Tea Kettle, January 27.

Same.—Metallic burial case, January 27.

William Field, Providence—Ice creeper, January 27.

James Wolstenholme, Providence—Lamp burner, February 4.

G. B. Wiggin & J. W. Hoard, Providence—Grinding die for nail machines, February 10.

Henry Sisson, Providence—Shirt, stud and sleeve button, Feb. 24.

William H. Wilson, Providence—Sleeve button, Feb. 24.

N. H. Spellman, Providence—Machinery for assorting bristles, March 17.

Thomas Goodrem & Charles Jackson, Providence, assignors to Charles Jackson—Breech-loading fire-arm, March 17.

John G. Perry, South Kingstown—Straw cutter, March 24.

Isaac Hartshorn, Providence—Breech-loading fire-arm, March 31.

A. W. Harris, Providence—Treadle motion, April 7.

James Hill, Providence—Tagged braid for shoe-strings, April 14.

Same—Mode of pointing tags of shoe-strings, April 28.

George B. Wiggin & John W. Hoard, Providence—Grinding the upper cutter of nail machines, May 5.

C. B. Angell Coventry—Register for horse cars, May 12.

W. C. Budlong, Providence—Shoe-pegging machine, May 12.

George R. Brayton, Providence—Mode of attaching the heads of bolts, rivets and nails, May 26.

George R. Lewis, Providence—Printing and ornamenting India Rubber, May 26.

Ira L. Beckwith Providence—Machine for round tenons, June 16.

Samuel Smith and William H. Fludder, Newport—Machine for setting up ship's rigging, June 16.

Thomas Goodrem, North Providence, assignor to John Barnes—combined spade, fork, hoe and rake, June 23.

Timothy Earle, Smithfield—Egg-beater, June 30.

Henry Fletcher, Providence—Braiding machine, June 30.

Joseph Fletcher, Providence—Braiding machine, June 30.

M. P. Wilmarth, Smithfield—Self-lubricating bolster for spinning machines, June 30.

John G. Perry, South Kingstown—Straw cutter, July 14.

Same.—Hay cutter, July 14.

Same.—Meat cutter, July 14.

Same.—Sausage stuffer, July 14.

George R. Bacon, Providence—Breech-loading fire-arm, July 21.

Robert Plews, Smithfield—Carding engine, July 28.

Elias Alexander, Providence—Manufacture of boots & shoes, Aug. 4.

Samuel Vanstone, Providence—Rail coupling for railroads, Aug. 4.

Thomas Garrick, Providence—Spurr for horseman's use, Aug. 11.

G. F. Wilson, East Providence—Fertilizer or manure, Aug. 11.

Samuel Davis, Providence—Washing machine, Aug. 25.

John W. Howard and George B. Wiggin—Providence—Steam trap, September 1.

Henry Tabor, Hopkinton—Stop motion for railway drawing heads, September 8.

Lysander Flagg & G. D. Briggs—Constructing toy watches, lockets, &c., October 13.

H. W. Bowen, Providence—Machine for separating from the stalk and twisting wood fibre, October 20.

James Greene, Providence—Box for case-hardening, Nov. 3.

J. H. Atwater, Providence—Newspaper file, ante-dated, Oct. 29.

Timothy Earle, Smithfield—Preserve cans, jars, &c., Nov. 10.

S. S. Bartlett, assignor to himself and T. H. Dodge—Harvester, November 10.

Timothy Earle, Smithfield—Nut cracker, December 8.

Tisdale Carpenter, Providence—Valve gear for steam engines, December 15.

J. B. Herreshoff, Bristol—Method of treating fish water for use in dyeing, December 15.

Timothy Earle, Smithfield—Cover for fruit cans, December 22.

J. B. Wood, Providence, assignor to Darius Goff, W. F. Sayles, F. C. Sayles, and D. L. Goff, Pawtucket—Braiding machine, Dec. 22.

## 1863

## RE-ISSUES.

Turner Williams and David Heaton, Jr., assignees of Turner Williams, Providence, for mode of converting reciprocating into rotary motion, patented Sept. 5, 1863, Feb. 17.

C. H. Perkins—Machine for making horse shoes, patented June 1, 1858, March 3.

Burnside Rifle Company, Providence, assignees of Ambrose E. Burnside—Metallic cartridge for breech-loading fire arms, patented March 5, 1856, March 10.

Same.—Breech-loading fire-arm, patented March 5, 1856, March 10.

James C. Butterworth, Providence—Sash fastener, patented April 16, 1861, March 24.

Samuel F. Hilton and William D. Hilton, assignees of Samuel F. Hilton, Providence—Cement for uniting leather and other substances, patented August 13, 1861, May 5.

Tisdale Carpenter, Providence—Steam engine, patented January 29, 1861, September 1.



1863.

## EXTENSIONS.

George H. Corliss, Providence—Cut-off and working valve of steam engines, patented March 10, 1849, No. 6162, re-issued May 13, 1851; again re-issued July 12, 1859, March 17.

Same.—Cut-off and working valve of steam engines, patented March 10, 1849, No. 6163, re-issued May 13, 1851, again re-issued July 12, 1859, March 17.

Same.—Cut-off and working valve of steam engines, patented March 10, 1849, re-issued May 13, 1851, again re-issued July 12, 1859, March 17.

Same.—Cut-off and working valve, of steam engines, patented March 10, 1849, re-issued May 13, 1851, again re-issued July 12, 1859, March 17.

Same.—Cut-off and working valve of steam engines, patented March 10, 1849, re-issued May 13, 1851, again re-issued July 12, 1859, March 17.

Same.—Cut-off and working valve of steam engines, patented March 10, 1849, re-issued May 13, 1851, again re-issued July 12, 1851, March 17.

Same.—Machine for cutting teeth of beveled gear, patented March 10, 1849, March 17.

## DESIGNS.

A. C. Barstow, Providence—Parlor Stove, October 6.

Same.—Cauldron, October 13.

1864.

Samuel Davis, Providence—Washing machine, January 5.

A. C. Barstow, Providence—Cooking range, January 26.

Timothy Earle, Valley Falls—Closing preserve cans, February 2.

Albert Taplin, Providence—Lamp, March 1.

Same.—Lamp collar, March 1.

Sylvester Kent, Providence—Washing fluid, March 22.

Charles H. Paine, Providence—Carriage jack, March 22.

William J. Nicholson, Providence—File-cutting machine, April 5.

Same.—File-cutting machine, April 5.

Albert H. Tingley, Providence—Heat-governor for stoves, April 5.

Henry S. Bartlett, Smithfield—Self-acting mule, April 12.

George D. Oatley, Smithfield—Mule for spinning, April 12.

William Field, Providence—Rolling metal, April 19.

- Daniel Rhodes, Pawtuxet—Plow, April 19.  
 George Hancock, Providence—Breech-loading firearm, April 26.  
 Martin R. Kenyon, Providence—Lamp, April 26.  
 James S. Brown, Pawtucket, assignor to Joseph R. Brown & Lucian Sharp—Friction clutch, April 26.  
 James Greenhalgh, Pascoag—Harness motion of power-looms, May 3.  
 George E. Wood, Providence—Car-coupling, May 10.  
 Arnold Jillson, Woonsocket—Sliding scale for steam engines, May 17.  
 Olney Harkness, Providence—Water wheel, May 31.  
 Joseph S. Winsor, Providence—Loom for weaving hair-cloth, May 31.  
 J. Randolph Abbe, Pascoag—Piston packing, June 7.  
 James S. Brown, Pawtucket—Machine for grinding file blanks, June 7.  
 Same.—Metallic bath furnace, June 7.  
 Eben J. Beane, Providence—Shaping the heels of boots and shoes, June 14.  
 Albert Cottrel, Newport—Bridge, June 14.  
 George H. Fuller, Pawtucket—Manufacture of watch-keys, June 14.  
 John G. Perry, South Kingstown—Stove-pipe elbow, June 14.  
 Same.—Sausage filler, June 14.  
 J. D. Burdick, Ashaway—Clamp for clothes wringer, June 28.  
 E. B. Coffin, Olneyville—Elevating and transporting device, June 28.  
 George H. Lewis, Providence—Car spring, June 28.  
 Edward R. Arnold, Providence—Valve for steam engine, July 5.  
 John G. Perry, South Kingstown—Meat cutter, July 5.  
 William J. Rippon, Providence—Self-lubricating bolster for spinning frames, July 5.  
 P. Stillman, Westerly—Machine for drying wood, July 12.  
 J. G. Stowe & E. F. Allen, Providence, assignors to Burnside Rifle Co.—Machine for filling cartridges, July 12.  
 Turner Williams, Providence, assignor to himself and David Heaton Jr.—Driving mechanism for sewing machines, &c., July 12.  
 Selden A. Bailey, Woonsocket—Wringing machine, August 2.  
 Joseph H. Kendrick, Providence—Machine for dressing weavers' harness, August 9.  
 O. M. Stillman, Westerly—Combined air and steam engine, Aug. 9.  
 Dan Perry, Pawtucket—Water elevator, August 16.  
 Charles H. Reynolds, North Kingstown—Bobbin, August 30.  
 Benjamin Stolt, Westerly—Stop motion, August 30.  
 J. D. Burdick, Ashaway—Blind slat fastening, September 6.

John Worsley, Providence—Braheman's life-preserver for railroad cars, September 6.

James Green, Providence—Improvement of motive power, Sept. 13.

James Bromley, Pawtucket—Bed bottom, September 20.

Edwin M. Chaffee, Providence—Apparatus for cutting and flocking cloth, September 20.

Thomas L. Reid and David R. Hoxsie, Providence—Flexible tube or hose, September 27.

William T. Nicholson, Providence—File for dressing metal, Sept. 27.

William H. Pitkin, Providence—Mode of breasting heels, Sept. 27.

Jesse F. Richards, Providence—Machine for making eyelets, Oct. 4.

George B. Brayton, Providence—Steam Generator, Oct. 11.

Same,	Same,	Oct. 11.
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Same,	Same,	Oct. 11.
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Same,	Same,	Oct. 11.
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Same,	Same,	Oct. 11.
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Henry Hammond, Providence—Breech-loading firm arm, Oct. 25.

Isaac Lindsley, Pawtucket—Power-loom for weaving hair cloth, Oct. 25.

H. Nichols, Providence—Hook and eye, Oct. 25.

Charles H. Perkins, assignor to Union Horse Shoe Co.—Machine for making horse shoes, Oct. 25.

Same,	Same,	Oct. 25.
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Same,	Same,	Oct. 25.
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Lauriston Towne, Providence—Chain, for ornament, Nov. 1.

Isaac Pitman—Thermo-circulating ventilator, Nov. 8.

Erastus N. Steere, Providence—Self-oiling bolster for spinning frames, Nov. 8.

Elisha O. Potter, assignor to himself and Charles A. Wayland, Pawtucket—Machine for cutting files, Nov. 8.

Cullen Whipple, Providence—Hand printing press, Nov. 8.

William Field, Providence—Mosquito bar, Nov. 15.

Wm. H. Spooner, Bristol—Composition oil for lubricating paint Nov. 15.

Isaac Lindsley, Pawtucket—Loom for weaving hair cloth, Nov. 15.

J. M. Baker, Providence, assignor to himself and Elliot P. Gleason Loom for weaving Palm leaf hats, Nov. 15.

Geo. B. Brayton, Providence, assignor to Brayton Rivet Co.—Machine for making rivets, Nov. 15.

Joseph R. Brown, assignor to himself and Lucian B. Sharpe, Providence—Machine for cutting gear wheels, Nov. 29.

Charles L. Spencer, Providence—Raisin seeder, Dec. 6.

Cullen Whipple, Providence—Machine for preparing cotton and other fibrous material, Dec. 6.

Timothy Earle, Valley Falls—Preserve jars, Dec. 27.

1864.

#### RE-ISSUES.

Joseph P. Manton, Wm. H. Reynolds, F. W. Reynolds, and Wm. H. Taylor, Providence, assignees of James Emerson—Ship's capstan and windlass, patented June 17, 1856, Jan. 12.

James B. Herreshoff, of Bristol—Process for treating fish-water for use in dyeing, patented Dec. 15, 1853, Feb. 16.

The Burnside Rifle Co. assignee of Geo. R. Barron—Breech-loading fire arm, patented July 21, 1863, March 15.

Selden A. Bailey, S. S. Cook, and B. M. Cook, Woonsocket, assignees of John Alexander—Roller for expressing water from clothes, patented Jan. 11, 1859, June 28.

Same, assignees of S. A. Bailey—Machine for wringing clothes, patented April 5, 1859, June 28.

Same, assignees of John Alexander—Wringing or squeezing machine, patented Jan. 11, 1859, Nov. 8.

#### DESIGNS.

Geo. Wilkinson, Providence, assignor to Gorham & Co.—Spoon and fork handle, June 7.

#### EXTENSIONS.

Zachariah Allen, Providence—Machinery for double-folding cloth, July 5.

1865.

Edward B. Jucket, Pawtucket—Pump, Jan. 3.

John G. Perry, South Kingstown—Sausage filler, Jan. 3.

Same—Meat cutter, Jan. 3.

Same—Stove pipe elbow, Jan. 3.

Same—Machine for cutting soap, Jan. 3.

Same—Window sash supporter, Jan. 3.

W. T. Rippon and Thomas R. Robinson, Providence—Self-oiling bolster for spinning frames, Jan. 3.

Henry C. Gladding, Providence, assignor to himself and W. Coleman & Sons and Joseph Ralph—Drop presses, Jan. 3.

William T. Nicholson, Providence—Machine for forging file blanks, Jan. 10.

F. W. Howe, Providence—Rear sight base for fire-arms, Jan. 24.

Wm. Burnet & Son, Providence—Newspaper file, Jan. 31.

Frederic E. Weber and W. H. Greene, Pawtucket—Soda water apparatus, Feb. 7.

Same—Draught tube for Soda water apparatus, Feb. 7.

Theophilus Hilton, Providence, assignor to himself and William D. Hilton—Tree protector, Feb. 7.

Ambrose D. Nichols, Providence—Expansible reed for warp dressing and weaving, Feb. 14.

John Blanchard, Pawtucket—Weft feeding device for hair cloth looms, Feb. 21.

Henry F. Jenks, Providence—Window sash supporter, Feb. 21.

Joseph R. Brown, assignor to Brown & Shape, Providence—Milling machine, Feb. 21.

Thomas Mayor, Pawtucket, assignor to George Chatterton—Roving machine, Feb. 21.

Chas. E. Carpenter, Providence—Signal box for fire-alarm, Feb. 28.

Frederic Howe, Providence—Breech-loading fire arm, March 7.

Thomas J. Linton, Providence—Ice sandal, March 7.

Same—Pump, March 7.

Charles A. Ruff—Knife for opening tin cans, March 7.

Edward J. Stevens and Hiram E. Greene, Pawtucket—Machine for printing yarn, March 14.

Wm. F. Channing, Providence—Marine railway, March 21.

Timothy Earle, Valley Falls—Preserve jar, March 21.

Isaac Goodspeed, Norwich, and Gurdon S. Goodspeed, Providence—Spinning Roller, March 21.

Thomas Mayor, Pawtucket—Flyer for roving frames, March 21.

John G. Perry, South Kingstown—Mowing machine, March 21.

Same—Stove pipe elbow, March 21.

James E. Thorpe, assignor to himself and Francis D. Bidder—Valve for steam engine, March 28.

Samuel D. Fales, Central Falls—Screw steam valve cock, April 4.

Mexworth D. Drake, Providence—Upper bearings or bolsters for spindles of spinning frame, April 11.

Stephen S. Bartlett, Providence—Self-lubricating Spindle bolsters of spinning frames, April 18.

Geo. W. Briggs, Fiskeville—Self-lubricating spindle-bearing for spinning, &c., April 18.

Gilbert R. Gladding, Providence—Artificial Fuel, April 18.

Nathaniel F. Potter, Providence—Machine for tempering and preparing peat, April 18.

Nathaniel F. Potter, Providence—Apparatus for preparing peat for fuel, May 2.

Stephen S. Bartlett, Providence—Harvester, May 16.

Same—Mowing Machine, May 16.

Edward Bucklin, jr. Pawtucket—Clothes Dryer, May 16.

Stephen Wilcox, jr. Westerly—Hot air engine, May 16.

Charles T. Boardman, Pawtucket—Steam boilers, May 23.

Geo. H. Fuller, Pawtucket—Manufacturing watch keys, May 23.

O. S. Parmenter, Providence—Machine for ornamenting jewelry, plate, &c., May 23.

J. A. Coleman, Providence—Making Clinch Rings, June 13.

Charles F. Miller, Providence—Ash sifter, June 13.

O. M. Stillman, Westerly—Steam engine, June 20.

Wm. and John Groves, Providence—Puddling furnaces, June 27.

Samuel Gladding, Providence—Chain holder, July 11.

Nathaniel Grant and George Downs, Providence—Band for head dresses, July 11.

Nathaniel W. Westcott, Providence, and Henry L. Walcott, assignors to James G. Paxton—Machine for knitting shoe lacings, &c, July 18.

Sylvanus Cole, Pawtucket—Clothes dryer, July 25.

John Gorton, Providence—Gauge for setting the pitch of wagon axles, July 25.

John F. Holt, Providence—Roller for clothes wringer, July 25.

I. H. Spencer, assignor to himself and Andrew R. Slade, Pawtucket, Machine for grinding files, July 25.

Solon W. Young, assignor to himself and Charles T. Place, Providence—Manufacture of steel, July 25.

Benj. F. Gladding, Providence, assignor to E. P. Gleason—Plumber's hook-blank, Aug. 8.

J. D. Burdick, Ashaway—Wringing machine, Aug. 15.

G. W. Hughes, and J. G. Pusey, Providence—Magazine fire-arm, Aug. 15.

R. W. Jenks, Providence—Match safe, Sept. 5.

Samuel D. Turner, Providence, assignor to the Union Horse Shoe Co.—Machine for punching horse shoes, Sept. 5.

Christopher R. Roffee, Barrington—Cigar wrapper, Sept. 19.

Augustus and George Simpson, Woonsocket—Spinning Jack, September 19.



Stephen Wilcox, jr., Westerly—Air engine, Sept. 19.

Same—Hot air engine, Sept. 19.

Job Phillips, Pawtucket—Let off for looms, Sept. 26.

Edward Simmons, South Providence—Clamping device, Sept. 26.

Wm. J. Gurns, Providence, assignor to A. Burgess & Co.—Machine for making paper cop tubes for spinning machines, September 26.

S. W. Baker, Providence, Dryer Felts, for paper making machines, Oct. 10.

James Ellman, Providence—Shoe buckle, Oct. 10.

John S. Burden, assignor to N. E. Butt Co.—Valve gear for steam engines, Oct. 10.

Joseph Smith, Providence—Fire kindling composition, Oct. 17.

Ira S. and C. N. Brown, Westerly—Saw, Oct. 24.

Charles Jackson, Providence—Priming metallic cartridges, Oct. 24.

John S. Burden, Providence, assignor to N. E. Butt Co.—Hydraulic engine and meter, Oct. 24.

Lysander Flagg and George D. Briggs, Pawtucket—Toy Watch, Oct. 31.

Samuel Vanstone, Providence—Fumigator, Oct. 31.

Charles Andrew, Providence—Mode of lubricating journals, Nov. 7.

Lucian Upham, Pawtucket—Hinge, Nov. 7.

David H. Hoxsie and Thomas L. Reed, Providence—Manufacture of flexible tubing, Nov. 14.

Joseph R. Brown, assignor to Brown & Sharpe—Screw cutting machine, Nov. 28.

Silas S. Mowry and Albert G. Bates, Providence—Spoke shaver, December 5.

Stephen Wilcox jr. assignor to himself and Charles Potter jr., Westerly—Steam generator, Dec. 5.

James Jackson, Woonsocket—Machine for cutting wood gear, Dec. 12.

Lauriston Towne, Providence—Steam engine, Dec. 12.

Oliver D. Wells, Westerly—Apparatus for ventilating ships, Dec. 12.

C. A. Stillman, assignor to C. B. Cottrell and Nathan Babcock, Westerly—Pump, Dec. 12.

Elisha O. Potter, Pawtucket—Shaft coupling or clutch pulley, December 19.

1865.

RE-ISSUES.

Stephen S. Bartlett, Providence, and Thomas S. Dodge—Mortising machine, patented Sept. 24, 1861, Jan. 17.

Selden A. Bailey, S. S. Cook, and B. M. Cook, Woonsocket, assignees of John Calender—Wringing machine, patented Jan. 16, 1859, April 18.

Stephen Wilcox, jr. Westerly—Hot air engine, patented Nov. 20, 1860, April 25.

George Chatterton, Providence, assignee of Thomas Mayor—Roving frame, May 9.

#### DESIGNS.

Augustus E. Alden, Providence—Photographic card, June 13.

Daniel A. Ciark, Pawtucket—Coffin stud, June 27.

Franklin Simmons, Prov., assignor to William Miller—Medallion of Abraham Lincoln, July 18.

Same—Medallion of General Grant, July 18.

Same, “ Vice Admiral Faragut, July 18.

Same, “ Major General Hancock, July 18.

Same, “ Major General Wright, July 18.

Same, “ Major General Parke, July 18.

Same, “ Major General Hooker, July 18.

Same, “ William H. Seward, July 18.

Same, “ Chief Justice Chase, July 18.

## NECROLOGICAL REPORT.

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Last year, the Secretary was directed by the Standing Committee, to append to the Transactions of the Society then being published, "a list of the members." The list so published contains the names of 864 living members. During the year, 80 members have been added to the Society, and 13 have deceased. Two names were omitted from the list of decedents the last year, for reasons given in the report, and one by mistake. One also deceased in 1861, whose death is now noticed. As the first two are marked deceased in the list published, only 14 should be deducted from the number of living members, and 80 added, making the present number 926.

The decedent members are Francis L. B. DeWolf, William H. Helme, Wm. W. Bishop, Wm. Richardson, Orray Taft, J. W. Freeman, Vincent Carr, Zelotes W. Holden, Elisha Olney, jr., Byron Diman, Brown Burlingame, Francis Wayland, Thomas Brayton, Nathan B. Crocker, Thomas P. Ives, Philip Allen and George F. Rice. The Secretary, as required by the by-laws, reports herewith biographical sketches of the deceased members, so far as he has been able to obtain or make them.

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### FRANCIS LE BARON DEWOLF,

The youngest son of Mark Anthony and Sophia C. V. (Chappotin) DeWolf, was born in Bristol, Oct. 12, 1827. On the death of his father in 1851, Mr. DeWolf assumed the management of the homestead farm on Papasqaush neck, Bristol, which he improved and cultivated till his death. He took great pleasure in farming, and prided himself on his crops of various kinds, and on the superiority of his cattle and horses. He always exhibited fine specimens of the best of breeds. Mr. DeWolf was twice married. His first wife was Caroline, a daughter of Samuel Dexter, Esq., of Providence, to whom he was

married in 1848. She died in 1849, leaving one daughter. His second wife was Eliza W. West, a daughter of the Rev. John West, of Bristol, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter. All his children survived him. He died at Bristol, where he always resided, June 4, 1861, after a short illness. He possessed a fine genial disposition, and was greatly beloved by every one with whom he associated. His remains were deposited in the family tomb of his grandfather, the late Hon. James DeWolf.

He became a member of this Society, January 4, 1855.

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### WILLIAM HENRY HELME,

The eldest son and second child of Nathaniel Greene and Ruth Williams (Hayford) Helme, was born in Providence, on the 25th of March, 1827. His mother was a daughter of Daniel Hayford, Jun., of Providence. In his early youth he attended the public schools in his native town, and completed his education at the Providence Conference Academy, in East Greenwich. He commenced an apprenticeship in the goldsmith's business, but soon left it to pursue the art of dentistry. He completed his studies in this art under Dr. Fisher, in Providence, and commenced business as a dentist. This he followed for years, gaining a good reputation in it, and securing a large and remunerative practice. At the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted as a private in the company of Carbineers, part of the first regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers. He returned to Providence with the regiment at the close of their term of service. For a time he was engaged with the aeronauts attached to the army near Washington, and after his return to Providence, in making experiments to render the balloon more efficient and available for war purposes. When the proposition to raise a colored regiment for this state was favorably entertained by the authorities of the state and general government, he gave himself up to the enlisting of soldiers for it. For this purpose he visited St. Louis and other cities in the southwest. To his zeal and activity may justly be attributed the success that attended the raising of this regiment. While engaged in the service of enlisting freedmen into the military service, he left St. Louis to go to Lake Providence, down the Mississippi. He landed, at the latter place, from the steamer *Superior*, about midnight of March 12, 1864. On that day or the day following, he was taken by guerrillas and murdered. His body was interred by

some of that race he sought to raise and make free. Dr. Helme was never married. By the death of his father, he became the head of a family of brothers and sisters, who looked up to him for advice and assistance.

Dr. Helme was a man of studious habits, an enthusiastic admirer and cultivator of natural science. Late in his short life, he availed himself of the instruction of Professor Hill, in the study of chemistry in the laboratory of Brown University. He became skillful as an aeronaut, and labored with success to make his observations subserve the cause of science.

He found his associates among those of a philosophic cast of mind. He was remarkable for that simplicity of character which generally marks the true lovers of nature, and manifests itself in apparent forgetfulness of self. He was a staunch advocate of human rights, and an ardent sympathiser with men of the most active anti-slavery views. His true appreciation of the beautiful in nature and art, was apparent in the objects that adorned his rooms and his home; they constituted an attraction that endeared him to the hearts of his friends, by whom he will be but too fondly and too painfully remembered.

Dr. Helme became a member of this Society, Feb. 2, 1859.

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### WILLIAM WINSOR BISHOP

Was the second son of Nathaniel and Fanny (Winsor) Bishop, born in Providence, on the 30th of May, 1817. His school education was had in the public schools of his native town. In 1833 he went to Crompton Mills, Warwick, as clerk for Mr. Benjamin Cozzens, then operating said mills. After about two years he returned to Providence, where he was engaged in the cotton manufacturing and bleaching business to the time of his death.

August 20, 1840, he intermarried with Nancy K. Dabney, by whom he had six children, only two of whom, with his wife, survive him. On the 5th of November, 1864, Mr. Bishop sailed from New York, with two of his daughters, for Port Royal, on account of the health of one of his daughters, on board the steamer *Mellville*. The steamer sunk at sea, and the three found a grave in the ocean.

Mr. Bishop became a member of this Society on the 15th of February, 1855.

### WILLIAM RICHARDSON

Was born at Boston, Mass., March 13, 1788. He was fitted for college at Groton Academy, under the tuition of William M. Richardson and Caleb Butler, graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1809, and received the degree of M. D. at Harvard University, in the year 1813.

He pursued the study of medicine with Dr. James P. Chaplin, commencing in the autumn of 1809, and ending in March 1813. After completing his studies, he commenced the practice of medicine at Slatersville, where he continued four years, after which he removed to Portsmouth, R. I. There he continued the practice of his profession until December 1838. While there he was an efficient member of the school committee from the establishment of public schools in the state, until his removal. In 1838 he removed from Portsmouth to Johnston, where he resided the remainder of his life, engaged in the business of his profession. There, as at Portsmouth, his services as one of the school committee, were called for by his fellow citizens and cheerfully and efficiently rendered by him.

Dr. Richardson was twice married. His first wife was Mary Almy, of Newport. The marriage took place on the 4th day of May, 1815. He was married to his second wife Jane Lawton, daughter of Isaac Lawton, of Portsmouth, on the 5th day of September, 1827. He had seven children by his first wife, and five by the second; one by his first wife, and four by his second wife survive him.

Dr. Richardson died at his residence in Johnston, on the 30th of September, 1864, respected and beloved. His body was interred on the farm on which he resided at the time of his death.

He became a member of this Society, May 20, 1857.

### JOHN W. FREEMAN

Was born in Mansfield, Conn. on the 30th of April, 1810. His parents were Samuel W. and Nancy (Boutelle) Freeman, of that place. Receiving only a common school education in his youth, he remained with his father, engaged in farming until about twenty years since, when he removed to Providence and soon after went to Smithfield, where for a short time he kept a country store. He then returned to



Providence, engaged in the dry goods business, but subsequently became a provision dealer, which business he followed during the rest of his life.

On the 22d of January, 1835, Mr. Freeman intermarried with Miss Mary Clark, of Richmond, R. I. The widow and the four children of that marriage survive him. Mr. Freeman died of apoplexy at his residence in Providence, on the 5th of March last. His family left him complaining of a slight headache, went to meeting, and on their return found him dead. Though sudden his departure, his life is evidence that he was not unprepared for it. His body was interred at Swan Point Cemetery. Mr. Freeman became a member of this Society on the 21st of March, 1855.

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### VINCENT CARR

Was born in the town of Westerly, R. I., December 30, 1804. He was the sixth child of Resolved and Elizabeth Carr. The maiden name of his mother was Elizabeth Hinckley. He received an ordinary common school education, living with his parents, in Westerly, till he was seventeen years of age, when he went to Providence, R. I., and was employed in the store of Mr. S. N. Richmond. He afterwards went into business with Mr. George M. Richmond, and continued the business of a merchant during the remainder of his life, residing in the city of Providence.

October 22, 1833, he was married to Adaline Field, in Providence, R. I., by whom he had six children, four of whom survived him.

He died in Providence, R. I., April 5th, 1865, was buried in River Bend Cemetery, at Westerly, R. I.

Mr. Carr became a member of this Society, June 3. 1853.

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### ZELOTES WILLIAM HOLDEN

Was born in Foster, on the 17th of June, 1806. He was the son of Pardon and Lydia Holden. His mother was a daughter of Jeremiah Boss, of Scituate. Mr. Holden had only a common school education. At an early age he entered a grocery and dry goods store in Foster,

which business he afterwards pursued there for some years. About 1833 or 1834 he removed to Providence, and was concerned in the High Street Furnace Company. Subsequently he was engaged in the stove, sheet-iron and tin-plate business, as one of the firm of Dutée Arnold & Co., the firm also carrying on the Furnace business at the same time.

While he resided in Foster he represented that town in the General Assembly, for one or more sessions. After he removed to Providence he was a member of the Common Council, from the Sixth Ward, and afterward an Alderman from the Seventh Ward for a number of years. He also held the office of President of the Mechanics Savings Bank, at the formation of that institution, and President of the Bank of North America.

Mr. Holden married Fanny H., daughter of Dr. Thomas O. H. Carpenter, of Foster, in February, 1829, by whom he had one son, who survives him. His wife died before him, in 1860. Mr. Holden died in Providence on the 25th of June, 1865. His remains were deposited in Swan Point Cemetery. He became a member of this Society on the 4th day of March, 1852.

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#### ELISHA OLNEY, JR.

Was the son of Elisha and Dinah (Whipple) Olney, of Smithfield. He attended the schools of his native town, and finished his education at the Academy in Plainfield, Conn. He worked with his father on the farm till his father's death, when he assumed the management of it, and carried it on during his life. Mr. Olney was never married. He was one of the representatives of Smithfield, in the General Assembly, and also a member of the Town Council, for many years. He died July 12, 1865, and was buried on the farm where he was born, and on which he always lived. He was a man of sound sense, very intelligent, a great reader, a skillful and successful farmer. He was a descendant from Thomas Olney, one of the first settlers of Providence. The farm on which he resided was one of the few, in this State, that never changed owners by deed. It was originally taken up by his ancestor, and always remained with the family.

Mr. Olney was admitted a member of this Society on the 19th of September, 1828.

## BYRON DIMAN

Was born in Bristol, August 5th, 1795, and was the elder of two sons of Jeremiah and Hannah (Luther) Diman; the younger, George Howe, dying in youth. Jeremiah Diman was the son of Nathaniel, who was the son of Jeremiah, who came to Bristol from Easthampton, Long Island, about 1730. The family was of French extraction, and up to the middle of the last century the name was usually spelled Dimont or Diment. Dimon and Dimond are more modern forms. It would seem that the name was originally Dumont, if it be true, as stated in the "*Patronymica Britannica*," that in the parish register of Brenchley, Kent, it is recorded, "that John Diamond, son of John du Mont, the Frenchman, was baptized in 1612." The first of the name in this country was Thomas Dimont, who settled in Easthampton about 1656. His eldest son, James, married the daughter of the Rev. Thomas James, the first minister of that town, and had three sons, the second of whom, Thomas, married Hannah Finney, and was the father of the Jeremiah, who moved to Bristol as before stated. Jeremiah married Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Grace Giddings, May 13, 1733.

Byron Diman enjoyed in his youth the advantages of an excellent private school kept in Bristol, for many years, by the late Bishop Griswold. In this school, according to the testimony of one of his classmates, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, he held the first place, and his devotion to study created a tie between teacher and pupil which was only dissolved by death. Nor did his studies cease at school. Up to a late period in his life he remained a diligent reader, and few men, not belonging to the class of professed students, possessed more varied and accurate general information.

At an early age he entered the counting-room of the late Hon. James DeWolf, and continued in the most confidential relations with that gentleman until his death in 1837. Connected with Mr. Diman's first venture was a singular story. According to the custom of those days, he was allowed to send, on his own account, in a vessel of his employer, that sailed to the coast of Africa, a parcel of goods, which were exchanged for a pair of gold anklets. These were sold by Mr. Diman to General George DeWolf, who had them made into an elegant goblet, on which his coat of arms was engraved. On the failure of this gentleman, the goblet was given to Bishop Griswold in part payment of a debt. A grandson of Bishop Griswold married Mr. Diman's daughter, and, on the birth of their eldest child, the goblet was pre-

sented to him ; the gold anklets thus returning to the grandson of the first possessor.

Mr. Diman was early engaged in the whale fishery, which at one time was largely prosecuted in Bristol ; and one of the most gratifying incidents of his life was the presentation to him, by an officer of the bark " Anne," of a perfect model of a whale ship, completely equipped down to the smallest tub, and constructed entirely of whalebone ; an extraordinary specimen of finished workmanship.

In other ways Mr. Diman was closely identified with the business interests of his native town. He was at one time treasurer, and afterwards president, of the Bristol steam mill ; a director of the Pokanoket mill ; and for many years president of the Bank of Bristol. In all his business relations he was actuated by the most generous and forbearing spirit. He was unable to say no to any request for aid. Had he been more strict and exacting, and had he guarded with more care his own interests, he would have been spared the disastrous pecuniary embarrassments which cast a cloud on his last years.

Mr. Diman was early and actively immersed in politics. He was an enthusiastic whig of the school of Henry Clay. For many years he was a member of the legislature ; and was a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention, which nominated Gen. Harrison for the presidency. During the exciting days of the Dorr war, he held the very responsible position of member of the governor's council, but did not allow his official duties to prevent him from shouldering his musket and marching to Chepachet. When the new constitution was adopted, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1846, at the disruption of the law and order party, he was elected Governor. No persuasion would induce him to hold the office longer than a year, and at the close of his official term he retired wholly to private life. The only other connection that he retained with the state, was as commissioner of the indigent blind, and deaf and dumb, an office to the duties of which he gave earnest attention. As the slavery question assumed greater importance in national politics, his interest in political questions increased, and he issued the call for the first meeting held in Bristol for the organization of the Republican Party. To the policy of President Lincoln he gave an unhesitating support.

But, though so much in public life, Governor Diman was never a seeker for official station. More than once the position of United States Senator was urged upon him, when his party was divided by rival candidates, and when both factions were willing to unite upon him. He expressed to his friends an unfeigned diffidence respecting his fitness for such a post.

"To show the estimation in which Governor Diman was held," writes one who, though often opposed to him in the political arena, was the earliest to offer a generous tribute to his memory, "I will state the circumstances of his nomination for lieutenant governor in 1843. The election was the first under the constitution and was justly deemed the most important ever held in this state. The Dorr party had obtained for their constitution, as they said, a large majority of the votes of the adult males in the state, and they had voted down, by an overwhelming majority, the "Landholders' Constitution," and when the first election under the new constitution was to be made, great interest was manifested in the result all over the country. The vote adopting the new constitution was said, and justly said, to afford no test of public sentiment, because it was adopted under the influence of martial law."

"At that time, although there were state, county and town committees enough duly appointed, affairs were controlled by a self-constituted committee which kept a room always open in the Franklin House, belonging to Charles Potter, the committee consisting of himself, Judge Pitman, Moses B. Ives, Professor Goddard, &c."

"The conclusion was. Governor Fenner must be the candidate for Governor, and B. Diman, for Lieutenant Governor. He was to be the candidate, (if he would consent,) for two reasons; first, that he might by his known firmness, judgment and moderation, temper the fierceness of Fenner; second, for the influence of his name. Gov. Diman was applied to, but utterly declined being a candidate."

"The course to be taken required consideration, and it was finally arranged that a delegation should visit him, consisting of Gen. Carrington, Moses B. Ives, Charles Potter and myself. When we were about to start for Bristol, we were detained another day because it occurred to some one that if Mr. Diman should still decline, and if it should become public that he had declined, it would produce a bad effect, and that if such men as Carrington and Ives should be seen at his house, it would be known and made public that he had been solicited and had refused to accept a nomination. We went to Bristol the next day, Mr. Ives having undertaken to get a driver who would not tell whom he had brought down. We returned to Providence delighted with the success of our mission. The whole ticket was elected by a very great majority."

In all the relations of private life, Gov. Diman was marked by the most winning qualities. His unvarying kindness as a friend and neighbor, his open hospitality, his generous benevolence, that was oftenest exercised in ways that never attracted the public eye, but to which



many now living can testify, greatly endeared him to the community in which for a lifetime he held so conspicuous a place. The aggregate of the pecuniary favors, especially, that he rendered without compensation of any kind, was suspected by very few.

Endowed with an exact and retentive memory, well versed in the best English literature, but especially at home in all antiquarian lore, the conversation of Gov. Diman was always instructive and inspiring. His topographical knowledge was wonderfully exact, and he heartily relished any opportunity of correcting the misstatements of those just returned from foreign travel.

Gov. Diman was twice married; first to Abby Alden Wight, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Wight, D. D., and second, to Elizabeth Ann Liscomb. Four children by the first and one by the second marriage survive him. He died of apoplexy, at his residence in Bristol, August 1, 1865, lacking four days of the limit assigned by the Psalmist.

Gov. Diman became a member of this Society, on the 29th of January, 1856.

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### BROWN BURLINGAME,

The youngest child of Richard and Roby (Brown) Burlingame, was born in Gloucester on the 15th of August, 1806. His mother was a daughter of Elisha Brown, of Gloucester, and a descendant from Chad Brown, one of the first settlers of Providence. He was indebted to the common schools of his native town for all the education he ever received. He lived with his father on the old homestead farm, and was brought up by him to the farming business. He followed this business, on the same farm, until within about four months before his decease, when he sold out his farm and removed to Providence, in May, 1865. On the 14th of September, 1824, he married Eliza F. Brown, of Gloucester, by whom he had six children, all of whom survived him. For several years he was one of the Town Council of Gloucester. He was a good farmer, thoroughly instructed in his business, and pursued it with great advantages to himself. The records of our Society show that he was frequently a successful competitor at our Cattle Shows, for premiums for cattle and swine. In the summer of 1865 he went to Canada to purchase horses. While there an attempt was made to kidnap the notorious George Sanders, and Mr. Burlingame was arrested on suspicion of being engaged in it. On his examination,



he proved himself innocent. His arrest and detention affected his health. Upon his discharge he started for home, where he died on the day of his arrival, August 12th. His body was interred in Gloucester.

He became a member of this Society, December 18, 1835.

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### FRANCIS WAYLAND,

The eldest son of Francis and Sarah (Moore) Wayland, was born in the city of New York, March 11, 1796. His father was a Baptist minister, of strong mind, and pure character. The family removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., soon after his birth, and he was prepared for College in the Academy, at that place. He entered the Sophomore Class in Union College in 1811, and graduated in 1813, at the age of 17 years. He then commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Eli Burrett, of Troy, and pursued it three years. When about to engage in the practice of his profession, he became convinced that it was his duty to preach the gospel. To prepare himself for the ministry he repaired to Andover Theological Seminary, in 1816. There he remained one year, and then accepted the post of Tutor in Union College, which he held for four years, giving instruction in several departments. The Hon. William H. Seward was under his instruction. The late Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, was a Tutor in Union College at the same time. The intimacy there contracted between Bishop Potter and Mr. Seward and Dr. Wayland, ripened into a friendship that lasted through life. At the end of four years Dr. Wayland accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, in Boston. He was ordained August 21, 1821, and at once entered upon the discharge of his pastoral duties. It was during his residence in Boston that he preached his sermon "On the moral dignity of the Missionary Enterprise," which is more renowned, perhaps, than any other which has been delivered in this country, during the present century. This remarkable discourse gave a new impulse to missionary zeal and efforts throughout the land.

During his pastorate in Boston, Dr. Wayland married Miss Lucy Lincoln, daughter of Hon. Herman Lincoln, of that city. Two sons, the fruits of that marriage, are now living, Judge Francis Wayland, of New Haven, and the Rev. Professor Heman Lincoln Wayland, of Kalamazoo College, Michigan. The second wife of Dr. Wayland was

Mrs. Sage, the daughter of Dr. John C. Howard, of Boston, who with her son, Howard Wayland, also survives him.

After five years' ministerial labor, Dr. Wayland was elected to the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, at Union College, but soon after was chosen President of Brown University, in this State. He immediately entered into his work in February, 1827, being then in his thirty-second year, with an energy and enthusiasm which insured success. For this situation he was eminently endowed. His personal appearance gave him the ascendancy over others which ensured obedience. If the rules of labor and conduct, which he enforced, were sometimes deemed unduly severe, they were such as he prescribed for himself, and which he conscientiously followed. As a teacher, he had few equals. He possessed, in an eminent degree, the power of analysis and exact statement, the power of illustration, and the power of kindling enthusiasm in his pupils, qualities essential to a successful instructor. He raised the standing of the University, and his devotedness to its interests excited the munificence of its benefactors and friends to increase its means of usefulness. During his presidency, large additions were made to the philosophical and chemical apparatus, the library fund was established, and Manning Hall, Rhode Island Hall, and the President's Mansion, were built. He resigned the presidency in 1855, after a service of twenty-eight and a half years.

In 1857, Dr. Wayland was called to the pastoral charge of the First Baptist Church, in Providence. After about one year's labor, finding his health declining, he resigned the charge in June, 1858. He continued, however, to preach occasionally, until a few months before his death, when, by the advice of medical friends, he abstained altogether from preaching.

Dr. Wayland's labors were not confined to the College, or to the desk. He took an active part in most of the social, educational and moral reforms that have occurred in this city and State. His pen and his voice were always to be had in favor of any plan for the advancement of public education, for ameliorating the condition of the poor and oppressed, and for raising the standards of morals and religion in the community. His study was the scene of close thought and hard labor. He found leisure to publish the following valuable works :

Moral Science.

Political Economy.

Intellectual Philosophy.

Memoir of Dr. Judson.

Limits of Human Responsibility.

Letters to Dr. Fuller on Slavery.

Apostolic Ministry.

Memoir of Dr. Chalmers.

Sermons to the Churches.

Principles and Practices of the  
Baptists.

Thoughts on the Collegiate System.

Two Volumes of Sermons.

Various Sermons and Addresses.

During the latter years of his life, he found in his garden that relaxation which his life of severe study and mental labor required. His fruits and vegetables, the productions of his own hands, have often excited admiration at our Exhibitions. He delighted to participate in those exhibitions, and his skill and science were often at the service of this Society, on committees for awarding premiums for horticultural products. He became a member of the Society, October 6, 1841, but declined accepting any office in it on account of his other avocations.

Dr. Wayland ceased from his labors on the 30th of September, and entered into rest. His body was interred in the North or City Burial Ground.

## THOMAS BRAYTON

WARWICK NECK, 16th January, 1866.

Hon. W. R. STAPLES, Secretary, &c. :

Dear Sir,—Yours of a recent date, making inquiries in relation to the late Thomas Brayton, has been handed me for reply. I regret being able to furnish so little applicable to your purpose in making up a suitable notice for publication.

He was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Read) Brayton, and was born in the town of Cranston, March 4th, 1788, and was descended from Francis Brayton, who was the first of the name appearing upon our records, and who was "received an inhabitant" at Portsmouth. Oct. 5, 1643. He was twin brother of the late Benjamin Brayton. His father was a wheelwright, at which occupation the son Thomas wrought, managing, at the same time, a small farm. He also attained considerable celebrity in the making of wooden plows, then in universal use among farmers. Some of said plows are now in being, and are remarkable specimens of strength and finished workmanship. His school education was obtained at the common school of the neighborhood, and was restricted to such facilities as those schools then offered. But a worthy ambition to excel in whatever he undertook, and a fondness for social life, soon placed him far above the average of his contemporaries. He married at the age of twenty-five, Sarah R. P. Fuller, by whom he had three children, viz: Caleb, born July 11th, 1816, and subsequently Joseph and Welthan, all of whom preceded him to the grave, and only one of

whom left a family. Caleb left a wife and three children, who now reside in Fall River, Mass. His wife Sarah died Oct. 5th, 1840. He afterwards married Lucia, the widow of Samuel Gorton Arnold, of Providence, who died in August, 1859, leaving no heirs. He subsequently married Sally (White) Low, widow of Bennett Low, of Old Warwick, to which place he afterwards removed, and where he died, Oct. 1865, aged 77 years. He devoted the later years of his life more exclusively to the cultivation of his farm, and was especially skillful in the cultivation of orchards, and enjoyed the fruit of his skill and labor performed at a period of life much later than most people think it any object to cultivate or plant. He was a man of great energy and industry, who seemed a stranger to fatigue. He told the writer hereof a few days before his death, that he had never called a physician or taken medicine during his long life. His full, erect and manly form made him conspicuous among his fellows, and his presence on horseback at the frequent military parades during the war of 1812, as major of militia, so favorably impressed beholders, as to draw forth comparisons with heroes of the revolution whose memory will be immortal.\* His funeral took place from the Friends' meeting house in Cranston, where many of his former friends and neighbors collected to pay the last rites to his memory, and by them he was interred in the family burial ground, about a quarter of a mile northwest of said meeting house, on a picturesque rising ground, for several generations belonging to the family.

Yours,

J. HOLDEN.

Mr. Brayton was admitted a member of this Society, Aug. 7, 1854.

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### NATHAN BOURNE CROCKER

Died at his residence in Providence, on the 19th day of October, in the 85th year of his age. He was a native of Barnstable, Mass., where he was born on the 4th of July 1781. He was a son of Ebenezer and Mary (Bourne) Crocker. At an early age he evinced such a love of study, that his parents resolved to give him a liberal education. He was prepared for college at the academy in Sandwich. Among his fellow-students was Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, afterwards provisional Bishop of New York. In the year 1802, Dr. Crocker graduated

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\* A person recently in my employ, compared his appearance on horseback to Gen. Washington.

at Harvard University, where he spent the preceding four years. After leaving the University he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Leonard, of Portsmouth, N. H., and pursued it subsequently with Dr. Jeffries, of Boston. Not finding the study, and especially the practice of medicine, congenial to his feelings, he abandoned it and commenced the study of Theology.

In October, 1802, he was invited by the Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, then rector of St. John's Church, Providence, afterwards Bishop of South Carolina, to officiate as lay reader at St. John's Church. He performed that service for the first time on the 24th of October, 1802. Mr. Bowen removed about that time to South Carolina, and Dr. Crocker continued to officiate as lay reader, until May, 1803, when he became rector of the parish, having received ordination as deacon, from the Rt. Rev. Edward Bass, in Trinity Church, Boston. In May, 1804, he was compelled by ill health to resign his charge. A voyage across the Atlantic restored him to health. In March, 1807, he was invited by the same parish again to become its rector. He accepted the invitation, and commenced his labors with them. On the 18th of May, 1808, he was ordained Priest by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Moore, in Trinity Church, New York. From that time to the day of his death, Dr. Crocker continued the Rector of St. John's Church, the beloved pastor of a grateful and united parish. In 1853, the state of his health called for a relaxation of his labors. He again crossed the Atlantic, and after a short visit to England, returned to his people. Advancing age brought with it decreasing strength, and in 1862, the Rev. Richard B. Duane was called to assist him as Associate Rector. This continued until the death of Dr. Crocker.

In the year 1810, Dr. Crocker was married to Miss Eliza Antoinette, daughter of Dr. Isaac Senter, of Newport, by whom he had four children, three of whom survive him.

For a considerable time before his death, Dr. Crocker was the eldest Presbyter of the Episcopal Church in the United States. Up to 1858, he had attended every one of the triennial conventions of his church which had been held within fifty years. He was a member of its Board of Missions, and a Counsellor and Governor of its Seminaries of Theological education.

For forty-seven years he was one of the Fellows of Brown University, and its eldest Fellow for many years. He was also Secretary of the Corporation of the University for a long period.

Dr. Crocker was an Episcopalian, a thorough Episcopalian from a conscientious examination of the Bible, yet his charity was as broad as



the gospel that he preached. While he pertinaciously adhered to his own opinions, there was no intruding them on others. He gave to others the same right of judgment, and credit for the same purity of motive that he assumed to himself. He maintained his doctrines in the pulpit by endeavoring to show they were founded on the scriptures, and not by inferring their truth, by showing that others were false. Few clergymen of his times continued the charge of the same congregation for so many years as did Dr. Crocker. This was not because he was not called to other parishes and allured by higher salaries. To a call of the kind once made to him, it has been said, that his reply was, he was with St. John's in its infancy, he had grown up with them, and so long as they were satisfied with him he should never leave them. This endeared him to his people, while his Christian demeanor and charity raised him innumerable fast friends of other societies. In the summer of 1860, a proposition was originated out of the pale of Episcopacy, to make him a complimentary call on his birth day, the 4th of July, and hundreds did so. In connection with this mark of respect, a dollar subscription was commenced by rigid congregationalists, to procure the portrait of Dr. Crocker, now at Brown University, the funds for the payment of which was collected principally from individuals holding opinions by no means Episcopal.

When he laid off his armor to enter into life, all who knew him mourned the absence of a friend, the departure of a pastor always at his post, and of a Christian gone to his reward. His body was interred at the North Burial Ground.

Dr. Crocker became a member of this Society, in October, 1820.

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### THOMAS POYNTON IVES,

The only son of Moses B. and Anne Allen (Dorr) Ives, born in Providence on the 17th of January, 1834, died at Havre on the 17th of November, 1865. He was disabled, by weakness of his eyes, to pursue a thorough course of study. Availing himself however of the advantages of his position, he acquired more knowledge of the rudiments of science than many others of his age. A retentive memory aided him in his acquisitions, and his love of study and books was gratified by listening to their contents. In 1854, he graduated Bachelor of Philosophy at Brown University. He then pursued a full course



of medical study with Dr. J. W. C. Ely, of this city, attending during two winters, courses of Medical Lectures, in the city of New York. Afterward he spent some time in Europe in a tour for observation and improvement. On his return he was engaged in mercantile and manufacturing business as a member of the firm of Brown & Ives.

At the opening of the Rebellion, Mr. Ives was confined to his bed with pleurisy, and before his health was fully re-established, his anxiety—to use his own words—“to do what little he could in defence of his country” led him to offer his services to the government. His premature efforts in this service laid the foundation of a disease which finally resulted in his death.

He converted his pleasure yacht into a vessel of war, and offered both the yacht and himself for the service of his country. He was stationed at Baltimore in the revenue service for several months. While so engaged, he offered to build a larger vessel for the service if the government would arm her and give him the command of her. As this could not be done without conflict with the rules of the naval board the offer was not accepted. He was in Gen. Burnside's famous expedition to North Carolina, on board the “Picket,” as volunteer lieutenant in the navy. The command of the flag ship devolved on him, during that stormy and dangerous voyage. Through his coolness and skill the expedition was able to enter Hatteras Inlet in safety. He did duty, as volunteer lieutenant, on the Potomac and Nansemond steamers, and wherever stationed won the commendation of his superior officers, and for his services received the appointment of Lieutenant Commander. In the early part of the spring of 1865 he tendered his resignation to the Navy department on account of his ill health. The Department refused to accept his resignation but gave him leave of absence. He at once embarked for Europe, and the change of climate gave at first hopes that he would return to his native country in full health. While in Europe, he married, on the 19th of October, Miss Elizabeth Cabot Motley, daughter of John Lothrop Motley, minister of the United States to Austria. A short time afterwards, while in Paris, a disease of the lungs fastened upon him, and he started on his journey to this country. He arrived at Havre, and there breathed his last in sight of the vessel in which he was to embark for home.

He held, at the time of his death, the place of Trustee of Brown University, and of the Butler Hospital. In every benevolent institution his heart and his purse was open. His genial disposition and general affability made him a large circle of acquaintances and friends. He conferred honor on his patrimonial inheritance, rather than derived

honor from it,—it extended the usefulness of a patriotic citizen, and a good man.

Mr. Ives became a member of this Society on the 11th of September, 1855.

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### PHILIP ALLEN

Was one of the original members of this Society. His name is among those of the persons incorporated in October, 1820. Only three of those incorporated with him are now living. In August, preceding the granting of the charter, he was chosen one of the Standing Committee of the Society, and he was confirmed in that office by the charter, and held it, subsequently, by election at the annual meeting.

He was the eldest son of Zachariah and Anne (Crawford) Allen, and was born in Providence, September 1, 1785. He was prepared for College, in part, at the Academy, in Taunton; in part, in the celebrated school of the late Robert Rogers, in Newport, and in the Latin school, kept in the old College building, by Jeremiah Chaplin, afterwards president of Waterville College. He graduated at Rhode Island College, now Brown University, in 1803. Among his classmates were the late Judge Benjamin Cowell, of this city, and the late Lieutenant Governor, John Reed, of Massachusetts.

The death of his father, in 1801, brought early upon him important duties and responsibilities. At the time of his death, his father was engaged in commercial business with the West Indies, and also in the distilling and sugar-refining business, in Providence. At an early age he assumed the same business, which he continued until the prostration of Commerce before the war of 1812. He was also, as early as 1812, engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, in a mill in Smithfield. This soon became his principal employment. This business is indebted to him for some of its greatest improvements. He was the first to introduce into it the improved bobbin and fly-frames, now in general use, and the lapping machine for cotton cards, by importing them into the country. He commenced printing calicoes in 1834, in the establishment which is known as the "Allen Print Works," in this city. He brought the manufacture of cotton in all its branches, at his establishments, to great perfection. Naturally ingenious in matters of machinery, and well read in the scientific works relating to the cotton manufacturing

business, he was ready to suggest improvements, and to adopt them when suggested by others. Reverses in business, in 1857, took from him the ownership of mills and print works on which he had bestowed the strength of his manhood, both mind and body, and in which he had invested the patrimony derived from his father. But up to a very short time before his death he was accustomed to visit them almost daily. The oversight of the print-works occupied his attention after his failure, and when so engaged he has been known to say, he was the oldest business man in the city, the one who had been engaged in active business life, longer than any of his fellow citizens then living.

In the years 1819, 20 and 21, he was one of the Representatives of Providence in the General Assembly. In 1831, he was elected Governor of the State, and also in 1832 and 1833. At the May Session, in 1833, he was elected United States Senator, from this State, and resigned the office of Governor. While in Congress he was one of the Committee on Commerce and Naval affairs. Though not a debater, the influence of his extensive knowledge and experience had great weight in both of the legislative bodies, of which he was a member.

At the close of his Senatorial office, Gov. Allen retired from public life.

In January, 1814, he married Phebe, the daughter of the late Benjamin Aborn of this city. They had eleven children, only two of whom survive him.

Gov. Allen died at his residence, in Providence, December 16, 1865. His body was interred in St. John's church yard.

### GEORGE FRANKLIN RICE

Was born in Coventry, R. I., in the year 1822. He was a son of George and Lydia Ann (Whitman) Rice, his mother being a daughter of Daniel Whitman, of Warwick. He came to Providence with his father in 1827. After attending the public schools in Providence, he entered his father's store, and was engaged in the leather and shoe business with his father. Subsequently he was in company with Henry R. Congdon, under the firm of Congdon & Rice, in the same business. In 1846, he married Elizabeth R. Sabin, daughter of Hezekiah Sabin, Esq., of Providence, by whom he had one daughter, who survives him. Some time after his marriage he removed to Barrington, and engaged

in farming in connection with his other business. A few years before his death, he relinquished the leather and shoe business, and purchased the Kelly Grist Mill, in Barrington, which engrossed his attention as long as his health would allow him to do business. Then he came to his father's, in Providence, where he died on the 6th of January, 1866, aged 43 years old. His body was placed in a tomb in Grace Church Cemetery, in Providence.

Mr. Rice became a member of this Society on the 9th day of April, 1855.

## APPENDIX.

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### METEOROLOGICAL RECORD FOR THE YEAR 1865.

The following meteorological tables and remarks have been compiled and copied from the monthly communications, made by Professor A. Caswell, to the Providence Daily Journal. The observations here recorded were made by Dr. Caswell, at his residence on College Hill, in this city, about 154 feet above tide water. Of their absolute correctness there can be no doubt. Such parts only have been copied as would seem particularly applicable to the common uses of life. Our thanks are due to Dr. Caswell, for his ready permission to avail ourselves of his labors on this, as we have done on previous occasions.

The temperature here given is probably higher than in some other locations, and lower than in others in the State. The comparisons are made with observations made in preceding years, at the same place and with the same instruments.

## JANUARY.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	REMARKS.
1	18	16	9	76.4	....	Snowed gently a. m.; cloudy p. m. till near sunset. Evening fine.
2	11	26	17	68.2	....	Very fine.
3	15	25	22	75.4	0.65	Very fine through the day; even'g cloudy.
4	26	25	21	79.2	....	Snow began at midnight, continued till 4 p. m.; evening fine. Snow about 4 inches upon a level.
5	10	22	30	38.9	....	Very fine.
6	32	39	40	87.3	1.64	Cloudy and mild; showery p. m., raining heavily at 11 o'clock.
7	35	35	11	79.7	....	Gentle rain till 4½ p. m., then snow flurry till 7 in evening; high wind.
8	5	17	17	48.8	....	Clear and cold, fine; late in evening cloudy.
9	25	36	31	82.0	1.42	Pleasant, lightly overcast in the evening; bow round the moon.
10	21	34	34	100.0	....	Steady rain nearly all day; heavy mist in the evening.
11	26	25	16	65.5	....	Very fine; evening cloudless.
12	16	32	29	70.5	....	Very fine; the evening air raw and clear.
13	28	38	31	78.7	....	Mild and pleasant, evening partly overcast.
14	34	39	35	94.9	....	Sprinkling of rain at intervals; clouds broken in the evening.
15	15	24	17	65.9	....	Fine and cold.
16	18	19	10	58.6	0.50	Very cold; piercing wind.
17	11	25	10	84.2	....	Snow began to fall from 6 to 7 p. m.
18	8	14	6	60.1	....	Nearly 5 inches dry snow on the ground this morning
19	5	28	16	78.2	0.36	Pleasant but cold, began to snow very gently from 9 to 10 p. m.
20	12	24	15	62.2	...	From 3 to 4 inches fresh snow on the ground this morning; weather very fine.
21	14	27	28	53.3	....	Pleasant; appearance of storm at evening.
22	22	36	39	74.5	....	Mild and pleasant.
23	32	35	38	100.	0.72	Light rain from 10 a. m. through the day; at 10 p. m. moist.
24	28	28	20	62.5	....	Pleasant; evening very clear, with aurora in the north east, quite bright but without streamers.
25	16	25	14	68.8	....	Cold but pleasant; evening very clear.
26	9	22	13	58.7	....	Very cold.
27	8	18	10	56.1	....	Very cold.
28	6	16	8	64.4	....	Cold but fine.
29	8	21	22	68.2	....	Very cold in the morning but with air still; much milder p. m. and evening.
30	19	29	24	78.4	....	Very fine.
31	19	40	34	68.5	....	Fine a. m.; cloudy in the evening.
	18.0	26.9 22.0	21.1	69.9	5.29	

## REMARKS.

1. We have for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 22°, which is just 5 degrees colder than the average of the preceding 33 Januarys. The warmest January in 34 years was that of 1843,—mean temperature 34.2; the coldest that of 1857, mean temperature 16.3. In the above period five Januarys only were colder than the present.

2. Rain or snow fell on ten days. Total quantity of rain and melted snow, 5.29 inches, which is 1.65 inches above the average of the month in 34 years.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 5 days; between east and south, 1; between south and west, 6; between west and north, 19. On the average, less than one half of the heavens were covered with clouds.



## FEBRUARY.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	REMARKS.
1	30	38	25	70.8	....	Cloudy and mild through the day; clear in the evening and cooler.
2	14	28	17	64.2	....	Cold, but pleasant.
3	11	33	28	61.0	....	Fine through the day; overcast in evening with appearance of storm.
4	34	37	38	39.9	....	Flurry of snow last night; weather mild.
5	36	35	25	60.1	....	Variable, flurry of snow at 6 a. m.; mostly clear from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; evening clear and colder.
6	24	35	29	66.8	....	Cloudy, but pleasant; snow began to fall gently at 11 p. m.
7	29	37	32	87.6	....	Mild, began to snow from 6 to 9 p. m.
8	41	38	31	93.0	....	Chilly, windy, cloudy.
9	24	31	14	25.4	....	Pleasant; cold in the evening.
10	12	28	36	58.4	....	Pleasant for the most part; light flurry of snow at 1 p. m.
11	22	24	10	58.5	....	Cold, rather severe.
12	5	18	9	75.4	....	Very cold; heavy wind in evening and cold very severe; flurry of snow 3 to 5 p. m.
13	5	17	13	67.8	....	Very cold; cutting wind a. m.; moderate in evening.
14	10	25	20	48.5	....	Very fine.
15	16	33	31	88.3	....	Fine in the morning; cloudy p. m.; snow began to fall from 7½ to 8 p. m., gathering pretty fast on the ground; heavy rain during the night.
16	34	35	33	96.9	4.00	Mist and light rain early in the morning; cloudy through the day; mostly clear and mild in the evening.
17	33	40	31	72.5	....	Fine.
18	25	35	30	64.2	....	Pleasant; evening overcast.
19	29	35	28	68.1	....	Mild; cloudy through the day; eve'g clear.
20	28	34	24	76.8	....	Flurry of snow in the morning; evening clear, with aurora in the north without streamers.
21	22	38	30	76.9	....	Very fine.
22	28	33	35	64.5	....	Very fine in the morning; evening partly overcast.
23	37	43	38	84.5	....	Sprinkling of rain from 7 to 8 a. m.
24	28	35	25	52.8	.. .	Very fine.
25	19	37	31	69.8	.. .	Very fine; began to rain from 10 to 11 p. m.; rain continued through the night.
26	41	49	39	97.5	1.45	Rain in the morning; cloudy p. m.; mostly clear in the evening.
27	30	42	27	60.2	....	Pleasant.
28	27	28	21	87.2	....	Air raw, and fall of snow toward night.
	24.7	33.3 28.3	26.4	70.2	5.45	

## REMARKS.

1. We have for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 28.3, which is one degree and three tenths above the average of this month for 34 years. The warmest February in 34 years was that of 1842, mean temperature 34.04; the coldest that of 1836, mean temperature 18.5.

2. Rain or snow fell on 12 days; total quantity of rain and melted snow 5.45 inches. The separate amounts of rain fell from the first to the 15th were not measured. The total for the month 5.45 inches is 2.62 inches above the average for the month for 34 years. The average rain fall from January 1 to March 1, for 34 years is 6.27 inches. The quantity this year is 10.74 inches.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 2 days; between east and south 2 days; between south and west 7 days; and between west and north 17 days. On an average nearly one half the heavens was covered with clouds.

## MARCH.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	REMARKS.
1	22	32	29	91.8	....	Cloudy for most part from 9 to 11 a. m.; air full of snow flakes.
2	30	37	31	80.9	....	Cloudy through the day; began to snow at 7½ p. m.
3	29	45	36	97.3	2.10	Steady rain, a.m.; cloudy, p.m.; ev'g, cl'r.
4	34	51	58	97.4	....	Steady rain from 2 to 3 p. m.; ev'g clear, at 10 p m., with very fresh west'ly wind.
5	31	35	23	55.8	....	Very fine.
6	18	32	25	66.2	....	Very fine; evening splendid.
7	24	42	35	70.9	....	Very fine.
8	42	49	43	83.8	....	Cloudy for the most part, and mild.
9	40	49	43	72.8	1.76	Steady rain nearly all day.
10	43	38	24	62.8	....	Rain all the morning, with warm south'ly wind; about 6 p m. cleared off; evening cool, with brisk wind from northwest.
11	22	34	28	69.2	....	Pleasant.
12	26	21	19	40.1	....	Heavy gust and snow-squalls from 6 to 7 a. m.; weather grew cold during the morning; Very uncomfortable day to be out.
13	30	55	39	65.6	...	Cloudy for the most part; appearance of storm in the evening.
14	35	43	34	85.4	....	Cloudy and mild.
15	35	58	47	81.5	....	Very mild; light mist in morn'g and ev'g.
16	51	62	50	93.3	0.48	Light rain in the morning; cloudy nearly all day; mild and air damp; frost out of the ground in some places.
17	48	48	42	71.4	....	Light rain in the morning; wind very gusty; evening clear.
18	45	49	36	56.8	....	Mostly clear, but extremely blustering.
19	35	50	36	53.6	....	Very fine; evening calm and splendid.
20	38	58	45	64.6	....	Pleasant at mid-day; rain in the evening.
21	40	60	50	80.8	....	Very fine.
22	50	60	42	78.7	....	Pleasant.
23	39	48	40	42.3	....	Snow-squall and rain from 10 to 11 a. m.; Very blustering, and evening clear.
24	34	42	35	61.9	....	Blustering, with occasional snow-squalls.
25	33	48	36	54.7	....	Pleasant; evening fine and clear.
26	34	45	35	51.2	....	Pleasant; evening clear.
27	30	50	40	50.2	....	Very fine.
28	35	50	35	55.7	....	Fine.
29	32	46	40	76.4	....	Pleasant.
30	45	56	50	97.9	....	Light showers through the day; steady rain in the evening.
31	43	38	37	100.	1.22	Mist and rain through the day.
	35.6	46.2	36.9	71.3	5.56	
		39.5				

## REMARKS.

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 39.5, which is five degrees and one-tenth above the average for 34 years, and only about one degree below the warmest in that period. The warmest March in 34 years was that of 1859,—mean temperature 40.6; the coldest that of 1836,—mean temperature 27.5.

2. Rain or snow fell on fourteen days. Total quantity of rain and melted snow, 5.56 inches, which is 2.12 inches above the average of the month for 34 years. The average rain fall from January 1, to April 1, for 34 years, is 9.70 inches. The quantity this year is 16.30 inches, showing an excess of 6.60 inches.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 5 days; between east and south, 5 days; between south and west, 8 days, and between west and north, 13 days. On an average, more than one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds.

## APRIL.

Days.	6 a. m.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	REMARKS.
1	38	55	42	62.6	....	Very fine, a.m.; blustering toward night; flurry of snow in the evening.
2	40	54	42	51.4	....	Very fine; sky nearly cloudless.
3	36	37	42	60.7	....	Very fine.
4	36	51	31	62.5	....	Very fine.
5	38	56	47	75.9	....	Pleasant for the most part; light sprinkling of rain at 2, p. m.; fog-bow about the moon in the evening.
6	48	60	55	82.9	....	Cloudy for most part; occasional sprinkling of rain.
7	54	58	52	84.3	0.14	Wind very heavy at S.W., from 10 a. m., to 4 p. m.; more calm in evening; mist and light rain at intervals.
8	42	56	38	44.1	....	Very fine; evening clear and cool.
9	33	50	40	73.8	....	Pleasant, a. m.; cloudy toward night; appearance of storm in the evening.
10	40	44	40	79.0	0.87	Commenced raining about noon, and continued quite steadily during afternoon.
11	40	51	44	78.3	....	Mostly cloudy, with occasional sprinkling of rain; clouds broken in evening.
12	42	61	50	83.9	....	Rain in morning; cloudy, and occasionally sprinkling through the day and eve'g.
13	48	58	43	56.2	....	Cloudy, a. m.; evening, fine.
14	40	62	46	52.1	....	Very fine.
15	43	65	47	68.8	0.65	Very fine, a. m.; cloudy toward night; rain in the evening.
16	48	62	49	54.4	....	Fine, a. m., overcast in the evening.
17	36	56	39	48.9	....	Fine; air very raw from southerly.
18	41	54	54	87.6	....	Fair; slightly variable; slight showers.
19	54	65	52	44.4	....	Very fine.
20	45	54	38	53.9	....	Cloudy and chilly; rain in the evening.
21	38	41	41	100.	0.47	Heavy mist, and light rain at intervals.
22	42	60	52	80.2	....	Rain and heavy mist all day.
23	47	56	41	60.2	....	Cloudy for the most part; cool in the eve'g.
24	39	53	41	47.3	....	Cool but fine; evening, very still and clear.
25	38	61	45	60.6	....	Very fine.
26	43	64	53	66.9	....	Very fine.
27	55	78	56	59.6	....	Extremely warm in the sun.
28	53	77	55	60.8	....	Very fine.
29	55	63	55	81.1	0.85	Cloudy; very blustering; rain in evening.
30	48	61	50	78.9	....	Fine through the day; eve'g overcast.
	43.3	58.2	46.2	66.8	2.98	
		49.2				

## REMARKS

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 49.2, which is 4.3 warmer than the average of this month for 34 years. The warmest April in 34 years was that of 1850,—mean temperature 50.6; the coldest, that of 1817,—mean temperature 40.1.

2. Rain or snow fell on thirteen days. Total quantity, 2.98 inches, which is just three-quarters of an inch more than the average for the period of 34 years. The average rain fall, from January 1 to May 1, for 34 years, is 13.43 inches. The quantity this year, is 19.28 inches; excess 5.85 inches; on the 1st of April the excess was 6.60 inches.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 5 days; between east and south, 4; between south and west, 11; and between west and north, 10. On an average a little less than one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds.

NOTE.—The bloom of fruit trees, is from 10 to 14 days earlier than usual.

## MAY.

Days.	6 a. m.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	REMARKS.
1	48	55	48	80.1	0.99	Cloudy, with occasional light rain.
2	45	60	49	68.6	....	Very fine; evening overcast.
3	47	49	47	67.2	....	Cloudy, with occasional sprinkling of rain.
4	47	62	50	46.8	....	Cloudy for the most part.
5	50	60	48	66.4	....	Cloudy; sprinkling of rain in evening; wind north-east.
6	46	50	48	87.7	0.93	Light rain, p. m.; increased in evening.
7	44	64	50	64.0	....	Very fine
8	49	61	54	98.4	....	Cloudy for the most part, with indications of rain.
9	56	58	48	100.	1.96	Heavy rain at intervals.
10	50	69	47	74.8	....	Fine at mid-day; cloudy and raw air in the evening.
11	50	60	56	96.0	....	Copious rain in morning; cloudy, p. m.; thick fog in evening.
12	58	50	46	95.7	....	Variable; sprinkling at intervals.
13	46	58	50	71.2	....	Very fine.
14	52	71	57	59.9	....	Very fine.
15	56	78	56	71.8	....	Very fine.
16	58	79	60	50.9	....	Very fine; cloudy in afternoon.
17	68	87	62	61.6	....	Very warm and close; much cooler in evening, with considerable electricity.
18	50	46	45	89.9	....	Showery.
19	45	52	50	100.	....	Drizzly much of the day.
20	54	73	60	77.8	....	Very pleasant.
21	65	75	64	80.6	....	Cloudy, p. m.; showery.
22	61	63	60	98.2	2.78	Rainy all day; some heavy dashes.
23	59	66	60	82.7	....	Showery in the morning; eve'g, starlight.
24	56	68	54	61.5	....	Very fine.
25	60	72	59	65.3	....	Very fine.
26	60	78	56	51.9	....	Very fine.
27	52	54	49	80.8	0.47	Light rain nearly all day.
28	49	58	54	93.0	....	Rainy, a. m.; misty and cloudy, p. m.
29	55	68	59	85.9	....	Cloudy; light shower about 2, p. m.
30	57	72	68	63.4	....	Very fine.
31	58	88	66	67.3	....	Very fine.
	52.8	63.5	58.6	75.4	6.23	
		56.6				

## REMARKS.

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 56.6, which is one degree warmer than the average of the month for 34 years. The warmest May in 34 years was that of 1844,—mean temperature 59.5; the coldest, that of 1861,—mean temperature 51.1.

2. Rain or snow fell on 15 days. Total quantity of rain, in inches, 6.28 which is 2.81 inches above the average for 34 years. The average rain-fall, from January 1 to June 1, for a period of 34 years, is 16.85 inches. The quantity this year is 25.71; excess, on the first of June, 8.68 inches.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 9 days; between east and south, 4 days; between south and west, 10 days; and between west and north, 8 days. On an average, a little more than one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds.

## JUNE.

Days.	6 a. m.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humid'y	Rain in inches.	REMARKS.
1	68	77	60	81.4	....	Very fine.
2	64	73	57	67.9	....	Very fine.
3	58	72	58	72.1	....	Very fine.
4	63	78	73	72.1	....	Very hot for the season.
5	68	64	56	77.5	....	Fine.
6	55	69	57	76.6	....	Cloudy morning and evening; air cool.
7	66	77	66	81.7	....	Pleasant.
8	70	85	79	73.8	....	Very hot.
9	69	76	66	73.0	....	Pleasant; sprinkled at 6½ p. m., and occasionally in the evening.
10	68	79	67	88.4	0.20	Very warm and sultry; light rain toward night, with thunder.
11	61	73	58	72.7	....	Very fine.
12	56	77	62	71.5	....	Very fine; very close at mid-day, and hot sun.
13	66	84	64	65.1	....	Fine; very hot sun; cooler toward eve'g, with wind at north-east.
14	60	70	55	60.8	....	Very fine.
15	53	68	57	61.5	....	Fine; rather cool for the season.
16	57	70	65	87.0	....	Cloudy, with occasional sprinkling.
17	68	81	74	76.9	....	Very hot and sultry.
18	75	75	67	90.0	....	Very hot in the morning; at 8 a. m., thermometer stood at 80°; sprinkling of rain from 1 to 2 p. m.; cooler in the afternoon and evening.
19	63	76	69	78.6	....	Pleasant; evening, overcast.
20	60	74	67	82.5	....	Pleasant.
21	68	78	69	88.0	....	Cloudy, with occasional sunshine.
22	70	78	66	86.8	....	Cloudy for the most part.
23	66	80	64	60.9	....	Very fine.
24	61	82	66	82.6	....	Very fine.
25	68	85	68	76.3	....	Thermometer on the sand, between 1 and 2 p. m., 136°; black bulb for solar radiation 115°; very hot air all day.
26	68	76	70	91.9	1.36	Light shower at 1 p. m.; heavy rain in ev'g.
27	68	81	64	71.2	....	Very fine.
28	66	74	62	62.9	....	Very fine.
29	68	83	68	69.1	....	Very fine.
30	70	90	75	77.7	....	Intensely hot.
	64.4	77.8	64.3	75.8	1.56	
		68.7				

## REMARKS.

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 68.7, which is 3.5 warmer than the average of this month for 34 years. The present is the warmest June in 34 years. June of 1841,—mean temperature 68.6, is the warmest on my record up to the present; the coldest June in 34 years, is that of 1836,—mean temperature 59.9.

2. Rain fell on five days; total quantity 1.56 inches, which is 2.21 inches below the average for the above period of 34 years. The average quantity of rain and melted snow, for this period from 1st of January to 1st of July, is 20.62 inches. The quantity this year is 26.27 inches. The quantity of rain during the month was but little more than one-third of the average, but the quantity of vapor in the air was large, which prevented evaporation and saved us from a draught that might have been severe.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 3 days; between east and south, 4 days; between south and west, 18 days, and between west and north, 5 days. On an average less than one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds.

## JULY.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity.	Rain in inches.	REMARKS.
1	72	80	64	91.7	....	At 6 a. m., wind light from north-westerly; clouds fr'm south-west during morning; wind came to south-east and fell back to north-east before night.
2	71	75	70	96.8	....	Cloudy; air exceeding damp; occasional sprinkling of rain.
3	64	80	65	65.7	....	Very fine; evening still, and very clear.
4	65	87	75	72.4	....	Very hot sun; air fresh and refreshing; evening sultry.
5	68	78	62	49.1	....	Very fine; evening pleasantly cool; air through the day exceedingly dry
6	57	76	65	66.2	....	Fine; evening cloudy.
7	66	86	65	71.3	0.11	Fine from 5 to 6 p. m., with some thunder; dash of rain fr'm passing cl'ds, at 7 p.m.
8	66	82	68	74.1	....	Fine, rather sultry.
9	57	79	62	54.1	....	Very fine; evening cool.
10	67	74	63	73.0	....	Very fine.
11	60	61	60	100.	1.12	Rain through the day; evening cloudy.
12	58	70	63	62.0	....	Sprinkling of rain p. m., and evening
13	64	77	59	76.9	0.12	Air very damp a. m.; brisk shower at 3 p. m.; evening clear and cool.
14	52	73	59	73.6	....	Very fine.
15	54	70	58	80.1	....	Fine; evening still and very clear.
16	56	73	67	77.9	....	Cloudy; appearance of rain in the eve'g.
17	70	72	62	84.3	0.66	Heavy showers a. m.; evening clear.
18	59	78	64	70.4	....	Very fine; evening still and very clear.
19	63	80	68	80.1	....	Pleasant; sprinkling of rain at 10 p. m.
20	70	83	70	78.3	1.24	Heavy rain last night; air very damp and sultry, a. m., with heavy clouds; p. m. fine, evening very clear.
21	68	85	72	68.9	....	Very hot sun at mid-day, with few clouds; evening clear.
22	64	68	62	61.4	....	Light showers a. m.; clear in evening.
23	61	79	66	63.9	....	Pleasant; evening clear and fine.
24	65	80	70	60.6	....	Pleasant; four shooting stars seen in the vicinity of the Gr. Bear bet'n 9 & 10 a.m.
25	63	78	73	86.7	0.27	Warm and sultry a. m.; sprinkling tow'd night; moderate rain in evening.
26	72	82	71	71.7	....	Pleasant.
27	70	81	69	67.4	....	Very fine; evening still and clear.
28	68	82	69	76.1	....	Fine, but very sultry.
29	71	91	71	70.4	....	Very hot at mid-day.
30	69	76	68	63.7	0.09	Cloudy for most part; shower at 10 p. m.
31	60	74	63	73.4	....	Very fine.
	64.1	77.7 69.3	66.2	74.2	3.91	

## REMARKS.

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 69.3, which is 18.1 below the average of this month for 34 years. The warmest July in 34 years was that of 1838—mean temperature 75.; the coldest that of 1852—mean temperature 64°.

2. Rain fell on twelve days. Total quantity for the month, 3.91 inches, which is seven-tenths of an inch above the average for 34 years. The average quantity of rain and melted snow, from the 1st. of January to the 1st. of August, is 23.83; the quantity this year is 30.15. Vegetation in this vicinity has suffered no material injury from drought, thus far during this season.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 4 days; between east and south, 2; between south and west, 15; between west and north, 10. On the average, less than one half of the heavens was covered with clouds.



## AUGUST.

Days.	6 a. m.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humid'y	Rain in inches.	REMARKS.
1	60	76	65	80.5	....	Very fine; a brilliant meteor at 5 or 6 min. past 9 p.m., passing horizontally nearly from north to south, at an elevation of 50° from the eastern horizon. Its apparent course was through the east wing of the Swan and a little east of the star Altair. It left a streak of light 8 or 10° in length, visible near half a second.
2	64	85	69	75.9	....	Fine; evening still and clear
3	70	82	72	83.3	....	Fine, but hot sun; evening hazy.
4	70	92	75	72.4	....	Excessively hot; the thermometer on the sand stood at 128°, the black bulb in a vacuum in the open air at 120°; aurora with brill't streamers from 8 30 to 9 p.m.
5	74	86	73	84.4	....	Sky covered with clouds; air sultry and hot; heavy thunder from 2 to 3 p. m. with a few drops of rain.
6	70	81	75	87.6	....	Very sultry; sun out occasionally; sprinkling of rain from 2 to 3 p. m.
7	70	80	69	90.2	0.30	Cloudy for the most part; air very damp; brisk shower from 6 to 7 p. m.
8	62	77	64	66.1	....	Very fine; at 2 or 3 min. before 10 p. m., a meteor of remarkable brilliancy started from S.W. at an elevation of about 30°, moved slowly N.W., descending, disappeared 2 or 3° degrees below the star Arcturus. The brightness of the meteor about equal to that of Jupiter, and of same color. Toward the end of the course it threw off several masses of light, and seemed finally to break up like a rocket, and the motion was slow; the sky clear.
9	63	77	66	69.2	....	Very fine.
10	63	79	69	73.3	....	Very fine a. m.; cloudy toward evening; began to rain gently from 9 to 10 p. m.
11	68	76	66	91.2	0.22	Warm and sultry; light showers from 3 to 7 a.m., and again between 10 & 11 p.m.
12	65	77	61	65.1	....	Very fine.
13	67	78	63	55.4	....	Very fine; a cloudless day and evening, air dry and transparent.
14	68	80	65	62.4	....	Very fine; faint aurora in the evening.
15	68	78	68	74.8	....	Very fine.
16	68	77	67	83.8	...	Fog clouds in the morning and evening; sunshine and clouds at mid-day; air very damp.
17	63	72	63	87.5	....	Cloudy for the most part; evening partially clear; wind light at north east.
18	61	70	63	85.4	....	Cloudy, with occasional sunshine; cool for the season.
19	58	78	63	70.1	....	Pleasant; evening still and very clear.
20	61	84	67	76.3	....	Very warm; heavy clouds and brisk wind at south-west at mid-day; evening still and clear.
21	64	84	70	79.6	....	Very warm and sultry.
22	67	64	59	89.0	0.22	Cool, cloudy, and occasional sprinkling; some thunder and lightning about 4 p. m.; began to rain between 11 p. m. and mid-night.
23	57	67	55	59.6	....	Cool, and very fine.
24	55	62	52	65.2	....	Cool, but fine; frost reported in country.
25	54	73	59	66.5	....	Very fine.

## AUGUST. [CONTINUED].

Days.	6 a. m.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	REMARKS.
26	62	80	65	63.1	....	Very fine.
27	66	81	66	56.0	....	Very fine.
28	59	79	60	58.2	....	Very fine.
29	49	73	58	49.3	....	Very fine; ground getting to be very dry.
30	58	78	62	57.7	....	Pleasant, air very dry.
31	62	83	67	72.1	....	Very fine; the month ends with extreme drought; only 1.1 inches rain in 42 days.
	62.6	77.3 68.2	64.9	72.6	0.74	

## REMARKS.

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 68.2°, which is six-tenths of a degree below the average for 34 years. The warmest August in 34 years was probably that of 1848. My record is incomplete. The mean temperature for 13 days was 76.2; the next that of 1846,—mean temperature 71.3; the coldest that of 1836,—mean temperature 65.2.

2. Rain fell on four days. Total quantity for the month, 0.74 inches, which is less than one fifth of the average of this month for 34 years. The average quantity of rain from the 1st of January to the 1st of September, for a period of 34 years, is 27.9 inches. The quantity this year is 30.92 inches.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 4 days; between east and south, 6 days; between south and west, 22 days, and between west and north, 9 days. On an average, less than four-tenths of the heavens was covered with clouds.

## SEPTEMBER.

Days.	6 a. m.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	REMARKS.
1	67	89	75	76.1	....	Sun very hot; from 6½ p. m. to 8½ p. m., thunder shower passing at the north, with a sprinkling of rain.
2	69	75	68	89.9	....	Very sultry and uncomfortable.
3	59	82	67	78.3	....	Very sultry; black bulb, at 1 p. m., at 120°.
4	60	75	61	75.2	....	Very fine; morning and evening cool.
5	65	83	69	70.0	....	Very hot sun at mid day.
6	72	75	64	86.8	0.22	Cloudy, and air very damp, a. m.; showery from 1 to 6 p. m.; evening clear.
7	63	85	69	62.6	....	Clear for the most part, and burning sun.
8	60	70	60	80.0	....	Cloudy, with appearance of rain.
9	56	72	57	74.5	....	Very fine; morning and evening very cool.
10	57	67	66	88.6	....	Cloudy and cool; appearance of rain a. m.
11	68	88	72	83.0	....	Very sultry and uncomfortable; ev'g clear.
12	72	81	70	85.6	....	Cloudy for the most part; air muggy; evening clear but warm and sultry.
13	70	80	64	64.1	....	Very fine, though hot at mid-day; black bulb 115° at 1 p. m.
14	68	83	73	82.3	....	Very hot and sultry.
15	73	89	68	67.5	....	Excessively hot; evening clear, wind N.E. and cooler.

## SEPTEMBER. [CONTINUED].

Days.	6 a. m.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	REMARKS.
16	60	73	60	59.3	....	Very fine; evening splendid; the drought is excessive.
17	61	81	66	67.3	....	Very fine; evening still and very clear.
18	52	61	46	100.	0.05	Mist and drizzle through the day; moderate rain in evening, and very cool.
19	46	59	60	76.6	....	Cloudy till near noon; afternoon fine.
20	47	73	60	66.1	....	Very fine.
21	62	79	66	70.0	....	Very fine.
22	65	70	55	68.9	....	Warm in forenoon; about 2 p. m. wind shifted to N.E.; afternoon & eve'g cool.
23	56	65	57	82.0	....	Cloudy through the day; clear in evening.
24	60	69	65	83.5	....	Mild and cloudy, but pleasant.
25	69	74	61	74.3	....	Warm and cloudy; eve'g clear & pleasant.
26	54	65	50	55.4	....	Very fine; frost in low grounds.
27	44	64	50	66.5	....	Very fine.
28	47	75	55	59.9	....	Very fine; aurora in evening.
29	62	79	57	53.0	....	Very fine.
30	49	72	60	80.5	....	Very fine.
	59.9	74.7 65.5	69.0	78.1	0.27	

## REMARKS.

1. We have for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 65.5, which is four degrees and two-tenths above the average for 34 years. The warmest September in the above period was that of 1857,—mean temperature 68.3; the coldest that of 1835,—mean temperature 57.4. Only two Septembers in 34 years have been warmer than the present, viz., in 1846,—mean temperature 66.2; and 1857,—mean temperature 68.3. The average of 34 years is 61.2.

2. Rain fell on 3 days, the 1st, 6th, and 18th; total quantity of rain 0.27 of an inch, which is less than one-tenth part of the average quantity for this month. There is but one September on my record in which the quantity was so small as the present. In 1855 we had but 0.25 of an inch; in 1857 we had 0.48 of an inch; during the two months of August and September, this year, we had only 1.01 inches of rain. There has been only one summer since my observations began, in which the quantity was not more than double the amount of this year. In 1836, August gave 0.72, and in September 1.03, making together 1.75. The drought of these two months this year may therefore be regarded as unprecedented. The average quantity of rain from 1st of January to the 1st of October, for a period of 34 years, is 30.90 inches. The actual quantity this year, is 29.19 inches. Owing to the heavy rains in the early part of the season, we have been ahead of our mean supply till now. It is fortunate that this unparalleled drought came late in the season, otherwise our material crops would have suffered much more than they have done. It is also fortunate that it is not general over the country; some of our neighboring States have been abundantly supplied with rain.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 7 days; between east and south 6 days; between south and west 11 days; and between west and north 6 days. On the average less than one half of the heavens was covered with clouds.

## OCTOBER.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	REMARKS.
1	60	70	57	77.3	....	Sprinkling rain, at intervals; eve'g clear.
2	50	72	55	59.2	....	Pleasant; light sprinkling at 6 p. m.
3	44	59	46	60.9	....	Very fine; evening splendid.
4	40	46	43	93.2	0.53	Moderate rain after 12 o'clock.
5	42	62	46	58.1	....	Pleasant; evening clear and cool.
6	40	60	46	63.7	....	Very fine.
7	42	68	56	70.6	....	Very fine.
8	56	61	55	83.2	....	Cloudy, with occasional sprinkling rain.
9	52	67	51	69.0	....	Variable; alternate clouds and sunshine.
10	52	74	56	81.9	0.32	Brisk shower, with thunder, from 4 to 5 a. m.; clouds and sunshine through the day; evening very clear.
11	43	60	46	61.8	....	Very fine.
12	46	50	40	61.2	....	Variable, and very blustering.
13	35	53	39	50.4	....	Fine aurora between 12 and 1 this morning; fine through the day.
14	32	56	49	75.9	....	Fine a. m.; overcast p. m. and eve'g, with indications of rain; first frost, (slight), on College hill, this morning.
15	55	53	44	100.	1.66	Heavy rain last night; clouds broken and sun out; cloudy p. m.; rain in evening.
16	40	61	44	63.0	...	Extremely blustering day; eve'g quiet & cl.
17	39	56	43	66.8	....	Very fine.
18	41	56	45	88.0	0.32	Cloudy for the most part; rain in evening.
19	61	65	48	85.8	....	Rain a. m.; clouds prevented observing the beginning and end of the eclipse of the sun; sun out from 10.30 to 12, for the greater part of the time; rain and high winds in the evening.
20	49	57	46	56.1	....	Blustering, but very fine.
21	39	50	43	49.6	....	Extremely blustering; overcast in eve'g.
22	33	61	44	58.3	....	Very fine through the day; sky overcast at 10 p. m.; ground slightly frozen in exposed places, this morning.
23	48	56	36	52.2	....	Very fine; evening still and very clear.
24	30	46	36	53.0	....	Ice this morning, in open vessels, of the thickness of window glass.
25	38	47	32	43.6	....	Very fine.
26	32	51	43	68.0	....	Very fine; sky overcast in the evening.
27	42	45	45	88.6	....	Showery in the morning; cloudy through the day.
28	43	59	54	100.	1.55	Rain last night & through the greater part of the day; clouds broken in the eve'g.
29	41	46	36	51.7	....	Cool; cloudy at times; mostly clear.
30	30	43	34	63.9	...	Fine; morning cool; air very raw at south-erly, toward night.
31	38	50	47	86.1	0.22	Moderate rain began at 4 p. m., and continued in the evening.
		43.0	56.1	45.6	68.1	4.60
		48.2				

## REMARKS.

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 48.2, which is 2.2 cooler than the average of this month for a period of 34 years. The warmest October in 34 years was that of 1835,—mean temperature 51.5; the coldest, that of 1836,—mean temperature 44.6.

2. Rain fell on ten days. Total quantity for the month 4.60 inches, which is 1.23 inches more than the average of this month for 34 years. The average quantity of rain and melted snow, from January 1 to November 1, for a period of 34 years, is 34.27 inches. The quantity this year, is 33.79.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 7 days; between east and south, 1; between south and west, 6; and between west and north, 17. On an average, less than one-half of the heavens was covered with clouds.

## NOVEMBER.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humidity	Rain in inches.	REMARKS.
1	42	52	39	87.3	....	Very fine; evening still and splendid.
2	35	55	53	87.2	0.51	Pleasant, though cloudy a. m.; began to rain moderately at 5 p. m.
3	48	52	46	70.8	....	Cloudy for the most part, but mild.
4	45	49	56	97.8	1.62	Rain all day and ev'g, beginning at 9 a.m.; 10 p.m., strong wind increasing in force.
5	48	50	36	75.0	....	Thermometer last night stood at 56°, during the night rose to 60°, but became cooler before morning; wind blustering during night; dashes rain fr. 2 to 3 p.m.
6	29	43	43	57.6	....	Pleasant a. m.; cloudy towards night; light rain at 10 p. m.
7	36	40	27	58.2	....	Cool, but very fine; evening very clear.
8	20	35	32	66.5	....	Cold for the season; evening overcast.
9	43	51	40	63.1	....	Sprinkling rain at 8 a.m.; cloudy through the day; still and very clear in evening.
10	31	33	29	68.5	....	Air very raw and uncomfortable.
11	20	33	25	63.4	....	Cold, but fine.
12	22	44	38	75.5	....	More mild.
13	38	51	49	54.3	....	Cloudy, but mild.
14	43	61	45	78.4	....	Very fine.
15	42	67	58	57.1	....	Very fine; evening overcast, partly.
16	46	68	56	63.1	....	Very warm for the season.
17	52	64	58	95.7	....	Cloudy, with occasional heavy mist; mostly clear at 10 p. m.
18	44	58	46	66.8	....	Very fine.
19	48	42	37	87.4	....	Cold N.E. air; spr'ling rain fr. 2 to 3 p.m.
20	35	43	44	85.0	....	Cloudy, with appearances of a storm.
21	41	44	48	100.	1.90	Rain, with high wind, through the day and evening; almost a gale during the day; moderate in evening.
22	42	46	38	81.4	....	Cloudy; sprinkling of rain p. m.
23	37	44	44	87.8	....	Cloudy, with occasional mist and sprink'g.
24	41	49	42	73.1	....	Cloudy, but pleasant.
25	39	42	40	82.1	....	Cloudy; air rather raw.
26	35	45	38	68.0	....	Very fine; evening splendid.
27	29	44	37	67.2	....	Partially cloudy, but pleasant.
28	30	33	26	59.8	....	Cold but fine; flurry of snow during the last night; evening very clear.
29	22	35	35	71.3	....	Pleasant; eve'g overcast; looks like storm.
30	37	37	36	100.	....	Mist, with occasional sprinkling.
	37.0	47.0	41.0	74.9	4.03	
		41.7				

## REMARKS

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 41.7, which is 1½° warmer than the average of this month for 34 years. The warmest November in 34 years was that of 1849,—mean temperature 47.5; the coldest, that of 1838,—mean temperature 35.2.

2. Rain or snow fell on eleven days. Total quantity, for the month 4.03 inches, which is 0.07 of an inch less than the average of this month 34 years. The average quantity of rain and melted snow, from the 1st January to the 1st of December, for a period of 34 years, is 38.37 inches. The quantity this year, is 37.82.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 9 days; between east and south, 1; between south and west, 9; and between west and north, 11. On an average nearly one-sixth of the heavens was covered with clouds.



## DECEMBER.

Days.	S. R.	2 p. m.	10 p. m.	Relative humid'y	Rain in inches.	REMARKS.
1	38	45	37	79.4	0.32	Sprinkling in the morning; weather fitful; sunshine and clouds.
2	30	47	47	82.6	....	Mild, indications of rain in the evening.
3	47	54	41	77.5	....	Mild; air hazy; sun and moon smoked.
4	43	48	49	100.	....	Mist & fog; air still; cl'ds broken in eve'g.
5	44	43	27	56.8	....	Pleasant; evening much cooler.
6	25	39	29	65.0	....	Very fine.
7	29	34	..	....	0.94	Snow in the morning; light rain from 11 a. m., to 3 p. m.; and again snow.
8	..	24	..	....	....	Very cold; 2 inches snow on the ground.
9	..	33	29	....	....	Pleasant a. m.; milder; snow in the ev'g.
10	27	37	28	88.2	....	Cloudy a. m.; clear in evening; air still.
11	24	41	35	81.4	..	Mild and pleasant; evening clear.
12	37	47	43	95.0	....	Very mild; air damp; fog in evening.
13	42	50	37	56.4	0.12	Light rain at sunrise; cl. at noon; cl'dy ev.
14	35	40	25	67.4	....	Pleasant; evening much cooler.
15	16	24	16	54.0	....	Very cold, with piercing wind.
16	10	21	15	65.4	....	Cold, but not unpleasant.
17	17	28	21	69.1	....	Cold, wind light; evening very clear.
18	21	33	32	77.2	....	Cloudy, with appearance of storm in ev'g.
19	37	40	43	97.3	....	Ground white with snow; disappeared before noon; sprinkling rain through day.
20	34	43	35	75.8	....	Cloudy; began to snow moderately between 9 and 10 p. m.; wind north-east.
21	34	39	17	64.4	0.66	Heavy blow from easterly last night, with snow and rain; extraordinary fall of the barometer, 0.760; 2 in. of snow on the ground this morning; air at sunrise quite still; at 9 a. m., wind light at N.W.; snow melting; snow squall between 10 and 11, wind increasing almost to a gale; barometer rising rapidly.
22	14	25	17	69.9	....	Clear and cold.
23	11	20	16	65.5	....	Fine but cold; evening still and clear.
24	32	40	42	93.5	1.01	Snow from 9 to 10 a. m., but soon turned to rain, heavy fog and still at 10 p. m.
25	34	47	40	79.6	....	Mild and very fine.
26	28	39	41	100.	....	Mild; heavy fog all day.
27	55	56	44	99.2	....	Mild, and light rain; evening mostly clear.
28	34	40	35	90.1	0.35	Misty; showers of rain and hail p. m.
29	30	40	29	73.0	....	Very fine.
30	26	26	21	92.3	....	Began to snow at 12 m., and continued.
31	21	30	30	96.1	....	About 6 in. of snow this morning; cloudy through the day; signs of storm in eve.
	30.2	38.8 33.3	31.8	78.8	4.08	

## REMARKS.

1. We have, for the mean temperature of the month, as determined by three daily observations, 38.3, which is 3.8 warmer than the average of 35 Decembers. The warmest December in 35 years was that of 1852,—mean temperature 37.8; the coldest, that of 1831,—mean temperature 18.2.

2. Rain or snow fell on 10 days. Total quantity for the month 4.08 inches, which is 0.2 inches above the average of 35 Decembers.

3. The prevailing winds came from some point between north and east, 9 days; between east and south, 1 day; between south and west, 8 days, and between west and north, 18 days. On the average, nearly one-sixth of the heavens was covered with clouds.



## SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1865.

	Prevailing winds came from some point between				Tenths cloudy.	No. days of rain or snow.	Relative humidity.	Amount of rain & melt- ed snow, in inches.
	N. & E.	E. & S.	S. & W.	W. & N.				
January.....	5	1	6	19	4.2	10	69.9	5.29
February.....	2	2	7	17	4.9	12	70.2	5.45
March.....	5	5	8	13	5.6	14	71.3	5.56
April.....	5	4	11	10	4.8	13	86.8	2.98
May.....	9	4	10	8	6.5	15	75.4	6.23
June.....	3	4	18	5	4.3	5	75.8	1.55
July.....	4	2	15	10	4.3	12	74.2	3.91
August.....	4	6	12	9	3.6	4	72.6	0.74
September.....	7	6	11	6	4.6	3	73.1	0.27
October.....	7	1	6	17	4.7	10	68.1	4.60
November.....	9	1	9	11	5.8	11	74.9	4.63
December.....	9	1	8	13	6.0	10	78.8	4.08
	69	37	121	138	4.9	119	74.3	44.70

## REMARKS.

The mean temperature of the year was 49.21, which is 0.99 above the average of 34 years. The maximum temperature was  $92^{\circ}$ , on the 4th of August; the minimum, on the 29th of January,  $3^{\circ}$ . The range of the year was 89.°, which is less than usual. The warmest month, as usual, was July,—mean temperature 69.3. The coldest, January,—mean temperature 22.°. The greatest monthly range was  $50^{\circ}$ , in December; the least, in July,  $41^{\circ}$ .

From the foregoing table it appears, that the total quantity of rain and melted snow, for the year, was 44.70 inches, which is 3.55 inches above the average for the period of 34 years; the quantity was very large during the early part of the year; small for the month of June; very small for August and September. On the 1st of October, the drought was excessive. The rain, for the last three months of the year, was somewhat above the average. It will also be seen, from the table, that westerly winds prevailed about two-thirds of the year.







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